

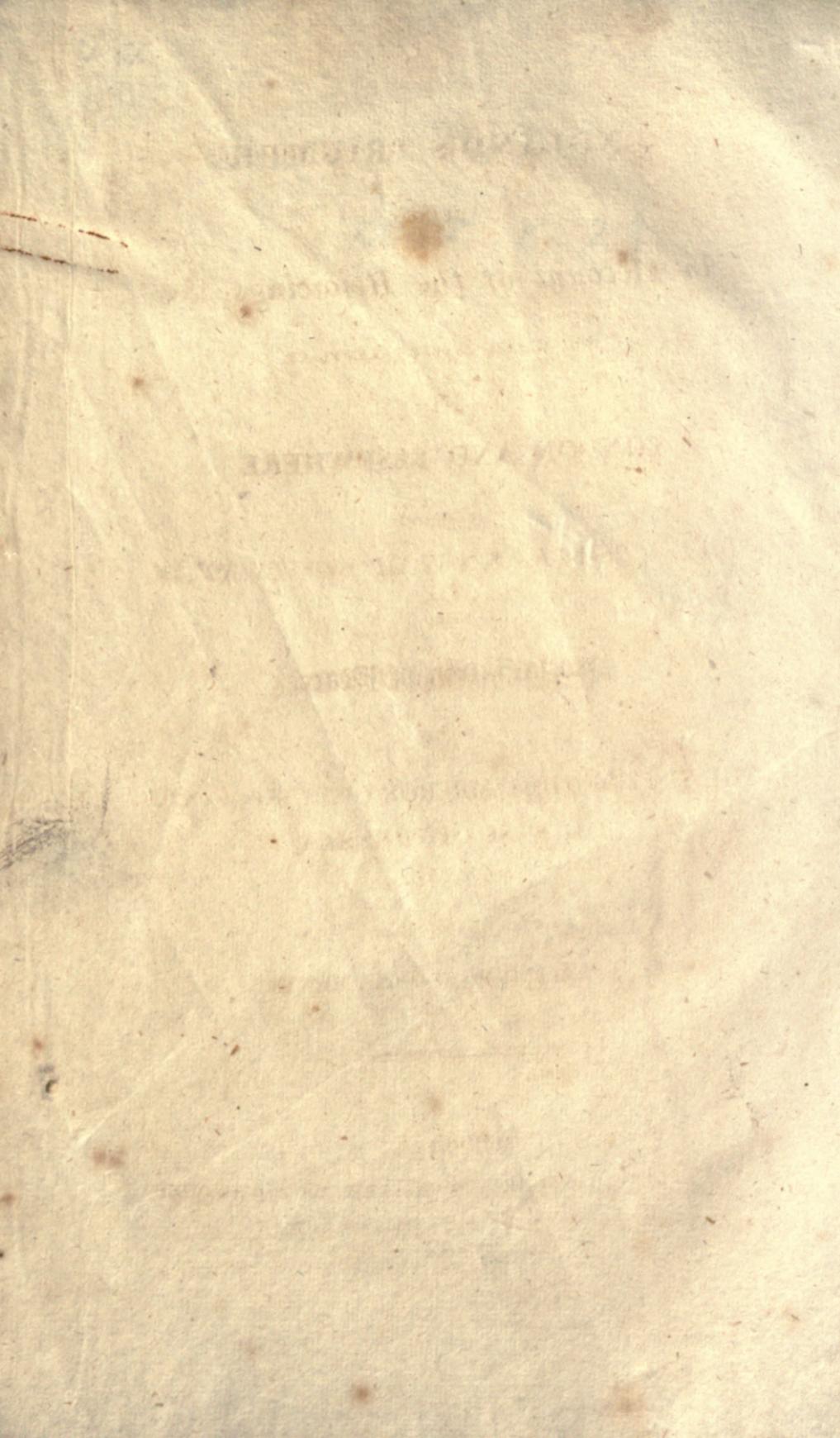
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ENGLAND'S TRIUMPH :

BEING

An Account of the Rejoicings, &c.

WHICH HAVE LATELY TAKEN PLACE

IN

LONDON AND ELSEWHERE.

INCLUDING

THE RESTORATION OF LOUIS XVIII.

THE

Proclamation of Peace,

AND

THE VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, AND

THE KING OF PRUSSIA,

&c. &c. &c.

CONTAINING

SEVERAL ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.

5
London :

6
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1814.

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P R E F A C E.

THE recent events which have taken place in the Metropolis of the British Empire, afford ample materials to the thinking mind for pride, exultation, and gratitude. They are indeed events of no common cast, and are to be traced to that long-continued display of energy, firmness, and wisdom, which, surmounting every obstacle, has at last, under the guidance and care of a beneficent Providence, restored order and tranquillity to Europe. Not merely aiming at our own security, but constantly looking to the restoration of the long-lost rights of other nations, we have lived to see our efforts crowned with the most complete success ; the gloom is dissipated, and a scene at length presents itself, far exceeding the expectations of the most sanguine, and fully equal to the wishes of the most

anxious. By our endeavours, which have been continued with a constancy almost unparalleled, aided by the arms of our illustrious and magnanimous Allies, we have not only succeeded in destroying a most terrible military despotism, but also have the still higher praise of having undermined a system which was directly opposed to peace, liberty, and happiness ; and which also threatened totally to annihilate religion, morals, and social order.

We have extinguished the flames of Revolution ; and after having for years afforded an asylum to those whom bloodshed and oppression proscribed from their native soil, we have restored, with due honours, the legitimate Sovereign to the throne of his ancestors.

Fresh gratification still awaited us, and scarcely had Louis XVIII. by his entrance into his capital, revived the drooping head of Loyalty and Religion, than a further honour to England was publicly made known. The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, who had shared the honour and the dangers of the contest, and who had been led by victory to the Metropolis of France, not indeed as merciless tyrants, with rapine and destruction, but as friends and benefactors bearing the olive-branch—those Monarchs, on whom the eyes and admiration of all were deservedly fixed, expressed their determination to visit this country, that they might have an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with a Prince and with a

People who had so mainly contributed to the restoration of that happy state of things in Europe, which it has been the proud fate and deserved good fortune of these eminent Sovereigns to have finally accomplished. That such events as these will be faithfully narrated by the historian, for the information and benefit of posterity, there can be no doubt; but it is presumed that it may be useful, and not unimportant, to give a familiar detail of all that has just passed in the Metropolis, while the impression is still warm, to keep alive the remembrance of our illustrious visitors and the heroes by whom they were accompanied, and as a testimony of our respect, and regret at their departure.

The object of the present Publication therefore is, to put upon immediate record, and to place in one view, all the events which have lately crowded upon us, in consequence of the abdication of Buonaparte. The era is too remarkable to be passed over in silence, or to be trusted to merely remote delineations. The scene which has been passing before our eyes has been so uncommon, so unlooked-for and dazzling, that it requires the aid of sober and calm reflection to judge of it as its importance demands. It is with this view that these pages have been compiled.

The moment when the Allies determined to march upon Paris, from which period the aspect of affairs

was totally changed, has been judged the most proper for the commencement of our labours. The success which followed that determination seems to be the great cause of the present happy state of Europe; and every circumstance tending to illustrate that event, and the consequences which have flowed from it, will be fully detailed.

The restoration of Louis XVIII. the visit of the Sovereigns, the conclusion of Peace, and all the rejoicings by which those great events were accompanied, will be amply set forth, from the most authentic materials; and nothing which relates to subjects so highly interesting, will be deemed too trivial or unimportant for insertion.

The brilliant and victorious career of the Allied Arms having at length carried them to the gates of Paris, it was then too late to think of listening to any terms of accommodation with the Usurper of the throne of the Bourbons. What the precise terms were, which were offered to that individual, previous to the above-mentioned decisive movement, is foreign to our present purpose; but the rejection of them on his part, whatever they were, tends manifestly to prove that he was either bereft of his usual sagacity, or that his sovereignty was held upon the uncertain tenure of continued success; and at all events, however, his refusal led to the re-establishment of the ancient dynasty of France.

On the 6th of April, Buonaparte signed his *déchéance*. Previous to this circumstance, and while the *negociations* at Chatillon were still going on, it is impossible to describe the gloom which pervaded the public mind upon the various reports which were spread, that Peace had been concluded with Napoleon. Peace was undoubtedly the end every one had in view ; but it was an honourable, a safe, and a durable Peace, which every one sought, and not that insidious uncertain truce, which would most probably have been the result of any *negociations* with him, had those *negociations* taken a turn different from what has happily been the case. He who had so often trusted himself to his good fortune, had been for a length of time deserted by her. The conqueror was vanquished in his turn, and Europe was restored to freedom.

Thus, after fourteen years sway, as First Consul and Emperor, ended the reign of Napoleon Buonaparte. Is it necessary to enter into the character of this man ? Surely not. The nature of our undertaking does not admit any lengthened detail ; and indeed, since his first appearance in the theatre of the world, his actions have stamped, in lasting characters, the faithful image of his mind—inordinate ambition and the lust of power, his ruling passions, unaccompanied by the salutary checks of honour and religion—all laws, human and divine, lie either held

in contempt, or made subservient to his will. Elevated, as much by the course of events as by the force of his own vast abilities, from comparative insignificance to the extreme verge of worldly grandeur, the brilliancy of his military achievements for awhile maintained his security. Whether his successes are to be mainly attributed to the skill of himself and his captains, and to the heroism of his troops, or to a concurrence of adventitious circumstances, of which an ordinary share of sagacity could not fail to take advantage, may be perhaps a question: certain it is, that upon almost all occasions during his career of victory, his promptitude was opposed to comparative supineness; and want of energy and co-operation, on the part of the powers with whom he was at war, contributed to his constant success. Recent events have fully shewn what union and determination can effect: and whether Buonaparte has been an instrument in the hands of Providence for the punishment of the human race, as many suppose; or whether he has been merely a fortunate commander, pursuing the path of victory, made easy by the blindness, prejudices, or jealousies of mankind—the effect to the world has been the same; and an example has been afforded, which, it is devoutly to be hoped, will operate as a warning to posterity, to shun the selfish and short-sighted policy which aims alone at individual safety and at self-aggrandizement at the expense of others.

If any thing were wanting to complete the bright prospect which has opened to our view, it surely is to be found in that spirit of liberality and moderation by which we are now actuated in our success, and which has been only equalled by our courage and firmness under the severe pressures of adversity. Such conduct, while it upholds our national character, is at the same time the surest pledge of our future happiness and prosperity. Those who have lived through the awful period of the last twenty years, must have feelingly witnessed that the tests which our constancy has undergone, have been in no ordinary degree trying and alarming. The recollection of the many dangers and difficulties by which we have been more or less surrounded during the whole of the awful contest in which we have been engaged, and which we have ultimately surmounted, cannot fail to awaken in us a sense of the most heartfelt gratitude. We have not only triumphantly opposed the enemy in the field, but also successfully combated the innovations which were greatly to be dreaded, from the wild and destructive theories of French Philosophy. We have awed treason and disaffection; maintained our laws, religion, and liberties inviolate; and preserved, with untarnished lustre, our rank and honour among nations.

A full and serious consideration of this subject naturally leads to an inquiry as to the means by which our past perils have been overcome. To this we

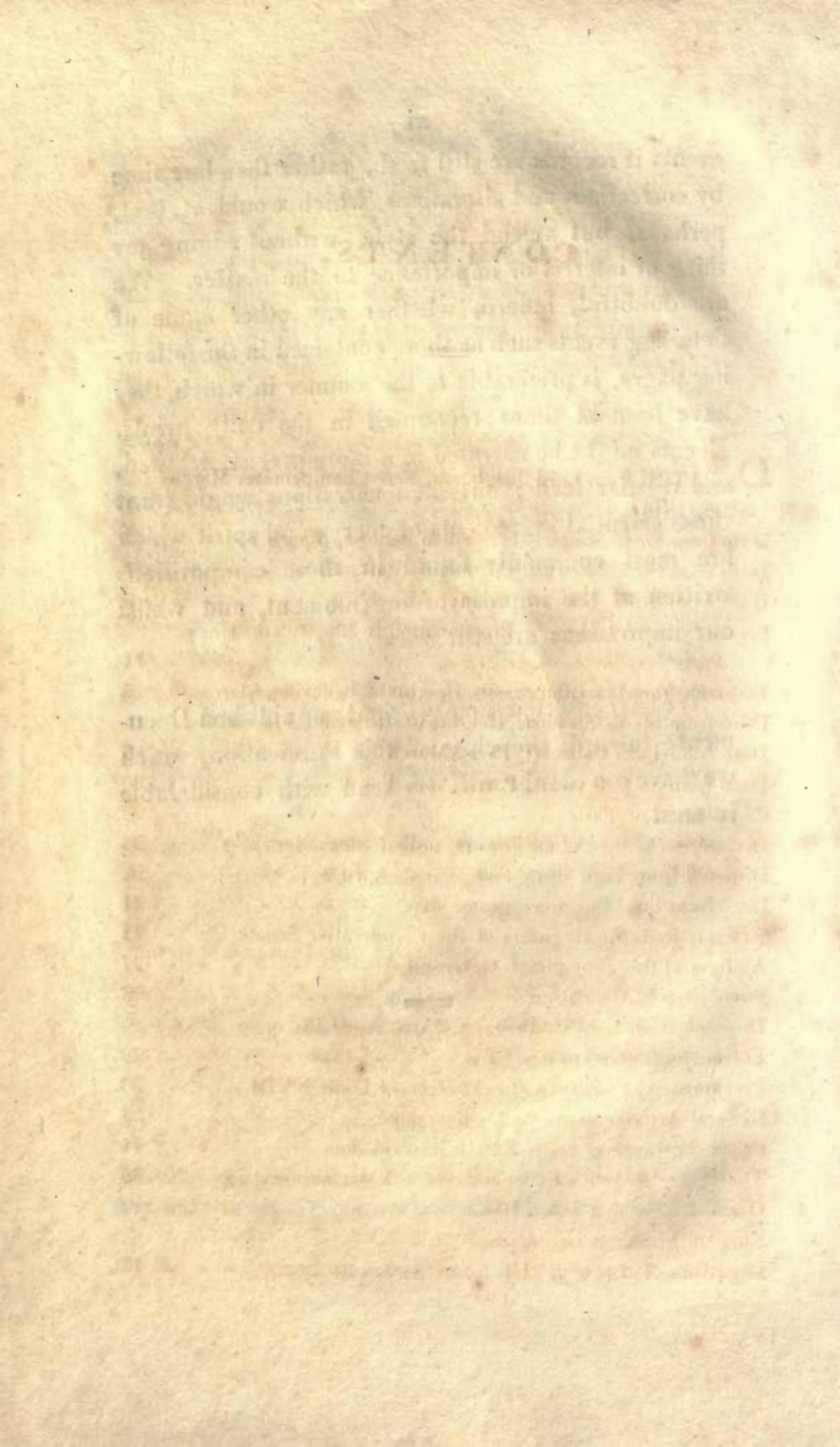
may surely reply, that we owe our success, under Providence, to the public and private virtues of our venerable Sovereign ; and to the patriotism, wisdom, energy, and heroism of those statesmen and warriors who have guided our councils, and fought our battles : and, while we justly record the transcendent worth of those whom death has prevented from witnessing the happy effects of their own glorious exertions, let us equally pay the debt of gratitude to the high merits of the living, who have by similar efforts led to the restoration of tranquillity and national independence.

The present Work does not aim at any originality beyond the idea of bringing together, in one Collection, the most spirited accounts of the late scenes which have been presented in London during an unprecedented period of national joy and exultation.

The Public Journals, the Gazettes, the Votes and Proceedings of Parliament, afforded the readiest means of accomplishing this end ; and of these sources abundant use has been made : some errors have been corrected, and a few official Documents added, by way of making the Collection more full and complete. We are quite aware that the present Publication might have been rendered more critically correct, had time permitted ; but we have judged it infinitely preferable to submit it, with all its imperfections, to the indulgence of the Public, whilst the

events it records are still fresh, rather than lose time by corrections and alterations, which would at best, perhaps, but amend the style, without adding any thing of interest or importance to the matter. We are doubtful, indeed, whether any other mode of detailing events such as those contained in the following pages, is preferable to the manner in which they have been at times recounted in the daily prints. Events might be narrated in a more precise, detailed, and regular form; but such narrations would want those essential ingredients of energy and spirit which are most commonly found in those compositions written at the impulse of the moment, and whilst our impressions are still warm.

We have inserted some original unpublished Documents towards the close of this Publication, which we have no doubt will be read with considerable interest.



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IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

On the 5th, the 9th, and 10th of April last, the following highly important Dispatches were received by his Majesty's Government from Lord Burghersh, Sir C. Stewart, Lord Cathcart, and Colonel Lowe.

From Champenoise, March 26, 1814.

MY LORD,

IN considerable doubt whether this dispatch will reach you, I still am anxious to seize the first opportunity of informing you of the events which have taken place since my last letters, and which, up to the present moment, have been attended with the most brilliant successes.

In the morning of the 23rd, the different corps of this army were assembled in positions, from whence the whole were directed upon Vitry. The Russian light division of cavalry of the guard, under General Count Angerowsky, advanced from Metiercelin to Sommepuis, where they attacked a considerable body of infantry, killed and made prisoners a great number of them, and took 20 pieces of cannon. This attack was conducted with so much talent and rapidity, that the loss on the part of the Russians was inconsiderable. The enemy immediately after began to defile from all their positions near Arcis, directing themselves upon Vitry. Count Wrede endeavoured to intercept their march, but was unable to do so. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg followed them, and did them considerable mischief.

By a French courier taken at the charge of the Russian cavalry at Sommepuis, it was ascertained that the corps of Marshals Ney and Macdonald were in our front, filing to join Buonaparte, who was already at St. Dizier. The commandant of Vitry had been summoned by Marshal Ney, and threatened with the massacre of the whole garrison if he did not surrender; he had, however, refused; Vitry was still in our possession.

By an intercepted letter of Buonaparte's, the objects of his movements were discovered. Prince Schwartzenberg, in consequence, halted his army on the Marne during the night of the 23rd, the French having entirely passed to the other bank of that river.

Buonaparte having placed himself upon our line of communication with the rear, and our junction with the army of Marshal Blucher being formed by the arrival of General Winzingerode from Chalons at Vitry, it was determined that the whole of the two great allied armies should march upon Paris. With this object the whole army broke up yesterday, and had advanced in one column upon this place. The corps of Marshals Marmont and Mortier appear to have received orders to join Buonaparte; they arrived within two leagues of Vitry on the night of the 24th. The advanced guard of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg fell in with them soon after he had commenced his march in this direction.

The enemy perceiving a considerable force advancing upon him, retired; the cavalry of the fourth and sixth corps pursued. The light cavalry division of Russian guards again distinguished itself; it charged first the enemy's cuirassiers, next his masses of infantry; in both it succeeded, a great number of killed and wounded were left on the field of battle, 10 pieces of cannon taken, and near 1000 prisoners. Several other charges were made by the Austrian cuirassiers and the Wirtemberg cavalry; the enemy suffered from them considerably, and was pursued, with the loss of above 30 pieces of cannon, to Sezanne. The results of these affairs are not yet completely known; I will transmit them to your Lordship by the first opportunity. Upon the arrival of Prince Schwartzenberg at Fere Champenoise, a cannonade was observed upon our right; soon after, a body of infantry was seen moving upon the head-quarters.

The Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia immediately directed a train of artillery which belonged to the sixth corps, and which was passing at the time, to place itself in position against this corps. The cavalry which was in the rear of this body, was soon after discovered to belong to the army of Marshal Blucher, which had been pursuing it during the greater part of the day. Prince Schwartzenberg immediately brought up a considerable portion of cavalry from the corps that were pursuing Marshals Marmont and Mortier; the Emperor of Russia directed the advance of the Russian guns; the whole body of French infantry was surrounded, they were charged on all sides, under the imme-

diate directions of the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and Prince Schwartzenberg; after resistance, which does honour to the enemy's troops, the whole of his two masses, amounting to 4800 infantry, with 12 pieces of cannon, were taken.

Such have been, my Lord, the triumphant results of yesterday. The troops are already in advance this morning, the cavalry will arrive to-day at La Ferte Gaucher. General Winzingerode, with 10,000 cavalry, is in observation of Buonaparte's army, on the side of St. Dizier; its direction is not as yet known.

It is with the greatest regret I have to announce to your Lordship, that Colonel Campbell was yesterday most severely wounded by a Cossack. Colonel Campbell, continuing that gallant, distinguished course which has ever marked his military career, had charged with the first cavalry which penetrated the French masses; the Cossacks who came to support this cavalry mistook him for a French officer, and struck him to the ground. From the appearances this morning, I am however in considerable hope of his recovery. Colonel Rapatel, late aide-de-camp of General Moreau, was unfortunately killed.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

BURGHERSH,
Lieut.-Colonel 63rd Reg.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

Head-Quarters, Fere Champenoise,

March 26, 1814.

MY LORD,

BUONAPARTE having failed in his attempt to debouche from Plancy and Arcis across the Aube, and having abandoned his idea of attacking Prince Schwartzenberg in his position at Menil-la-Comtesse, seems to have been guided in his next operations by the desire of preventing the junction of the armies of Prince Schwartzenberg and Marshal Blucher. Did he not succeed to the utmost in this object, it was evidently his best policy to force their union, and their communications as far to the rear, and to make it as circuitous, as possible. It is further manifest, by intercepted letters, that Buonaparte was of opinion, that the movement he determined on, on the right of Prince Schwartzenberg, might induce him to fall back towards the Rhine, for fear of losing his communications; that he thus would be able to relieve his places, and be in a better situation to cover Paris.

It generally occurs that manœuvres are made with the advance or the head of an army; but Buonaparte, in his present undertaking, seems to have pushed his object so far, by the passage of the Aube with his whole army near Vitry, as to have left himself completely open to that bold and magnificent decision which was immediately adopted.

Buonaparte put his whole army in motion on the evening of the 21st for Vitry. That night he remained at Sommepuis; on the following day the advanced corps of his army arrived at Vitry, and summoned the place. It had been placed by Colonel — in a very tolerable state of defence, and it had a garrison of between 3 and 4000 Prussians. Marshal Ney endeavoured, by every menace, to obtain a surrender; but the brave Prussian Colonel resolutely refused, and held the town, which reduced the French commander to cross the Marne by bridges constructed near Frignicourt. Buonaparte here passed his whole army on the 23rd and 24th, and was immediately ascertained to have taken the direction of St. Dizier.

Three objects might be now in his view by the movements round our right:—To force us back; if this failed, to operate upon our communications, and even proceed to form a junction with Marshal Augereau; or, finally, by moving to his fortresses of Metz, &c. to prolong the war by resisting on a new line, while he placed us in the centre of France, having taken the best precautions in his power for the defence of the capital.

The allies, on the 22nd, having crossed to the right of the Aube, lost no time in adopting the bold resolution of forming the junction of the two armies to the westward; thus placing themselves between the French army and Paris, and proceeding with a united force of at least 200,000 men to the capital of the French Empire.

In order the better to mask this movement, the march of the allied army was made from Pougy, Lesmont, and Arcis, on Vitry; and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, by two extraordinary marches of 18 and 12 leagues, established his head-quarters with those of the Field-Marshal at Vitry, on the 24th instant.

A very brilliant capture of several pieces of cannon, 1500 prisoners, and a large number of caissons, was made by General Augerauski, of the cavalry of the Russian guard, on the 23rd; and on this day and the preceding, several advanced-guard affairs took place between General Wrede's corps, the Prince of Wirtemberg's, and the enemy.

So soon as the Marshal took this decision, he made his dispositions accordingly, by forming a corps on the Bar-sur-Aube line, which he has committed to the care of General Ducca, to protect the head-quarters of the Emperor of Austria, his supplies, &c. and carry them, if necessary, towards the army of the south; and also, by vigorously pressing forward in his operations towards the capital, to secure his rear, while he pursues his objects in front.

The combined army marched in three columns to Fere Champenoise on the 25th. All the cavalry of the army formed the advance, and were to push forward to Sezanne. The sixth and fourth corps formed the advance of the centre column. The fifth was on the right; and the third corps, and the reserves and the guards, on the left.

Marshal Blucher was reported to have arrived with a great part of his army at Chalons. General Winzingerode and General Czernicheff, with all their cavalry, entered Vitry on the 23rd, and were immediately detached to follow up Buonaparte's march to St. Dizier, threatening his rear. General Winzingerode's infantry had remained at Chalons with Marshal Blucher, together with General Woronzoff's and Sacken's corps. General Bulow had marched to attack Soissons, and Generals Yorck and Kleist had moved on the line of Montmirail.

By these general movements your Lordship will perceive, that had Buonaparte even not crossed the Aube and passed between our two armies, he probably would have found himself in a similar position to that at Leipzic, and the result would have been, I have no doubt, of the same nature.

The army was to have bivouacked on the 25th at Fere Champenoise.

It appears the corps of Marshals Marmont and Mortier, who had been retiring from before Marshal Blucher, were moving down towards Vitry to connect themselves with Buonaparte's operations, ignorant of his intentions, which may not have been fully formed until he found himself too far committed: these corps of his army were much perplexed on finding themselves close to Prince Schwartzenberg's army, when they expected to meet their own.

It is a singular but a curious fact, that Marshal Marmont's advance was within a very short distance on the night of the 24th to Vitry, without the enemy's knowing it was in the occupation of the allies.

On the morning of the 25th, the sixth corps under General Reusske fell in with their advance, drove them back

to Connantry and through Fere Champenoise ; in the former place a large number of caissons, waggons, and baggage, were taken ; in the mean time, on the left, the Russian cavalry of the reserves, under the Grand Duke Constantine, was equally successful, charging the enemy, taking 18 cannon and many prisoners. But the principal brilliant movement of this day occurred after the allied troops in advance had passed through Champenoise ; a detached column of the enemy, of 5000 men, under the command of General Ames, had been making its way under the protection of Marmont's corps, from the neighbourhood of Montmirail, to join Napoleon with his grand army. This corps had in charge an immense convoy with 100,000 rations of bread and ammunition, and was of great importance, by the force attached to it. It had left Paris to proceed to Buonaparte, and the cavalry of Marshal Blucher's army were the first to discover and observe this corps on their march from Chalons. My aide-de-camp, Captain Harris, was fortunate enough, looking out with some Cossacks, to give the first intelligence to Marshal Blucher of their position.

The cavalry of Generals Kort and Basitschikoff's corps were immediately detached after them, and they were driven upon Fere Champenoise, as the cavalry of the grand army was advancing. Some attacks of the cavalry were made on this corps, who formed themselves in squares, and, it is but justice to say, defended themselves in the most gallant manner, although they were young troops and gardes nationales. When they were completely surrounded by the cavalry of both armies, some officers were sent to demand their surrender ; but they still kept marching on and firing, and did not lay down their arms. A battery of Russian artillery opened upon them, and renewed charges of cavalry completed their destruction ; and Generals Ames and Pathod, Generals of Division, five Brigadiers, 5000 prisoners, and 12 cannon, with the convoy, fell into our hands. Marmont and Mortier's rear-guards seem to have drawn off in the direction of Sezanne, and it is difficult to say whether they will be able to effect their escape. Every disposition is making to harrass and surround them. But the moment is so eventful, and every intelligence gives rise to such new conjectures, that I can only beg your Lordship to excuse the very imperfect manner in which I am obliged to detail.

The grand army marches to-day to Mailleret : Headquarters at Treftau, and the advance is to push as far as La Ferte Gaucher.

7
Marshal Blucher, who was last night at Etayes, is to advance against Montmirail.

Your Lordship will, I am sure, lament to learn, that that very deserving officer, Colonel Neil Campbell, was unfortunately wounded by a Cossack in the mêlée of the cavalry, not being known: the pike was run into his back, but he is doing well.

I am also particularly sorry to report the death of Colonel Rapatel, who was shot going up to one of the columns with a flag of truce. The loss of an officer, so much and so justly beloved in this army, from his attachment to General Moreau, his excellent qualities, and his devotion to the good cause, has occasioned a general regret.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Lieutenant-General.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Head-Quarters, Colomiers, March 27, 1814.

MY LORD,

THE reports from the different corps not having been received when I sent off my dispatch of the 26th, added to the hurry of the moment in which it was written, must be my apology for having much under-rated the successes of the 25th instant.

Upon the retreat of Marmont's, Mortier's, and Arrighi's corps before the several columns of the armies, whose junction had been effected between Fere Champenoise and Châlons, above 80 pieces of cannon, besides the convoy alluded to in my dispatch of the 26th, and a great number of caissons, fell into our hands. The guns were abandoned in all directions by the enemy in the rapid retreat, and were captured not only by the cavalry of the Grand Duke Constantine and General Count Pahlen, but also by the corps of General Reifsky and the Prince Royal of Württemberg.

Generals D'Yorck and Kleist, who had moved from Montmirail on La Ferte Gaucher, where they arrived on the 26th, very greatly augmented the enemy's discomfiture; General D'Yorck's was very seriously engaged with the enemy, and took 1500 prisoners at the latter place; and it may be fairly estimated that this part of Buonaparte's army has been so roughly handled as to have lost one-third of its efficiency in point of numbers, with nearly all the artillery belonging to it. Nothing but continued forced marches could have enabled any part of the corps above alluded to, to elude their victorious pursuers; and when I detail to your Lord-

ship, that Marshal Blucher's army was at Fismes on the 24th, and was fighting at La Ferte Gaucher on the 26th, making a march of 26 leagues, it will be evident that no physical exertions can exceed those that the present unexampled crisis brings into action.

The grand army was in position at Maillet on the 26th. The march was continued in three columns from Fere Cham-penoise; the head-quarters of the Emperor of Russia and Prince Schwartzenberg were at Treffau; the cavalry of Count Pahlen were pushed on beyond La Ferte Gaucher, joining Generals D'Yorck and Kleist; the cavalry and the reserves were bivouacked at La Vergiere on the right of the great road; the sixth and fourth corps were in the centre, the fifth on the left, and the third remained in the rear to cover all the baggage, artillery, parks, and train, and to make the march of the whole compact. Generals Kaiseroff and Ledavin's partisan corps occupied and observed the country about Arcis and Troyes, between the Marne and Seine rivers.

Intelligence was received from Generals Winzingerode and Czernicheff, who continued following Buonaparte's rear with 10,000 cavalry and 40 pieces of cannon, that he was marching by Brienne to Bar-sur-Aube and Troyes, hastening back to the capital with the utmost precipitation; a plain demonstration (if any were wanting) that superiority of manœuvring, as well as superiority of force, were in his adversaries' scale.

The Prince Field-Marshal continued his march this day without interruption; the head-quarters were established at Colomiers; the sixth corps arrived at Mouson: Count Pahlen's cavalry, and the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, who were sent to turn the enemy's right, followed one part of the corps before us, which seemed now to have separated to Crecy; while Generals D'Yorck and Kleist pushed the other by advancing from La Ferte Gaucher to Meaux, where they will secure the passage of the Marne for Marshal Blucher's army; the fifth corps took up its ground near Chailly; the third at Meveillon; and the cavalry of the guard, the guards, and reserves, in front of this place.

Marshal Blucher's head-quarters are to-night at La Ferte Jouarre, and to-morrow his army will pass the Marne, which I apprehend the grand army will do at Iagny; thus concentrating nearly their whole force on the right bank of the river, and taking position on the heights of Montmartre.

I am as yet ignorant of the motives that may have directed

the corps of the enemy in our front; whether a part has fallen back to form a *noyau* to the national guards at Paris; and whether with some of these they will dispute momentarily the passage of the Marne to-morrow; and whether the other part is moving by Provins to join Buonaparte, remains to be seen, but in neither instance to be apprehended.

Whatever may be the ultimate result of the operations in progress, however brilliant they appear, the sovereigns who are present, and the Prince Field-Marshal who leads their armies, will have the proud and consoling reflection, that by their intrepid manœuvre they have acted right by their countries, their people, and the great cause.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Lieutenant-General.
Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Head-Quarters, Bondy, March 29, 1814.

ON the 28th, the grand allied army and that of Silesia continued their advance to Paris. The sixth corps, the Austrian grenadiers, the guards, and reserves, and the cavalry of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, took up their ground in the neighbourhood of Coulley and Manteuil. The third corps was this day at Mouron, the fifth remained at Chailly with the advanced guard in the direction of La Ferte Gaucher, observing the routes of Sezanne and Provins. The head-quarters of the army were established at Cuencey.

The passage of the Marne at Meaux was effected by the sixth corps with little resistance. A part of Marshal Mortier's corps, under the immediate command of the French General Vincent, who retired through the above place, broke down the bridge in his retreat, and detained the allies in their advance.

About 10,000 of the national guards, mixed with some old soldiers, endeavoured to make a feeble stand before the army of Silesia, between La Ferte Jouarre and Meaux; but General Horne attacked them, and placing himself gallantly at the head of some squadrons, he pierced into a mass of infantry, taking, himself, the French general prisoner.

The passage of the river was also disputed at Triport, where the army of the Marshal passed; but notwithstanding the fire of the enemy, the bridge was soon completed, and the whole of this army passed the Marne to-day.

The French, on their retreat from Meaux, caused a magazine of powder, of an immense extent, to be blown up, without the slightest information to the inhabitants of the town, who thought themselves, by the monstrous explosion, buried in the ruins of the place ; there was not a window of the town but was shivered to atoms, and great damage was done to all the houses, and to the magnificent cathedral.

The corps of D'Yorck and Kleist advanced this day to Claye ; the corps of General Langeron was on the right, and General Sacken's in reserve ; the corps of Woronzoff was in the rear at Meaux.

Different bridges were constructed on the Marne to enable the grand army to file over in various columns.

Buonaparte's rear towards St. Dizier seems to have been assailed on the evening of the 26th, and morning of the 27th, by a very preponderating force of the enemy, especially as to infantry. The details of the affair are not arrived, but it appears the general was obliged to retreat in the direction of Bar-le-Duc.

From the most recent reports Buonaparte was himself at St. Dizier on the 27th, and it is said his advanced guard is at Vitry. It would thus appear that he is marching after the allies, or directing himself on the Marne ; but it is to be hoped this is now too late.

On the 29th, the army of Silesia, having a corps on the Marne, was directed to its right, to advance on the great road of Soissons to Paris ; General Count Langeron was on the right, near the village of La Villette ; Generals D'Yorck and Kleist moved from the Meaux route into that of Soissons, to make room for Prince Schwartzenberg's army ; Generals Sacken and Woronzow were in their rear.

On the 28th, in the evening, a very sharp affair occurred at Claye between General D'Yorck and the enemy's rear ; the ground they were posted on was very favourable for defence ; and in a very severe tiraillade General D'Yorck lost some hundred men ; but the enemy were driven back at all points.

The sixth corps passed at Triport, and reached Bondy at night, and the heights of Pantin. The fourth corps crossed at Meaux, with the guards, and reserves and cavalry ; the former was immediately directed to gain the high road from Lagnay to the capital, and to take post on the height of Chelle. The third corps was to support the fourth. The fifth moved to Meaux, and remained on the left of the Marne, having their cavalry at Cressy and Colomiers.

On the advance of the eighth corps some light resistance was made at Villaparis; and as it was necessary to relieve Generals D'Yorck and Kleist, and to move them more to the right, a cessation of hostilities for four hours was agreed on by mutual consent, which delay prevented the march forward being so rapid as usual.

The army this night may be stated to have their right towards Montmartre, and their left near the wood of Vincennes.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Lieut.-Gen.

*Proclamation of Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg to the
Inhabitants of Paris.*

INHABITANTS OF PARIS!

THE allied armies are before Paris. The object of their march towards the capital of France is founded in the hope of a sincere and lasting reconciliation with France. The attempts made to put an end to so many misfortunes have been useless, because there exists in the very power of the government which oppresses it an insurmountable obstacle to peace. What Frenchman is there who is not convinced of this truth?

The allied sovereigns seek, in good faith, *a salutary authority in France*, which may cement the union of all nations and of all governments with her; it is to the city of Paris that it has fallen, under the present circumstances, to accelerate *the peace of the world*. The wish of this city is looked for with that interest which a result of such importance must inspire. Let her declare herself, and from that moment the army before her walls becomes the support of her decisions.

Parisians, you know the situation of your country, the conduct of Bourdeaux, the friendly occupation of Lyons, the evils brought upon France, and the real dispositions of your fellow-citizens. You will find in these examples the termination of foreign war and of civil discord; you cannot search it elsewhere.

The preservation and tranquillity of your city will be the object of the cares and measures which the allies are ready to take, in conjunction with the authorities and notables, who possess the largest share of public estimation. No troops shall be quartered upon you.

In these sentiments, *Europe in arms* before your walls

addresses you. Hasten to reply to the confidence which she places in your love for the country, and in your discretion.

The Commander in Chief of the
Allied Armies, Marshal Prince
of SCHWARTZENBERG.

Heights of Belleville above Paris, March 30, 1814, Seven o'Clock in the Evening.

MY LORD,

I SEIZE an opportunity which offers at this instant, to transmit to you an account of the successes of this day.

After the affair of Fere Champenoise, the details of which I had the honour of giving to your Lordship in my last dispatch, the united army of Prince Schwartzenberg and Marshal Blucher passed the Marne, on the 28th and 29th, at Tripot and Meaux.

The enemy opposed a feeble resistance to the passage of the river; but on the 28th, in the evening, General D'Yorck was severely engaged near Claye; he drove the enemy, however, at last from the woods about that place, with very considerable loss.

Yesterday the whole army (with the exception of the corps of Marshal Wrede and General Sacken, which were left in position at Meaux) advanced upon Paris. Continual skirmishing took place with the enemy, but he retired, giving up Pantin on his right, and the ground in front of Montmartre on his left.

It appears that during last night the corps of Marshals Mortier and Marmont entered Paris. The garrison which previously was assembled in it, was composed of a part of General Gerard's corps under General Compans, and a force of about 8000 regular troops and 30,000 national guards, under General Hulin, the governor of the town.

With this force the enemy, under the command of Joseph Buonaparte, took up a position this morning; the right on the heights of Belleville, occupying that town, the centre on the canal De l'Ourque, the left towards Neuilly.

This position was strong, from the intersected nature of the ground on its right. The heights of Montmartre commanded the plain in rear of the canal of L'Ourque, and added strength to the position of the enemy.

The disposition of attack for this morning was, the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, forming the left, marched upon Vincennes; General Rieffsky upon Belleville; the guards and reserves upon the great chausée leading from Bondy to

Paris. Marshal Blucher was to march upon the chausées from Soissons, and attack Montmartre.

All the attacks succeeded; General Rieffsky possessed himself of the heights of Belleville; the troops under his orders particularly distinguished themselves in the different attacks made by them.

The village of Pantin was carried at the point of the bayonet; the heights above Belleville were carried in the most gallant manner by the Prussian guards; these corps captured 43 pieces of cannon, and took a great number of prisoners.

Nearly at the time these successes had been obtained, Marshal Blucher commenced his attack upon Montmartre. The regiment of Prussian black hussars made a most brilliant charge upon a column of the enemy, and took 20 pieces of cannon.

At the moment of these decisive advantages, a flag of truce was sent from Marshal Marmont, intimating a desire to receive any propositions that it might have been intended to make to him by a flag of truce which had previously been refused admittance. An armistice was also proposed by him for two hours; to obtain which, he consented to abandon every position he occupied without the barriers of Paris.

Prince Schwartzenberg agreed to these terms. Count Nesselrode, on the part of the Emperor of Russia, and Count Paar, from Prince Schwartzenberg, were sent into the town to demand its surrender.

An answer is just arrived; the garrison will evacuate Paris by seven o'clock to-morrow morning.

I may therefore congratulate your Lordship on the capture of that capital.

The allied troops will enter it to-morrow.

Your Lordship will excuse the hurry in which this letter is written; I have only time to give you the general details of the great events which have taken place; at such a moment it would be difficult to repress a feeling of exultation.

The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia were present in all the actions.

Prince Schwartzenberg, by the decision with which he determined to march upon the capital of France, as by the mode in which he has conducted its advance, has obtained universal admiration. I have the honour to be, &c.

BURGHERSH,

Lieut.-Col. 63rd Reg.

To the Right Hon. the Viscount Castlereagh,

&c. &c. &c.

Heights of Belleville, March 30, 1814.

MY LORD,

AFTER a brilliant victory, God has placed the capital of the French Empire in the hands of the allied sovereigns, a just retribution for the miseries inflicted on Moscow, Vienna, Madrid, Berlin, and Lisbon, by the Desolator of Europe.

I must very imperfectly detail the events of this glorious day at such a moment as the present, and therefore throw myself on your Lordship's indulgence.

The enemy's army, under the command of Joseph Buonaparte, aided by Marshals Mortier and Marmont, occupied with their right the heights of Fontenoy, Romainville, and Belleville; their left was on Montmartre, and they had several redoubts in the centre, and on the whole line an immense artillery of above 150 pieces.

In order to attack this position, the Silesian army was directed on Montmartre, St. Denis, and the village of La Villette and Pantin; while the grand army attacked the enemy's right on the heights before alluded to, at Romainville and Belleville. Marshal Blucher made his own dispositions for his attack.

The sixth corps under General Rieffsky moved from Bondy in three columns of attack, supported by the guards and reserves, and leaving the great route of Meaux, attacked the heights of Romainville and Belleville. These are very commanding, as well as Montmartre, the ground between being covered with villages and country-seats, and the possession of them commands Paris and the whole country round. Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg's division of the sixth corps commenced the attack, and with the greatest spirit endured for a long period a very galling fire of artillery, being supported by the reserves of grenadiers; his Serene Highness, after some loss, carried the heights of Romainville, the enemy retiring to those of Belleville behind them. The fourth corps supported this attack more to the left, and was directed on the heights of Rosny and on Charenton by their gallant commander the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg. The third corps of the army was placed in echelon near Neuilly, in reserve, as well as the cavalry.

The attack of the grand army had commenced some short time before that of the Silesian, delayed by some accident; but it was not long before Generals D'Yorek and Kleist debouched near St. Denis on Auberville, and here and at Pantin a very obstinate resistance was made. His Royal Highness Prince William of Prussia, with his brigade, toge-

ther with the Prussian guards, were much distinguished. The enemy's cavalry attempted to charge, but were brilliantly repulsed by the Brandenburgh and black hussar regiments. A strong redoubt and battery of the enemy's, in the centre, kept General D'Yorck's corps in check for some part of the day; but their right flank being gained by the heights of Romainville, as well as their loss in every part of the field, and finally, the complete discomfiture on all sides, reduced them to the necessity of sending a flag of truce to demand a cessation of hostilities, they giving up all the ground without the barrier of Paris, until further arrangements could be made.

The heights of Montmartre were to be placed, by the generosity of a beaten enemy, in our possession; Romainville and Belleville being carried at the moment when Count Langeron's corps was about to storm them, and had already taken possession of the rest of the hill.

Count Woronzow's division also carried the village of La Villette, charging with two battalions of chasseurs; and possessing themselves of 12 pieces of cannon, were also stopped near the barrier of Paris by the flag of truce.

However, his Imperial Majesty, the King of Prussia, and Prince Schwartzenberg, with that humanity which must excite the applause, while it calls for the admiration of Europe, acceded to entertaining a proposition to prevent the capital from being sacked and destroyed. Count Paar, aide-de-camp to the Prince Field-Marshal, and Colonel Orloff, aide-de-camp to his Majesty the Emperor, were sent to arrange the cessation of hostilities; and Count Nesselrode, his Imperial Majesty's minister, went in at four o'clock this evening, when the battle ceased, to Paris.

The result of this victory cannot yet be known; numerous pieces of artillery taken in the field, and a large number of prisoners, have fallen into our hands. The number of guns in the margin * are already reported.

Our loss has been something considerable; but we may have the consoling hope, that the brave men who fell, will accomplish the work of the downfal of despotism, and rear the standard of renovated Europe under a just equilibrium, and the dominion of its legitimate sovereigns.

I take the liberty of sending my aide-de camp, Captain Harris, with this dispatch, being with me during the day;

* Blucher, 16; Prussian guards, Baden ditto, 14; General Rieffsky and Russian grenadiers, 21; Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, 6; Lieutenant-General Count Woronzow, 12. Total—69.

he will make his way, I hope, with the Cossacks whom Lieutenant-General Count Woronzow has given him, and will acquaint your Lordship verbally with details I can but imperfectly enter into. When I receive Colonel Lowe's report, as well as Colonel Cooke's, I shall not fail to dispatch again, to put you in possession of all further information in my power of this interesting and wonderful day.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Lieut.-Gen.

MY LORD,

Paris, March 31, 1814.

THE Emperor Alexander, with the King of Prussia, marched into Paris this morning, where they were received by all ranks of the population with the warmest acclamations.

The windows of the best houses were filled by well-dressed persons waving white handkerchiefs and clapping their hands; the populace, intermixed with many of a superior class, were in the streets pressing forward to see the Emperor and to endeavour to touch his horse. The general cry was, "Vive l'Empereur Alexandre," "Vive notre Libérateur," "Vive le Roi de Prusse."

Very many persons appeared with white cockades, and there was a considerable cry of "Vive Louis XVIII." "Vivent les Bourbons," which gradually increased.

Their Imperial and Royal Majesties proceeded to the Champs Elysées, where a great part of the army passed in review before them, and, as usual, in the most exact order. His Imperial Majesty is lodged in the house of M. Talleyrand, Prince of Benevente.

It is impossible to describe the scenes of this day in the compass of a dispatch: the most striking were, the national guard, in their uniform and armed, clearing the avenues for the troops of the allies passing through, in all the pomp of military parade, the day after a severe action; the people of Paris, whose political sentiments have at all times been manifested by the strongest indication, unanimous in their cry for peace and a change of dynasty, enjoying the spectacle of the entry into the capital of France of an invading army, as a blessing and a deliverance; a rope placed round the neck of the statue of Napoleon, on the Colonne de la Grande Armée, and the people amused with pulling it, and crying "à bas le Tyran!"

Much was said in the crowd, of their wish for the restoration of amicable relations with Great Britain.

The occupation of Lyons and of Bourdeaux was known to all the people, as also the circumstance of the declarations at the latter place in favour of Louis XVIII. and the display of the white cockade; but not the independence of Holland.

The events which have led to the occupation of Paris, will be understood from the following recapitulation:—

Since the battle of Brienne, on the 1st February, the enemy had shewn no inclination to fight a general battle against the united force of the allies, but has used the utmost activity to attack all detachments.

In the latter end of February, Field-Marshal Blucher crossed the Marne, and moved upon Epernay, Soissons, and Laon, to meet and to unite with the corps moving from the northern army, and those which had been relieved from the blockade of fortresses near the Rhine. The gallant and well-fought actions which took place between Soissons, Laon, and Rheims, have been detailed in the reports by Colonel Lowe and other officers.

During these operations on the right, the Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg drew back the corps which remained with him on the left, and detached to reinforce the army between Dijon, Lyons, and Geneva, receiving at the same time and distributing the Velites from Hungary, and other Austrian reinforcements; his army, which had occupied the country between the Seine and Yonne, with posts at Auxerre, Fontainbleau, Melun, and Mormont, and which had patrolled into the suburbs of Orleans (near which city General Seslarini took some hundred prisoners), having fallen back to the Aube, where the affair of Bar-sur-Aube took place on the 13th.

After this affair the Prince Field-Marshal re-occupied Troyes, Auxerre, Sens, and Pont-sur-Seine.

Napoleon having declined a general action, which Field-Marshal Blucher repeatedly offered near Laon, returned to the left bank of the Marne, and indicated an intention of resuming offensive operations against the grand army.

The conferences at Chatillon were terminated on the 19th instant, and on that day the French army moved upon Arcis, behind which the corps commanded by Field-Marshal Count Wrede was posted.

The allies under the Prince Schwartzenberg, viz. the third, fourth, and sixth corps, under the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, and the fifth under Field-Marshal Wrede, with the whole reserve, were concentrated on the Aube, near Pougy and Arcis; and a general attack was made by the allies on the 20th, in which the enemy was defeated at all points, with great loss, and Arcis was retaken.

At this juncture, Napoleon formed the desperate and extraordinary plan of passing between the armies of the allies, and of striking at their communications with the Rhine, intending at the same time to liberate the garrison of Metz. For this purpose he moved by Chalons on Vitry and St. Dizier, his head-quarters being on the 22nd at Obconte, between the two latter places. Vitry was held by a small Prussian garrison, which refused to surrender.

The extent and nature of this project was fully ascertained on the 23rd. A movement was immediately resolved upon Vitry, to secure that place, and to endeavour to cut off the corps of Marshal Macdonald, said to be on the left bank of the Marne, between Chalons and Vitry, to operate a junction with the troops under General Winzingerode, which had moved upon Chalons, and to unite both armies.

Their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia left Troyes the 20th, and had their quarters at Pougy. The Emperor of Austria moved his quarters on the 19th to Bar-sur-Seine, with all the cabinet ministers, and came the 21st to Bar-sur-Aube.

On the evening of the 23rd, the army broke up from Pougy, and having marched by Ramerne and Dompierre, assembled at daybreak near Sommepuis; but the corps of Marshal Macdonald had crossed the Marne the preceding day, before it could be intercepted.

On the 24th, the junction with General Winzingerode was effected at Vitry and Chalons, and the Silesian army came within reach of co-operating with the grand army.

On the 25th, General Winzingerode, with his own and several other corps of cavalry, being left to observe the enemy, the united allied force began its movement by rapid and continued marches on Paris.

The corps of Marshals Mortier and Marmont were found at Vitry and Sommiesous, and were driven back with loss, and pursued in the direction of Paris. On the 25th, the Emperor, the King, and Field-Marshal the Prince Schwartzenberg, were at Fere Champenoise, and on the 26th at Tresfaux. Field-Marshal Blucher was at Etones on the 26th, and continued to march on Meaux by Montmirail. In the course of that week not less than 100 cannon and 9000 prisoners were taken, with several general officers. At the affair near Fere Champenoise, Colonel Rapatel, late aide-de-camp to General Moreau, was unfortunately killed while exhorting the French to surrender; and Colonel Neil Campbell, who is on this service, and who has been with the advanced Russian corps in all the affairs since his return from

the siege of Dantzic, was severely wounded, having been run through the body by a Russian lancer, who mistook him for an enemy, during one of the charges. I am happy to say there was every reason to expect his recovery.

On the 27th, the Imperial and Royal head-quarters were at Colomiers, and the Silesian army reached Meaux.

On the 28th, head-quarters at Quincy. Bridges were prepared at Meaux and Triport. The Silesian army advanced to Claye, in front of which town a severe action took place, in which the enemy was repulsed.

On the 29th, the Emperor and the King, with Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg, crossed the Marne at Meaux; and the enemy being still in possession of the woods near Ville Parisis and Bondy, he was attacked and driven beyond Bondy towards Pantin; the head-quarters were established at the former of those places.

Field-Marshal Blucher, the same day, marched in two columns to the right, pointing upon Montmartre through Mory, Draucey, and St. Denis.

The enemy had improved the defences which the ground afforded on Montmartre, and in front of it, by redoubts and batteries, and had a considerable force of regular troops near the villages of Pantin, Romainville, and Belleville. The navigable canal, the woods and houses, together with some ground, so deep as to be nearly impassable for horses, afforded considerable means of resistance. A disposition for a general attack having been made on the 30th, the sixth corps, supported by the grenadiers and reserve, was engaged at an early hour, to prevent the enemy from holding Pantin. The remainder of the troops under the Prince Royal of Württemberg was to turn the enemy on his right, and to push on to occupy in succession all the heights on the left of the road to Belleville inclusive. The day was considerably advanced before the troops reached their several positions, and the enemy made a determined resistance, especially at the village of Pantin; the whole of his force was commanded by the Duke of Treviso, the right wing by the Duke of Ragusa. A message had been sent, on the 29th, to deprecate resistance, and to explain that it must be vain, as the whole army was present; but the messenger was not received. In the evening of the 30th, Count Nesselrode was admitted within the barriers of Paris; and at the same time one of the Emperor's aides-de-camp was sent to Marshal Marmont, who agreed that all firing should cease in half an hour, if the allied sovereigns would consent that no part of the army should pass the barrier of Paris that night. This was con-

sented to, and the enemy withdrew from Montmartre within the town. The advanced corps bivouacked within pistol-shot of the town. The Emperor returned to Bondy with the Field-Marshal; and at four in the morning the deputies of the city arrived. Seventy cannon, three colours, and 500 men were taken; the number of killed and wounded of the enemy was very considerable, but this victory was not gained without some loss on the part of the allies.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

Paris, April 1, 1814.

I HAVE the honour to annex herewith a copy of the capitulation of the city of Paris. I feel it impossible to convey to your Lordship an accurate idea or a just description of the scene that presented itself yesterday in this capital, when his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and Prince Schwartzenberg, made their entry at the head of the allied troops. The enthusiasm and exultation that was exhibited, must have very far exceeded what the most sanguine and devoted friend of the ancient dynasty of France could have pictured to his own mind; and those who are less personally interested, but equally ardent in that cause, could no longer hesitate in pronouncing that the restoration of their legitimate King, the downfall of Buonaparte, and the desire of peace, have become the first and dearest wish of the Parisians, who have, by the events of the last two days, been emancipated from a system of terror and despotism impossible to describe; while they have been kept in an ignorance, by the arts of falsehood and deceit, incredible for an enlightened people, and incomprehensible to the reflecting part of mankind.

The cavalry, under his Imperial Highness the Grand Archduke Constantine, and the guards of all the different allied forces, were formed in columns early in the morning on the road from Bondy to Paris. The Emperor of Russia with all his staff, his Generals and their suites present, proceeded to Pantin, where the King of Prussia joined him with a similar cortege; these Sovereigns, surrounded by all the Princes in the army, together with the Prince Field-Marshal and the Austrian Etat-Major, passed through the Fauxbourg St. Martin, and entered the barrier of Paris about 11 o'clock, the Cossacks of the guard forming the advance of the march. Already was the crowd so enormous, as well as the acclamations so great, that it was difficult to

move forward; but before the Monarchs reached the Porte de St. Martin, to turn on the Boulevards, there was a moral impossibility of proceeding; all Paris seemed to be assembled and concentrated in one spot; one animus or spring evidently directed all their movements, they thronged in such masses round the Emperor and the King, that with all their condescending and gracious familiarity, extending their hands on all sides, it was in vain to attempt to satisfy the populace. They were positively eaten up amidst the cries of "Vive L'Empereur Alexandre," "Vive le Roi de Prusse," "Vivent nos libératéurs." Nor did the air alone resound with these peals; for with louder acclamations, if possible, they were mingled with those of "Vive le Roi," "Vive Louis XVIII." "Vivent les Bourbons," "A bas le Tyran." The white cockade appeared very generally; many of the national guards, whom I saw, wore them. The clamorous applause of the multitude was seconded by a similar demonstration from all the houses along the line to the Champs Elysées; and handkerchiefs, as well as the fair hands that waved them, seemed in continued requisition. In short, my Lord, to have an idea of such a manifestation of electric feeling as Paris displayed, it must have been witnessed—my humble description cannot make you conceive it. The Sovereigns halted in the Champs Elysées, where the troops defiled before them in the most admirable order, and the head-quarters were established at Paris.

I have the honour to annex the declaration of the Emperor Alexander. Buonaparte, it now appears, moved his army from Troyes by Sens, towards Fontainbleau, where, I suppose, the *debris* of Marshals Mortier and Marmont's corps will join him. He arrived at Fromont the day before yesterday, and would have been in Paris had it not been in the possession of the allies; on hearing what had occurred, he retired to Corbeil, and from thence has probably collected his army in the neighbourhood of Fontainbleau, which cannot amount to more than 40 or 50,000 men. That he may make a desperate attempt I think probable, if his army stand by him, which will be questionable, if the Senate and nation pronounces itself. The allied armies march to-morrow (with the exception of the guards and reserves, who remain here) towards Fontainbleau, and will take up a position, or be regulated by the movements of Buonaparte.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Lieutenant-General.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

CAPITULATION OF PARIS.

THE four hours' armistice which had been agreed upon for the purpose of treating of the conditions relative to the occupation of the city of Paris, and to the retreat of the French corps therein, having led to an arrangement to that effect, the undersigned, after being duly authorised by the respective commanders of the opposed forces, have adjusted and signed the following articles:—

Art. I. The corps of the Marshals Dukes of Treviso and Ragusa shall evacuate the city of Paris on the 31st of March, at seven o'clock in the morning.

Art. II. They shall take with them all the appurtenances of their corps d'armée.

Art. III. Hostilities shall not recommence until two hours after the evacuation of the city, that is to say, on the 31st of March, at nine o'clock in the morning.

Art. IV. All the arsenals, military establishments, workshops, and magazines, shall be left in the same state that they were previous to the present capitulation being proposed.

Art. V. The national or city guard is entirely separated from the troops of the line. It is either to be kept on foot, or disarmed, or disbanded, according to the ulterior dispositions of the allied powers.

Art. VI. The corps of the municipal gendarmerie shall, in every respect, share the fate of the national guard.

Art. VII. The wounded and the stragglers remaining in Paris after seven o'clock shall be prisoners of war.

Art. VIII. The city of Paris is recommended to the generosity of the high allied powers.

Done at Paris, the 31st of March, at two o'clock in the morning.

(Signed) Colonel ORLOFF, aide-de-camp of his Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias.

Colonel Count PAAR, aide-de-camp-general of Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg.

(Signed) Colonel BAROY FABRIER, attaché to the Etat-Major of his Excellency the Marshal Duke of Ragusa.

Colonel DENYS, first aide-de-camp of his Excellency the Marshal Duke of Ragusa.

DECLARATION.

THE armies of the allied powers have occupied the French capital. The allied sovereigns meet the wishes of the French nation.

They declare, That if the conditions of peace required stronger guarantees when the object in view was the restraining of Buonaparte's ambition, they ought to be more favourable, as soon as, by returning to a wise government, France herself shall offer the assurance of tranquillity. The allied sovereigns proclaim, therefore,

That they will treat no more with Napoleon Buonaparte, or with any of his family:

That they respect the integrity of ancient France, such as it existed under the legitimate kings; they may even do more, because they always profess the principle that, for the happiness of Europe, France ought to be great and strong:

That they will recognise and guarantee the constitution which the French nation shall give itself. They accordingly invite the Senate to appoint a Provisional Government, capable of providing for the wants of administration, and of preparing such a constitution as may be adapted to the French people.

The intentions which I have expressed are common to me with all the allied powers.

ALEXANDER.

By order of his Imperial Majesty,

The Secretary of State,

COUNT DE NESSELRODE.

Paris, March 31, 1814, at three
o'clock in the afternoon.

MY LORD,

THE great events which have of late occurred in this capital, will be best detailed to you by his Majesty's ministers assembled at this place.

The corps of Marshal Marmont, amounting to 12,000 men, passed in the night of the 4th within the lines occupied by the allied troops. This corps has taken its cantonments near Versailles.

Marshals Ney and Macdonald, accompanied by General Caulincourt, arrived at the same time, as bearers of Buonaparte's proposal to submit to the decision of the Senate and the people of France, and to abdicate in favour of his son.

This proposition not having been agreed to, he has now surrendered himself to the wishes of the nation.

Paris, April 7, 1814.

The Senate have this day announced the adoption of a constitution for the government of France, under the dominion of their ancient line of kings. There seems no diversity of opinion in the nation. All have obeyed the call of the Provisional Government. Buonaparte stands alone and unprotected in a country where, but a few days past, he disposed at pleasure of the lives of its inhabitants.

In this concluding scene of the most memorable era which history records, it is impossible, my Lord, I should resist a feeling of public duty, prompted also by a sense of gratitude and affection, in calling your attention to the able and distinguished manner in which Prince Schwartzenberg has conducted the operations of this campaign. Exclusively of the talent which he has marked when in the field of battle, to the successes which have ever attended his career, the world will still look with almost increased admiration to the conduct he has pursued since his entry into Paris.

Where conciliation, where every kind feeling of the heart, was required to change a system of carnage and desolation to the protection of a people, but of late a most bitter enemy, the character of Prince Schwartzenberg secured to him success.

More security, more order, never reigned in this capital. Peace and tranquillity, the happy omens, may we hope, of the future regenerated state of Europe, exist here amidst the the troops of every nation, in spite of feelings lately of so great hostility.

From his great and exalted situation, from the virtues which adorn his character, the Emperor of Russia has been best able to appreciate the merits of Prince Schwartzenberg. In token of the esteem he bears him, and in estimation of his great services, he has decorated him with the grand order of St. Andrew, and has presented it in diamonds.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BURGHERSH,

Lieut.-Colonel 63rd Reg.

The Right Honourable the Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

MY LORD,

Paris, April 7, 1814.

BUONAPARTE having accepted the conditions proposed to him, Marshals Ney and Macdonald, and General Caulincourt, have this day arranged with Prince Schwartzenberg the following line of demarcation, to be observed between the allied and French armies:—

From the mouth of the Seine, the allies will occupy the

right bank of that river, and in addition the southern limits of the departments,

- 1st, Of the Lower Seine;
- 2nd, Of the Oise;
- 3rd, Of the Seine and Oise;
- 4th, Of the Seine and Marne;
- 5th, Of the Yonne;
- 6th, Of Côte d'Or;
- 7th, Of the Saone and Loire;
- 8th, Of the Rhone;
- 9th, Of the Isere as far as Mount Cenis.

On the side of Lord Wellington, it has been decided, that the line of demarcation shall be fixed according to the ground occupied by his army, and the one opposed to him, at the moment the couriers now dispatched shall reach him.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BURGHERSH,

Lieut.-Colonel 63rd Reg.

The Right Honourable the Viscount Castlereagh.

The following Extracts from the Registers of the Conservative Senate are inserted to keep up the chain of events in unbroken succession : viz.

ON the 1st of April, at half-past three, the members of the Senate met in consequence of an extraordinary convocation, his Serene Highness the Prince of Benevente, Vice-Grand Elector, president. His Serene Highness the Prince Vice-Elector, president, then spoke as follows :—

Senators,—The letter which I have had the honour of addressing to each of you, to inform you of this extraordinary convocation, acquaints you with the object of it. It is intended to lay proposals before you. This one word sufficiently points out the liberty which each of you brings into this assembly. It gives you the means to give a generous flow (*essor*) to the sentiments with which the soul of each of you is filled, the desire of saving your country, and the resolution of hastening to the assistance of a forsaken people.

Senators,—Circumstances, however difficult they may be, cannot be above the firm and enlightened patriotism of all the members of this assembly. You have doubtless all felt the necessity of a deliberation which may shut the door against all delay, and which may not let a day pass without re-establishing the action of the administration, the first of

all wants for the formation of a government, whose authority, founded on the necessities of the moment, cannot but reassure people's minds.

The Prince Vice-Elector having ceased speaking, several proposals were made by different members; the question being put, the Senate decrees,

1. That there shall be established a Provisional Government, charged to provide for the wants of the administration, and to present to the Senate a plan of a constitution which may suit the French people.

2. That the Government shall consist of five members; and then proceeding to their nomination, the Senate elects for members of the Provisional Government—

M. Talleyrand, Prince of Benevente;

Count de Bourbonville, senator;

Count de Jaucour, senator;

Duke of Dalberg, counsellor of state;

M. de Montesquieu, ancient member of the constituent assembly.

The Senate met again on Saturday, the 2nd of April, at nine o'clock in the evening.

Letter of Mr. Senator Barthélémy, on the (Déchéance) Forfeiture of the Throne.

Gentlemen, Members of the Provisional Government, The Senate commissions me to request you to signify to the French people to-morrow, that the Senate, by a decree passed in its sitting this evening, has declared that the Emperor Napoleon and his family have forfeited all right to the throne, and consequently absolved the French people and the army from their oath of allegiance. This act will be sent to you to-morrow, with the motives and reasons of it.

I have the honour to salute you,

The President of the Senate,

BARTHELEMY.

Extract, 3rd April, 1814.

The Senate declares and decrees as follows:—

Art. 1. Napoleon Buonaparte has forfeited the throne, and the hereditary right established in his family is abolished.

2. The French people and the army are released from their oath of fidelity towards Napoleon Buonaparte.

3. The present decree shall be transmitted by a message to the Provisional Government of France, conveyed forthwith to all the departments and the armies, and immediately proclaimed in all the quarters of the capital.

Extract, 6th April, 1814.

The Conservative Senate deliberating upon the plan of a constitution presented to it by the Provisional Government, in execution of the act of the Senate of the 1st instant:

After having heard the report of a special commission of seven members, decrees as follows:

Art. 1. The French government is monarchical, and hereditary from male to male, in order of primogeniture.

2. The French people call freely to the throne of France Louis Stanislaus Xavier de France, brother of the last king, and after him the other members of the house of Bourbon in the ancient order.

Address of the Provisional Government to the People.

Paris, April 6th, 1814.

People of France!—When you came out of a state of civil discord, you chose for your chief a man who appeared upon the stage of the universe with the character of grandeur: yes, placed in him all your hopes. Those hopes were vain. Upon the ruins of anarchy he built only despotism. He ought, at least from gratitude, to have become French with you. He never was. He never ceased to undertake, without motive and object, unjust wars, like an adventurer who would become famous. In a few years he has devoured your wealth and your population. Every family is in mourning; all France in tears; he is deaf to our miseries. Even yet perhaps he dreams of gigantic designs, although unheard-of reverses punish so signally the pride and abuse of victory. He never knew how to reign either in the national interest nor even in the interest of his own despotism. He has destroyed all that he ought to create, and recreated all that he ought to destroy. He relied only upon force—force now overwhelms him—just reward of senseless ambition. At length this unexampled tyranny has ceased. The allied powers have entered the capital of France. Napoleon governed us like a king of barbarians; Alexander and his magnanimous allies speak only the language of honour, justice, and humanity. They have just reconciled Europe to a brave and unhappy people. People of France, the Senate has declared, ‘that Napoleon has forfeited the throne.’ The country is no longer with him. Another order of things can alone save it. We have known the excesses of popular licentiousness and absolute power; let us restore the real monarchy, in limiting, by wise laws, the different powers that compose it. Let exhausted agriculture resflourish under a paternal throne; let commerce, bound in fetters,

resume her freedom ; let our youth be no longer cut off in arms before they have strength to bear them ; let the order of nature be no longer interrupted ; and let the old men hope to die before their children ! Men of France ! let us rally ! past calamities are finished, and peace will put an end to the subversion of Europe. The august allies have given their words—France will rest from her long agitation, and, better enlightened, by the double proof of anarchy and despotism, will find happiness in the return of a tutelary government.

On Saturday, April 9, 1814, the following dispatch from General Lord Viscount Cathcart, K. T. announcing the abdication of the crowns of France and Italy by Napoleon Buonaparte, was issued to the public :—

“THE allied powers having proclaimed that the Emperor Napoleon was the only obstacle to the re-establishment of the peace of Europe, the Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his oath, declares that he renounces, for himself and his heirs, the thrones of France and Italy ; and that there is no personal sacrifice, even that of life, which he is not ready to make to the interest of France.”

Done at the Palace of Fontainbleau, the 6th April, 1814.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Viscount Castlereagh, published in the Supplement to the London Gazette of Saturday, April 16, 1814.

Paris, April 13, 1814.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that Monsieur made his public entry yesterday, and was received with the utmost cordiality by the whole population of Paris. It was deemed more expedient that the solemnity should be purely French ; the allied sovereigns did not therefore attend, nor did any of their troops join the cortege ; but, as the Bourbon family had been so long resident in England, I thought I should neither incur the displeasure of the Prince Regent, nor give occasion to any injurious comment, by meeting his Royal Highness at the barrier, and accompanying him into Paris. The whole of the British missions here present attended, and with the Field-Marshal of the Empire, were close to his person whilst he traversed the town amidst the applause of the people.

An Account of the Entrance of his Royal Highness Monsieur into Paris, taken from the French Papers.

PARIS, April 12.—The day of the 12th April is destined to furnish one of the most brilliant pages of the history of France—the entry of a descendant of Henry IV. into the city of Paris, to return thanks to God for the miraculous events which have restored the sceptre of France to the paternal hands of the Bourbons—his return to the palace of his ancestors, after so many calamities. Such is the picture which our historians will have to paint, and of which we are now about to give a faint account.

At twelve o'clock the members of the Provisional Government and the members of the ministerial departments, preceded and followed by the municipal body, and by numerous detachments of the national guard of Paris, went to the barrier of Bondy to meet his Royal Highness Monsieur, brother of the King, and lieutenant-general of the kingdom. A little before one o'clock his Royal Highness appeared without the barrier, accompanied by a great number of the grand officers, the officers of his household, and a number of the marshals of France, who had previously advanced to receive him. Monsieur, and all the persons who accompanied him, were on horseback; his Royal Highness was dressed in the uniform of the national guard.

At that moment the members of the Provisional Government, preceded by the master of the ceremonies, advanced near his Royal Highness. The Prince of Benevente, in the name of the Provisional Government, addressed the Prince in the following terms:—

“ Monseigneur,—The happiness which we feel, on this day of regeneration, is beyond all expression, if Monsieur receives with that celestial goodness which distinguishes his august house, the homage of our religious tenderness, and of our respectful devotion.”

The following is nearly the answer of Monsieur, as far as could be recollected:—

“ Gentlemen, Members of the Provisional Government,—I thank you for all you have done for our country—I experience an emotion which deprives me of the power of expressing all that I feel. No more divisions—Peace—and France. I see it once more, and nothing is changed, except that there is one Frenchman more amongst you.”

The cries of *Vive le Roi! Vive Monsieur! Vivent les Bourbons!* resounded on all sides. His Royal Highness having already entered within the barrier, condescended, himself, to request silence, and interrupted the acclamations of which himself was the object. Then M. Baron de Chabrol, prefect of the department of the Seine, presented to his Royal Highness the municipal body of Paris, and pronounced the following speech:—

“ Monseigneur,—After twenty years of misfortunes, France sees again with transport the august family which during eight centuries secured its glory and happiness. The city of Paris, the constant object of the affection of its Kings, ranks this day among the most glorious which have shone upon it since the commencement of the monarchy.

“ The whole of France sighs for the return of her King: she is at last permitted to indulge the prospect of repose under the protection of the paternal authority of the descendants of St. Louis and of Henry IV. She expects from them the same affection.

“ Times of disaster, which were neither without glory nor without éclat for the honour of France, have not altered the character of a generous nation; a tutelary power is about to unite all wishes, all interests, and all opinions; warriors, magistrates, citizens, all Frenchmen feel at the bottom of their hearts that transport of affection which attaches the French to the noble blood of the Bourbons; animated by the same spirit, they will form only one family.

“ Your Royal Highness will gratify the wishes of a whole people, who are eager to crowd around you; you will be affected in again beholding those places full of the memorials of your august ancestors, and which were always so dear to you; you will hear the joyful acclamations resounding on all sides; you will see hope again inspiring all hearts, and the happiness of the country will console you for your long and protracted sufferings.”

Monsieur listened to this speech with that affecting goodness which characterises a son of the Great Henry. He discovered the deepest emotions, and employed in his answer those engaging manners, and those French graces, which are so familiar to him.

The cavalcade then advanced from the barrier de Bondy to the suburb and the street of St. Denis, through which it repaired to the metropolitan church. The advance of the Prince was retarded by the transports of joy of an immense

crowd eager to see him. New cries of *Vive le Roi! Vive Monsieur!* resounded every where as he passed. His Royal Highness answered by demonstrations of the warmest benevolence. It was nearly three hours before the cavalcade reached the church of Notre Dame.

The church, which could not be very magnificently prepared for the occasion in the short space of scarcely 24 hours, presented an appearance much superior to all possible decorations. In the sanctuary were assembled the cardinals, archbishops, and bishops that were at Paris, and the clergy of the metropolis and its environs; in the choir and in the upper part of the nave, several of the principal bodies of the state, and a considerable number of generals and officers both French and foreigners.

The canons, in their robes, waited for his Royal Highness at the great gate of the church. He was received under the canopy, and his first movement was to throw himself on his knees to return thanks to God.

The Abbé Lemire, in the name of the Chapter of the Cathedral, pronounced a speech, to which the Prince made an answer full of grace and goodness. On the passage of his Highness into the nave and into the choir, the cries of *Vive le Roi! Vive Monsieur!* were repeated with an ardour that the sanctity of the place could not restrain.

Monsieur was conducted by Baron de Cramayel, performing the office of master of the ceremonies, to the chair and desk which were reserved for him under a canopy in the middle of the choir. His Royal Highness took his place there, surrounded by his officers and almoners.

The enthusiasm with which all the French were animated, was rapidly communicated to the Russian, Austrian, Prussian, English, Spanish, and Portuguese officers stationed in the choir of the cathedral. Many shed tears of joy. It appeared as if the whole of Europe, represented by a selection of French and foreign warriors, swore at that moment peace, the blessing of which is about to heal the deep wounds of France.

The canons having taken their stations in the sanctuary, the *Te Deum* was performed at the grand orchestra. It was followed by *Domine, salvum fac Regem*, which all hearts repeated.

The ceremony being over, his Royal Highness was conducted back under the canopy, amid acclamations still louder, if possible, than those which were heard at his arrival. He again mounted his horse, and the cavalcade that had gone

to meet him at the barrier conducted him to the Palace of the Thuilleries, amidst the transports and effusions of a people abandoning themselves to the most lively enthusiasm.

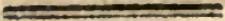
At the moment of the Prince's entering the palace, the white flag was hoisted over the pavilion of the centre, amid the acclamations of the innumerable crowd who covered the gardens of the Thuilleries. His Royal Highness, before entering his apartments, went through all the ranks of the national guard, with which the court of the palace was filled.

When his Royal Highness had re-entered his apartments, one of his suite said to him, "Your Royal Highness must be much fatigued." "How," replied the Prince, "should I be fatigued on such a day as this; the first day of happiness which I have experienced these twenty-five years past?"

In the evening the greater part of the public edifices, and a great number of private houses, were spontaneously illuminated, and decorated with ingenious emblems.

On the 19th of April, at four o'clock, Count Perigord arrived at Grillon's Hotel, Albemarle-street, from his Majesty Louis XVIII. at Hartwell, which he left at half-past eight o'clock, A. M. The Count brought orders to prepare the hotel for his Majesty's reception, as he is to leave Hartwell this morning at an early hour; and to provide dinner for eighteen or twenty by five o'clock. The King is expected between four and five, and he dines with the Prince de Condé, Duchess d'Angouleme, and most of the French *Noblesse*. The Prince Regent, as we yesterday stated, meets his Majesty at Stanmore with a grand retinue, and the cavalcade, preceded by a numerous body of cavalry, will come through Hyde-park and along Piccadilly to Albemarle-street.

Yesterday the royal yacht, which is to convey his Majesty Louis XVIII. to France, sailed from Deptford for Dover, to be in readiness there on Saturday to sail for Calais.



Horse Guards, April 19, 1814.

Arrangements for the Reception of his Majesty the King of France to-morrow, the 20th Inst.

ONE squadron of the horse guards to meet his Majesty at Kilburn-wells, and from thence to form his escort to Grillon's Hotel, Albemarle-street.

The following in full dress and parade order:—

One squadron of horse guards, with a standard.

One hundred of the foot guards and a colour, to form his Majesty's guard at the hotel.

The standard and colour of these guards to be ornamented with white ribbons.

The officers and soldiers to wear white cockades.

These guards to be at their post at two o'clock.

The largest number of life guards that can be assembled for this duty, to parade in Hyde-park to-morrow at one o'clock; their duty will be to line the streets from Hyde-park-corner to the hotel, and to give small detachments to aid the foot guards on duty at the different Park gates.

The yeomanry cavalry, who, it is expected, will volunteer their services on this occasion, will assemble in Hyde-park at one o'clock; their duty will be to preserve order in the Park, and to keep clear the entrance from the Edgware-road to the west end of Oxford-street, and the entrance of the Park by Cumberland-gate.

A subaltern's guard from the foot guards will be stationed at one o'clock at each of the Park gates; their orders must be positive, and not to permit any carriages, except those belonging to the royal family, to pass on the road on the east side of the Park, namely, from Cumberland-gate to Hyde-park-corner, which road must be kept clear from carriages and horsemen; every attention to the accommodation of persons coming into the Park is to be shewn which is consistent with the above order, which is most positive. No carriages or horsemen must, on any account, be admitted into Hyde-park after two o'clock, till the procession has passed.

The civil magistrates will be directed to keep all the avenues to Albemarle-street clear, for which purpose the life guards are to give their best assistance.

By command of his Royal Highness

the Commauder in Chief,

HARRY CALVERT, Adjutant-General.

Public Entrance of Louis XVIII. into London.

WEDNESDAY, the 20th April, 1814, was a day of signal interest to the metropolis. London had seen a French monarch within its walls before. It was reserved for yesterday to shew one under circumstances of greater glory to her than if he had come a captive—a monarch of France returning in triumph to his own land, after being sheltered by British fortitude, and restored by British sacrifices for the peace of the world.

The delay which took place in the King of France leaving Hartwell, to proceed on his way to France, was owing to his indisposition and infirm state. However, on Monday, his Majesty felt himself so much better, that he sent an express to the Prince Regent and his own relatives in this country, that he would undertake the journey on Wednesday; and arrangements were made accordingly for this memorable, unprecedented event, of a King of France making his public entry into the metropolis of Great Britain, accompanied by the ostensible Sovereign of these realms in the person of the Prince Regent.

Every court arrangement was made to give way to suit the King of France's convenience to enter London in state, and new arrangements were made. The Duchess of Oldenburg postponed her intended journey to Windsor on Wednesday, on a visit to the Queen, for some days. The Queen and Princesses, on receiving notice of the King of France's intention to be in town on Wednesday, signified their royal commands to have the honour of meeting him in London.

The Lord Chamberlain issued the following notice on the occasion, to about 200 distinguished personages:—

“The Lord Chamberlain is commanded by the Prince Regent to invite —— to a dress party, on Thursday evening, 21st April, at a quarter before nine o'clock, to have the honour of meeting her Majesty the Queen, and his Majesty the King of France.

“Carlton House.”

Soon after four o'clock on Wednesday morning, the royal carriages and horses intended to form the procession, left London for Stanmore, there to meet the King of France.

As it was generally supposed his Majesty would set out at an early hour, from the Marquis of Abercorn's, at Stanmore,

all those who felt anxious to obtain a view of the procession on the road, were in motion before nine o'clock; and, long before twelve, an immense concourse of people were seen forcing their way from every part of the town, towards Hyde-park-corner. From the top of Oxford-street, to that part of the Edgware-road, where it is intended to unite the Regent and Paddington Canals, a row of carriages of various descriptions lined each side of the way. The foot-way was filled with pedestrians; and the centre of the road scarcely afforded sufficient room for the immense multitude of coaches, cabriolets, landaus, gigs, and taxed carts, which were proceeding with as much expedition as possible towards Kilburn-wells. Beyond the Regent's Canal, the obstructions at the side of the road were less numerous, but the centre presented a very interesting and animated spectacle: a string of carriages extending almost as far as the eye could reach, flanked by an immense body of equestrians, every individual wearing the white cockade, generally accompanied by a sprig of laurel.

The little village of Kilburn was crowded to excess—many elegant families having alighted there, and paid a very high price for windows in the meanest tenements, in consequence of a squadron of the horse guards being stationed there, who were to act as an escort to his Majesty from thence. It was therefore imagined, that some little delay would take place at Kilburn, and much anxiety prevailed to procure accommodations in so favourable a situation.

At the top of Oxford-street, at Hyde-park-corner, and in Piccadilly, considerably beyond Albemarle-street, the throng of carriages, principally belonging to persons of the first rank, was so great, that much inconvenience ensued when the procession approached; and it demanded the utmost exertions of the constables, of whom a large body were in attendance, aided by the soldiery who paraded the streets, to make room for it to pass. Every window on the road that commanded a view of the scene, was occupied—every wall and every gate were taken possession of—every tree was inhabited—and amongst those who were obliged to content themselves with a peep, *sub dio*, at the procession, we observed a great number of ladies, apparently holding a respectable class in society. Many houses on the road displayed the *white flag*, bearing the *fleur-de-lis*, and ornamented with branches of laurel. Such was the general appearance out of town—in town, particularly in Hyde-park, and its immediate neigh-

bourhood, the bustle was still greater. The gates at the top of Oxford-street, Park-lane, Hyde-park-corner, and Piccadilly, were almost impassable. The carriages, which were stationed two, and even in some instances three deep, were filled with elegant company, principally females. The windows in Piccadilly exhibited a blaze of beauty and fashion. Many of the balconies were ornamented with festoons and *rosettes* of white ribbon, intermingled with laurel leaves. The white cockade was universally worn—and such was the joy and exultation which beamed in every countenance, and was breathed from every tongue, that one would almost suppose the scene was passing in the capital of *France* and not in that of *Great Britain*. An expression of feeling so honourable to human nature, must impress even the enemies of Great Britain with a most exalted idea of the warm sensibilities which ornament the British character. But who shall estimate its effect on the mind of Louis XVIII. whose disposition is known to be kind and benevolent—who,

“Per multos casus, per tot discrimina rerum,”

is, by the unbending fortitude of this country, again called to the exercise of sovereign power?

Her Majesty, Princesses Elizabeth and Mary, arrived at the Queen's Palace from Windsor. The Prince Regent, after giving an audience to Earl Bathurst, and receiving dispatches from Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt (brought by Mr. Sylvester, the king's messenger, who arrived at Carlton-house, which we understand state, that the Queen of Wirtemberg has postponed her visit to this country, on account of indisposition), left Carlton-house, in his travelling carriage, for Stanmore, at half-past twelve o'clock, attended by the Duke of Montrose, the master of the horse, and Viscount Mel bourne, the lord in waiting. His Royal Highness was drawn by four beautiful bays, drove by his postilions in white jackets, white hats, and white cockades in them, all emblematical of the occasion, with three outriders in the royal liveries, and white cockades.

The Grand Duchess of Oldenburg sent invitations to the Queen, Princesses Elizabeth, Mary, Charlotte of Wales, and Sophia of Gloucester, to come to Pulteney Hotel, to see the royal procession, which they accepted, except her Majesty, and went to visit the Royal Duchess upon this rejoicing occasion at three o'clock, when a most sumptuous hot lunch

was served up by Mr. Escudier. There were also present to join the royal party, the Russian Ambassador, Countess Leiven, General Taikescoff and Lady, Baron Nicholai and Lady, and about twenty others.

The most excellent regulations and orders were laid down and put in force by the military, the Bow-street and other police officers, from Albemarle-street to the road, in the procession, &c. A guard of honour was marched into Piccadilly, in white gaiters, with the state colours decorated with bunches of white ribbon; the band in their state clothes, who played opposite Pulteney Hotel, to the female royal party, who were repeatedly cheered by the public when they were at the windows.

The Marquis of Abercorn invited the Prince Regent, the King of France, &c. to his mansion-house, the Priory, near Stanmore, which however was declined.

The Prince Regent arrived at the Abercorn Arms Inn, at Stanmore, about two o'clock, where the procession was to proceed from. The town of Stanmore exhibited the most novel sight possible to be conceived; there was not a house but exhibited tokens of respect by the emblems of white—some, to shew their zeal to a great extent, actually displayed *sheets* and *pillow-cases*. The principal part of the nobility and gentry of that part of the country, and in fact every person who could muster a horse, went on horseback a mile out of the town, to accompany him into Stanmore; and when the King had got within a short distance of the town, the populace, who had become extremely numerous, took the horses from his carriage, and drew him into the town.

On the arrival of the carriage at the Abercorn Arms Inn, we are concerned to say the King was so infirm, he was obliged to be lifted out of the carriage by his servants; the Prince Regent was at the door of the inn in readiness to receive his Majesty, and his Royal Highness received him according to the custom of the French nation, by embracing him; they conversed in the French language. The King was dressed in blue and gold, resembling the Windsor uniform. The Prince Regent was dressed in full regimentals, with his Russian and English Orders. His Royal Highness was attended by, besides the Lord in Waiting and Master of the Horse, Mr. Herbert, groom in waiting; Colonel Bloomfield, principal equerry; General Hammond, equerry in waiting; Master Smith, page of honour; Earl Harrington, gold stick, silver stick in waiting; gentlemen ushers, &c. &c.

The procession being formed, it began to move, in the following order, at twenty minutes past three o'clock:—

One hundred Gentlemen on horseback.

Horse Trumpeters, in their splendid gold-lace dress.

A numerous party of the Royal Horse Guards.

Six Royal Carriages, beautiful bays to each—the servants with white cockades. An Outrider to each carriage.

A party of the Royal Horse Guards.

The Royal Carriage, in which were the King on the right, the Prince Regent on his left, and a third person, we believe the Prince de Condé, opposite, drawn by eight of the royal cream-coloured horses, and driven by the state coachman; an Officer of the Royal Horse Guards riding at each window, and followed by a numerous party of horse, which closed the procession.

They proceeded at a slow trot till they came to Kilburn, when they commenced a walking pace, and a groom to each horse was added.

It is impossible to describe the respect and rejoicings shewn by the people on the road—laurels, white ribbons, &c. were displayed, as they were in London, in great profusion. On the entrance of the procession into Hyde-park, and as it passed through it, the scene there exhibited is easier to conceive than describe; the motion of the crowd, in the wide part of the Park, was like an uncontrolled torrent. The procession arrived at Hyde-park-corner exactly at half-past five o'clock, and proceeded along Piccadilly, at a slow pace, amidst the shouts of the populace and congratulations of crowded houses, the compliments of the royal party at Pulteney Hotel, &c. Among the emblems of rejoicings, those of Devonshire House were the most conspicuous: over each gate were new English and French colours, and boughs of laurel.

When they arrived at Grillon's Hotel, in Albemarle-street, a temporary platform was made even with the passage, to prevent the King's experiencing any inconvenience from ascending the steps. The Prince Regent conducted his Majesty to his apartment, where about 100 of the French nobility were in readiness to receive him.

His Majesty, assisted by the Prince de Condé and the Duke de Bourbon, taking the ribband of the Order of *Saint Esprit* from his own shoulder, and the star from his breast, invested the Prince with it, declaring his happiness, that it

should be upon his Royal Highness he should first have the honour of conferring that ancient order, upon his restoration.

The ceremony took place in the parlour, into which his Majesty was conducted by the Prince Regent, whose arm he held. Finding himself overcome with fatigue, his Majesty seated himself in an arm-chair, with his Royal Highness the Prince Regent and the Duchess d'Angouleme upon his right, the Duke of York on his left, the Duke de Bourbon and Prince of Condé in front, with all his suite surrounding him. The Marquis of Hertford and Earl Cholmondeley were behind the chair. The Austrian, Russian, Spanish, and Portuguese Ambassadors, with the British Ministers, were also in the circle. After some farther conversation, filled with expressions of gratitude and mutual regard, his Royal Highness took his leave. At parting he saluted his Majesty several times, which was returned by his Majesty with the most tender emotion. His Royal Highness then successively saluted the Duke de Bourbon and the Prince de Condé; and taking the hand of the Duchess of Angouleme, he kissed it with fervour and devotion. His Royal Highness then entered his carriage, and drove to Carlton-house, through an immense crowd, who hailed him as he passed with the most joyful acclamations.

After his Royal Highness had withdrawn, his Majesty and suite sat down to a superb dinner at half-past six, which was prepared in the back-parlour—the party consisted of sixteen. The Prince de Condé and the Duchess of Angouleme at the head of the table, his Majesty at the left, the Duc de Bourbon, with the Archbishop of Rheims, at the bottom. During the whole of Wednesday the eastern part of the metropolis was completely deserted. The city actually emptied itself into Westminster. About six o'clock its population began to fill Oxford-street and the Strand on its return home.

The Prince Regent's Court and grand Entertainment, and Honours paid to the King of France.

ON Thursday, the 21st, at five o'clock, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent held a Privy Council. A Proclamation was agreed upon, and will be published with all possible speed, for taking off all restrictions from the ports of France

and Italy, and declaring them all to be perfectly free. At a few minutes before six o'clock, a guard of honour, under the command of Colonel Mercer, marched into the court-yard of Carlton-house, with the band of the 3rd regiment of foot guards in their state uniforms, the whole of them wearing white cockades, playing the tune of "*The White Cockade*." They afterwards played the favourite piece of "*King Henry the Fourth*," as appropriate to the day.

At a quarter past six o'clock, his Majesty the King of France arrived at Carlton-house in the following procession:— Two of the royal horse guards; the Prince Regent's carriage and a pair of bays, with his Majesty's attendants; the Prince Regent's state chariot (Prince of Wales's), and a pair of bays, with more of his Majesty's attendants; the Prince Regent's (Prince of Wales's) state carriage, drawn by six beautiful Arabian black horses, in red harness, ornamented with white ribbons, a groom to each horse; four footmen, the whole of the servants with white cockades. In this carriage were the King, accompanied by the Prince de Condé and the Duke de Bourbon. His Majesty was escorted by a numerous party of the royal horse guards, in the same manner as attending their own sovereign, with their colours decorated with white ribbon.

On the King entering the court-yard, the guard of honour presented arms, and the band struck up "*God save the King*." The Prince Regent and his Court came to receive his Majesty on the temporary platform, erected under the grand porch, covered with scarlet cloth, to receive the King on, as his Majesty is still afflicted with lameness. The Prince Regent was attended on this memorable occasion, by the Royal Dukes, the Archbishop of Canterbury, several of the Bishops, his Cabinet Ministers, the Lord Chamberlain, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Groom of the Stole, the Lord Stewards, the Treasurer of the Household, the Comptroller of the Household, Viscount Melbourne, the Lord in Waiting; Mr. Herbert, the groom in waiting; Earl Harrington, gold stick; Earl Macclesfield, captain of the yeomen of the guards; Colonel Bloomfield, clerk marshal and principal equerry; General Hammond, equerry in waiting; Master Smith, page of honour; Silver Stick in Waiting.

The Prince Regent handed the King and his royal relatives from their carriage; and when the Prince Regent had got hold of the King of France's hand, the populace in Pall-

mall gave three cheers, which the sovereigns acknowledged by turning round and bowing, the band continually playing, “*God save the King.*” They then entered Carlton-house, when the Prince Regent having conducted the King to his royal closet, retired to robe, and prepare for holding a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. The Knights of the Order present, and the officers of the Order, being arranged according to their respective degrees, proceeded through the suite of state-rooms in grand procession to the throne-room.

The Prince Regent took his seat in a superb state-chair at the head of a table. The Knights then bowed to his Royal Highness, and took their seats according to their rank in order.

The Chancellor opened the Chapter, by reading the Statute under which the Order is held, and then said he was commanded by the Prince Regent to inform the Chapter, that a new member should be elected. The members of the Order present anticipated his Royal Highness’s wish upon this occasion, and dispensed with the usual form of election, and they unanimously declared his Most Christian Majesty Louis XVIII. King of France, duly elected a Member of the most Noble Order of the Garter. Upon this occasion, some of the ceremonies were dispensed with, and others were altered. Instead of the junior Knights retiring to introduce the King, as is the case on ordinary occasions, the two senior Knights, in the persons of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Kent, retired to introduce the King from the Prince’s closet, attended by the King at Arms. Their Royal Highnesses presented the King to the Prince, when his Majesty knelt on a crimson cushion, the Prince waved his sword of state, and conferred the honour of Knighthood on his Majesty, and afterwards placed the Garter of the Order between the King’s left knee and calf.

The Chancellor then pronounced the usual admonition to his Majesty.

The King and the English Royal Family then retired to the Prince Regent’s closet, where the King was pleased to take off his French Order from his own person, which is in English called the Order of the Holy Ghost, and invested his Royal Highness the Duke of York with it, in the same manner as an investiture of our Order of the Bath takes place.

The Duchess of Angouleme, attended by Lady Sydney, one of the Queen’s ladies in waiting, arrived in the Queen’s carriage to dinner.

The Queen, Princesses Elizabeth, Mary, Charlotte, &c. followed soon after to dine with the King. At nine o'clock there was a dress party, which did not break up till a late hour.

The Grand Dinner at Carlton-house.

THE grand dinner given by the Prince Regent to the King of France, on Thursday, consisted of royalty only, comprising, besides his Royal Highness—

The Queen of Great Britain, the King of France, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Condé, the Dukes of Bourbon, York, and Kent, the Duchess d'Angouleme, Princesses Elizabeth, Mary, and Charlotte, and her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg.

The King of France retired a few minutes before one o'clock; he was attended to his carriage by the Prince Regent, the Duke of Kent, the Prince's Officers of State, with their staves of office, the Prince of Condé, the Duke de Bourbon, and his Majesty's suite. The Duke of Gloucester's band struck up "*God save the King,*" and those in attendance in the court-yard gave three cheers.

The King of France's Levee.

His Most Christian Majesty devoted almost the whole of Friday to the reception of the nobility and gentry of both sexes, at his hotel in Albemarle-street. They began to arrive soon after ten o'clock, and continued coming till six. The Marquis of Stafford, and most of the nobility, went with their state equipages. The carriages were regulated by a party of the foot guards and royal horse guards.

AT two o'clock the Corporation of the City of London, consisting of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, the City Officers, and a great number of the Common Councillors, whose carriages reached from Charing-cross to St. James's-street, presented their Address, voted on Thursday, in Common Council, and were graciously received.

The King pronounced the answer with so much animation and feeling, that it excited an universal burst of applause, and exclamation of *Vive le Roi!* from a most crowded levee. The deputies had the honour of being permitted to kiss his Majesty's hand. A person who was there informs us, that he heard the magistrate who read the address (we believe Major Browne) tell a friend, that it is impossible to express the sorrow of the inhabitants of Aylesbury and Hartwell for the departure of the Royal Family from Hartwell-house,

though they truly rejoice at the glorious cause of it; that the poor will severely feel their loss, as the amiable and lovely daughter of Louis XVI. her Royal Highness the Duchess of Angouleme, was incessantly employed to find out objects of charity to relieve; and by the bounty of the Royal Family, and the French Noblesse attached to their suite, the hungry were literally fed, and the naked clothed; that the King, the day before his departure from Hartwell, gave to the Reverend Sir George Lee, Bart. 100*l.* for the poor of Aylesbury, 100*l.* for the poor of Hartwell, and 50*l.* for the prisoners in the gaol of Aylesbury.—*Vivent les Bourbons!*

Departure of Louis XVIII. from London for Dover.

THE departure of the French King having been fixed for Saturday morning, an escort of horse guards, who were to accompany his Majesty on his journey, proceeded to Albemarle-street at six o'clock, and drew up opposite Grillon's Hotel. They were followed by a detachment of the foot guards in their full-dress uniforms, who lined the street to prevent the pressure of the populace, thousands of whom, notwithstanding the earliness of the hour, were assembled to take a last view of the King, and to evince their respect for a Monarch, from whose restoration so much advantage may justly be expected to result to this country and to Europe.

Soon after seven o'clock the Prince of Condé and the Duke de Bourbon arrived at Grillon's, and found their illustrious relation. They were soon joined by the Dukes of Sussex and Kent, who attended to take a last farewell of Louis. The former was attired in full-dress Highland uniform, and was on horseback; he was received by the populace with the most affectionate expressions of pleasure. They were introduced to the King immediately on their arrival, and were received by his Majesty in the most cordial manner. At half-past seven, the last levee of the King in London was distinguished by the arrival of the Duchess d'Angouleme, who came in her own carriage to take leave of her Royal Uncle. Her Royal Highness was cheered by the populace with the warmest demonstrations of respect; and after remaining about a quarter of an hour with the King, of whom she took a most affectionate farewell, she was reconducted to her carriage by the Duke of Kent, who had to escort her for several yards through the crowd. During her progress every head was uncovered, and the air resounded

with enthusiastic buzzes ; she appeared deeply affected, and was almost overcome by the various sensations which such a scene was naturally calculated to excite. She kissed her hand several times to the populace, and cried " Adieu," in the most feeling manner.

At eight o'clock, his Majesty being in readiness to commence his journey, his private travelling carriage, drawn by the post-horses of the Prince Regent, drew up, and he was assisted into it by his attendants ; he seemed to be in the highest spirits, and frequently bowed, in return for the loud and reiterated shouts of "*Vive le Roi !*" "*Vive Louis XVIII !*" "*Vivent les Bourbons !*" &c. with which he was greeted. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex rode beside the carriage of the King through Piccadilly, St. James's-street, Pall-mall, and Parliament-street, and continued to hold conversation with him during his progress. A carriage, containing the Prince of Condé and the Duke de Bourbon, followed that of the King ; and these, together with an escort of cavalry before and behind the carriages, constituted the whole of the cavalcade.

The Prince Regent quitted town some time before the King, and took the road to Dover, to be in readiness to receive his Majesty, with whom he was to dine at the Castle Inn in the evening, and was also to continue with his Majesty till he took his final departure from this country.

Upon the arrival of his Majesty in Kent, he was met by the Marquis of Caniden, the Lord Lieutenant of the County, who was attended by a guard of the Kentish and Isle of Thanet Yeomanry, who proceeded with the King to Dover. — The villages and towns through which his Majesty passed evinced, by every possible demonstration, the veneration and affection with which they regarded him ; and the road might literally be said to be lined with spectators from Westminster bridge to Dover, from whom, as in a military *feu de joie*, seemed to be discharged an universal volley of cheers.

His Majesty, about Thursday next, the 28th of April, will make his grand entry into the capital of his kingdom, amidst the cordial greeting of a people relieved from a state of slavery and oppression, and now enjoying the happiness of benign rule, and the invaluable blessings of a free constitution.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

THE King of France having fixed seven o'clock on Saturday morning, the 23rd of April, for leaving Grillon's Hotel, to

proceed to Dover, a very considerable crowd had collected in Albemarle-street, and the other streets leading to Westminster bridge, by that hour. A troop of the royal horse guards, blues, and a party of the foot guards, were stationed in front of the hotel to preserve order; and soon after seven his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in his full-dress Highland uniform, waited on his Majesty, to take leave of him, previous to his quitting town. His Royal Highness was soon after followed by his Royal Brother the Duke of Kent; and both the Royal Dukes remained with the King till he left the Hotel. About half-past seven o'clock, the Duchess of Angouleme came in her own private carriage, to pay her respects to her Royal Uncle, and remained with him about a quarter of an hour. About eight o'clock his Majesty, in his own travelling carriage, drawn by four horses, accompanied by three noblemen, wearing the insignia of the order of St. Esprit, left the hotel, escorted by a party of light horse, and followed by the Prince of Condé and Duke of Bourbon, in the travelling carriage of the former Prince. His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent took leave of his Majesty before he quitted the hotel; but his Royal Brother, the Duke of Sussex, accompanied the King on horseback by the side of his carriage for some way out of town, occasionally noticing the populace with the greatest condescension, and sharing the congratulations of the spectators with the King of France. As soon as the royal carriage entered Kent, it was met by Lord Camden, the Lord Lieutenant of the County, and a party of the Isle of Thanet Volunteers, who were to escort his Majesty to Dover, at which place the Prince Regent was to meet him at dinner on Saturday evening, and his Royal Highness left town at an early hour on Saturday morning for that purpose, with Lord Yarmouth and Colonel Bloomfield.—Lord Liverpool had previously gone to Dover Castle, to prepare for the reception of his illustrious guests, whom he was to entertain during their stay, in his character of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. His Majesty was to embark yesterday, and sleep at Calais or Boulogne; to-night at Amiens; to-morrow at Rambouillet; on Wednesday he will make his public entrance into Paris.

Arrival of the King of France at Dover.

Dover, Saturday Night, April 23rd.

ABOUT ten o'clock this morning, his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence arrived in the harbour, under a salute from the men of war. The royal yacht was most superbly fitted

with an awning of the flags of the allied nations, tastefully arranged, which had by day-light a most beautiful appearance, and when lighted at night, produced the most enchanting effect. The state rooms are most superbly ornamented.

The streets were lined, right and left, completely through the town, and nearly a mile beyond it, with the troops of several regiments, both of infantry and cavalry. The inhabitants all busy in decorating their windows with laurel branches, white cockades, ribbons, and flags. Several very beautiful emblematical transparencies were fixed ready for the evening's illumination. During the whole of the day carriages arrived from London, with the retinue of the King, and such of the nobility and gentry as wished to be present at the King's farewell to the shores of *Old England*. About four o'clock in the afternoon, a discharge of artillery announced the arrival of the Prince Regent, who received from the populace loud huzzas and exclamations of "Long live the Prince of Old England." Soon after arrived the Duchess of Angouleme, and several of the French nobility, almost all of whom wore the Cross of St. Louis. Impatience now reigned in every breast till half-past six, when a discharge of artillery from the heights announced the arrival of the King of France. During the procession through the town, the guns from the Castle, and men of war in the roads, fired a royal salute, which, with bands playing, flags flying, together with the immense crowds of people waving their handkerchiefs, flags and cockades, and shouting "*Vive le Roi!*" "*Vivent les Bourbons!*" produced a very grand effect. His Majesty was received by the Prince Regent, and conducted on board the royal yacht, where a sumptuous dinner was provided on the occasion. His Majesty will depart for Calais as soon as the tide serves in the morning.

The evening commenced with a brilliant display of illuminations; not a house or window was to be seen but what was filled with lights. The transparencies exhibited were beautiful and well managed.

THE Supplement to the London Gazette of Tuesday, the 26th of April, announced that a dispatch had been received from Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Paris, April the 23rd, 1814, stating, that his Lordship had on that day signed, on the part of his Britannic Majesty, a Convention for a Suspension of Hostilities with France, by Sea and Land.

Official Account from the London Gazette of Saturday, the 30th of April, 1814.

Whitehall, April 27, 1814.

His Majesty the King of France being about to return to his kingdom (after a residence in England of many years, during which time his Majesty's gracious condescension had endeared him to all those who had the happiness to approach his person), the Prince Regent was desirous of marking, in the most distinguished manner, the respect and regard which his Royal Highness bore towards his Most Christian Majesty, and the sincere joy which, in common with all classes of people in this country, his Royal Highness felt on this happy and auspicious occasion.

On Wednesday, the 20th of April, being the day on which the King was to arrive in London, every preparation was made to receive his Majesty with all possible distinction and respect.

All the troops in the metropolis and its neighbourhood, and several corps of volunteer cavalry, occupied the roads and streets from Stanmore to Albemarle-street, where his Majesty's apartments had been prepared. The standards of the cavalry, and colours of the infantry, were ornamented with white ribbons, and all the officers and men wore white cockades.

About half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent (who, as a distinguished mark of his respect, had determined to meet the King of France at a distance from town, and conduct his Most Christian Majesty to the capital) arrived at the village of Stanmore in his Royal Highness's travelling carriage, attended by his Grace the Duke of Montrose, K. G. Master of the Horse; General the Earl of Harrington, Gold Stick; and the Viscount Melbourné, Lord of the Bedchamber in Waiting. About three o'clock the King of France arrived at Stanmore, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchesse d'Angouleme, and their Serene Highnesses the Prince de Condé and the Duke de Bourbon, Princes of the Blood, and attended by the Ducs d'Havré and de Grammont, and other Noblemen and Gentlemen of the French court.

His Majesty's carriage was drawn by the populace, and preceded and escorted by an immense concourse of English gentlemen on horseback, all wearing white cockades, who were anxious to pay this mark of respect to his Most Christian Majesty and his illustrious family.

The manner in which all the royal personages were received by the multitude at Stanmore, appeared to be extremely gratifying to them ; the concourse of people, which was very great, testifying their loyalty and joy in the most ardent, yet respectful manner.

At a quarter past three, the royal procession set out from Stanmore in the following order :

The Equerry of the Crown Stables and his Royal Highness's grooms, on horseback.

Then a coach drawn (as well as each of the four coaches which followed) by six bay blood horses, and preceded by an outrider; in this coach were the Equerry and Physician of the King of France, and the Equerry and one of the Pages of Honour of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

A second coach, in which were Colonel Bloomfield, Chief Equerry ; Lieutenant-Colonel Athorpe, the Silver Stick ; and Mr. Herbert, Groom of the Bedchamber in Waiting.

A third coach, in which were his Grace the Duke of Montrose, K. G. Master of the Horse ; General the Earl of Harrington, Gold Stick ; and the Viscount Melbourne, Lord of the Bedchamber in Waiting.

A fourth coach, in which were Madame la Duchesse de Serrant and Madame la Comtesse de Damas, Ladies of Honour to her Royal Highness the Duchesse d'Angouleme, the Archbishop Duke of Rheims, Great Almoner of France, and the Comte de Pnysegur, Captain of the Guards to his Royal Highness Monsieur, and Chevalier d'Honneur to her Royal Highness the Duchesse d'Angouleme.

A fifth coach, in which were the Duc d'Havré, the Duc de Grammont, Captains of the King's Body Guard ; the Comte de Blacas, Grand Master of the Robes ; and the Viscount d'Agoult, Major of the Body Guards.

A sixth coach, in which was his Serene Highness the Duc de Bourbon, attended by the Vidame de Vassé, First Ecuyer to his Serene Highness the Prince de Condé ; and the Comte de Reuillé, First Ecuyer to his Serene Highness the Duc de Bourbon. This coach was drawn by six black Hanoverian horses, and preceded by two outriders on horses of the same kind.

And lastly, the Prince Regent's town coach, drawn by eight cream-coloured Hanoverian horses, and attended by out-riders on English horses.

In this coach were his Majesty the King of France, her Royal Highness the Duchesse d'Angouleme, His Serene Highness the Prince de Condé, and the Prince Regent.

All his Royal Highness's servants were in their respective state liveries, and all wore white cockades.

In this order the procession moved through the Edgware Road, impeded only by the affectionate impatience of the crowd to testify their joy to the Prince Regent and his illustrious visitors; at about half past five it entered Hyde Park by Cumberland Gate, and proceeded slowly along the east side of the Park, by Hyde Park Corner, into Piccadilly, and to his Majesty's residence in Albemarle Street.

It is impossible to describe the unanimous acclamations of loyalty and joy of the immense concourse of all ranks of persons assembled on this occasion. His Majesty the King of France was pleased to express himself grateful for the great regard which the British nation thus shewed to him and his royal house; and it was a circumstance that gave additional gratification to his Majesty and to the Prince Regent, that in all the immense crowd, and amidst so great an assemblage of carriages and horses, no accident whatsoever was known to have occurred, and the general satisfaction was not damped by any individual misfortune.

At the King of France's residence, a guard of honour was mounted, and there were assembled there to pay their respects and offer their congratulations to his Majesty and his illustrious family, Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief, K. G.; Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, K. G.; his Excellency General the Count Meerveld, the Austrian Ambassador; his Excellency the Count de Lieven, the Russian Ambassador; his Excellency the Count Fernan Nunez, Duke of Montellano, the Spanish Ambassador; his Excellency the Conde de Funchal, the Portuguese Ambassador; his Excellency M. Fagel, Ambassador of his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange; the Prince Castelcicala, the Sicilian Envoy; the Baron Jacobi Kleist, the Prussian Envoy; M. de Rehausen, the Swedish Envoy; the Comte d'Aglic, the Sardinian Envoy; and the other Foreign Ministers, as well as all the Ministers of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

All these noblemen and gentlemen had the honour of paying their respects to the King of France, and of being present when his Most Christian Majesty was pleased to invest his Royal Highness the Prince Regent with the ribbon and insignia of the Order of the St. Esprit, as the only mark, as his Majesty was pleased to say, which the King of France could bestow in England, of his sense of

the obligations he felt to the Prince Regent. To which compliment his Royal Highness was pleased to reply in the most affectionate manner.

On Thursday, the 21st, the King of France received the compliments of the nobility and gentry, and honoured with private audiences several persons of distinction: and in the evening his Majesty, with her Royal Highness the Duchesse d'Angouleme and the Princes of the Blood, attended by their respective suites, proceeded to Carlton House, where they were received in the most distinguished manner by the Prince Regent, and her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Elizabeth, Mary, and Charlotte; her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Catharine of Russia; and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York; his Royal Highness's Ministers; and the Knight's Companions of the Most Noble Order of the Garter who were in London.

A Chapter of the Garter having been previously held, the Most Christian King was elected a Knight Companion of that order, and invested with the ribbon and insignia, with the usual ceremonies.

His Majesty is the first King of France who has belonged to this most noble order since King Henry the Fourth of France.

After this ceremony, his Majesty was pleased to confer on Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the order of the St. Esprit.

The whole royal party was afterwards entertained at dinner by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and at night a large assemblage of persons of the first distinction had the honour of being received to pay their respects to her Majesty the Queen, and the Most Christian King.

On Friday, the 22nd, the King of France continued to receive the compliments of several persons of distinction; and the Corporation of the City of London waited on his Majesty, and were admitted to present the following address, which was read by the Recorder:—

“ May it please your Most Christian Majesty,

“ We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, beg leave to approach your Majesty with the tender of our sincere congratulation upon the great and glorious events which, under the guidance of a gracious Providence, have led to the deliverance of your people from a tyranny as oppressive as any that has ever enslaved and afflicted mankind.”

“ It is matter of cordial gratification to the people of this country, that, during the wide and desolating ravages of war, a safe asylum has been found in these happy realms for the royal family of France.

“ The day is now arrived, when your Majesty is called upon to convince your people and the world, that the Sovereign of France has incalculable blessings to dispense to his gallant and faithful subjects, who are eager to behold their beloved Monarch, as ample and glorious amends for the calamities they have so long endured.

“ That your Majesty may long sway the recovered sceptre of your illustrious ancestors, that you may prove a blessing to your people, and that the two countries of Great Britain and France may be so indissolubly allied by the relations of amity and concord, as to ensure and perpetuate to both, and to Europe at large, uninterrupted peace and repose, is our sincere and fervent prayer.”

To which his Majesty was graciously pleased to give, in the English language, the following most gracious answer:—

“ *My Lord and Gentlemen,*”

“ I thank you with all my heart for your obliging address and kind wishes.

“ It is as gratifying to my pride as affecting to my heart, to receive the felicitations of the City of London on so happy an event.

“ Neither myself or my family will ever forget the asylum afforded to us, nor the stand which has been made against tyranny by England, whose powerful aid has enabled my people to speak freely their sentiments of loyalty.

“ For my own part, I shall always be anxious to promote, between the two kingdoms, a friendship which alone can insure their mutual felicity, and the repose of the world.”

A Deputation from the Magistrates of the County of Buckingham, in which the King had so long resided, was also introduced to his Majesty, to present the following address:—

“ *Sire,*”

“ The Magistrates of the County of Buckingham, assembled at their General Quarter Sessions, holden at Aylesbury this 21st of April, 1814, humbly beg permission to offer to your Majesty their sincere and most cordial congratulations on the late happy turn of public affairs.

“ Honoured by your Majesty’s residence in this county for many years, they feel a peculiar interest in the joyful event which restores to France her rightful Sovereign, and to Europe the blessings of peace.”

“ Your Majesty’s uniform goodness and condescension, and the truly exemplary conduct of the noblesse and others attached to your suite, have heightened that interest, and increased their respect more than they can express; and they trust these considerations will plead their pardon for their presuming to intrude on your Majesty, with their most fervent prayers for the permanent happiness and prosperity of your Majesty and your Royal House.”

To which his Majesty was pleased to reply, in English, as follows:—

“ *Gentlemen,*

“ I thank you with all my heart for the sentiments you have expressed to me.

“ The testimony you bear to the conduct of my attendants is very gratifying to me.

“ I pray you, gentlemen, to be assured, that though exceedingly glad to return to my native country, I could not leave the county of Buckingham without true pangs of sorrow.”

On Saturday, the 23rd, at eight o’clock in the morning, his Majesty the King of France, with her Royal Highness the Duchesse d’Angouleme, and the Princes of the Blood, attended by their suites, in seventeen travelling carriages, each drawn by four horses, set out for Dover, where his Majesty was to embark; and whither the Prince Regent, in continuance of his gracious attention to the King and Royal Family of France, accompanied his Majesty.

Nothing, not even the feelings exhibited at his Majesty’s entry into London, could exceed the respect shewn by the people to his Majesty at his departure, and at all the towns and along the whole road to Dover: it was a continued triumph, in which every part of the country, through which the train passed, seemed anxious to participate.

The Marquis Camden, K. G. Lord Lieutenant of Kent, at the head of the West Kent Yeomanry, and the other volunteer regiments of the county, had the honour of receiving the King, and accompanying his Majesty through the city of Rochester.

The West Kent Yeomanry continued to escort the King’s carriage, and the Lord Lieutenant proceeded to Dover to pay his last respects to his Majesty.

In order to mark with the highest degree of honour, which, in addition to his own presence, the Prince Regent could bestow on the embarkation of the King, his Royal Highness was pleased to command the Lords Commissioners of

the Admiralty to direct Admiral his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, K. G. Admiral and Commander in Chief of the Fleet, to hoist the union flag in the Downs, and to take the command of a squadron of ships of war, composed as well of ships of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, as of British ships, destined to escort the King of France across the Straits of Dover.

The Prince Regent was also pleased to command that the royal yachts, the Royal Sovereign and Royal Charlotte, should be appropriated to the personal accommodation of the King and Royal Family; and his Royal Highness was pleased further to direct, that the Board of Admiralty should repair to Dover, and hoist the flag of their Office on board the Royal Sovereign, to receive the King and to issue on the spot their orders for the embarkation.

At daylight on Saturday, the flag of the Office of Admiralty was accordingly hoisted at the main-top-mast-head of the Royal Sovereign in Dover harbour, and the Board took under their immediate personal command all his Majesty's ships and vessels, and the several yachts and vessels which had been collected for the conveyance of the Royal Family of France and its attendants.

At an early hour the squadron, under the command of Admiral his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, consisting of two Russian ships of the line, commanded by Vice-Admiral Crown, and three British ships of the line, with several frigates, sloops, and smaller vessels, weighed anchor in the Downs and proceeded off Dover, where, about noon, the squadron, coming in sight of the flag of the Admiralty, saluted it by a discharge of nineteen guns from each ship.

Immediately afterwards, his Royal Highness the Admiral of the Fleet, accompanied by the Vice-Admiral and all the Captains, came on shore to pay their respects to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; the squadron firing another salute as the Admiral left the ship.

About three o'clock, the Prince Regent, attended by the Earl of Yarmouth, Lord Warden of the Stannaries, and Colonel Bloomfield, his Royal Highness's Chief Equerry, arrived amidst the acclamations of the people; and his Royal Highness soon after attended her Royal Highness the Duchesse d'Angouleme (who had also just arrived) on board the royal yacht, where the Board of Admiralty, the Admiral of the Fleet; the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; the Viscount Sidmouth, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Vice-Admiral Foley, Com-

mander in Chief in the Downs ; the Russian Vice-Admiral Crown ; all the Captains of the squadron, both Russian and British, and several other Noblemen and Gentlemen, were assembled to pay their respects to his Royal Highness.

When his Royal Highness came on board the Royal Sovereign, the flag of the Admiralty was shifted from the main-top-inast-head to the fore, and the royal standard being hoisted at the former, was saluted with twenty-one guns from the Castle, the batteries, and the fleet.

The Vice-Admirals, Captains, and Commanders of the squadron had the honour of being presented to the Prince Regent, and of kissing his Royal Highness's hand.

About five o'clock, the King of France, accompanied by the Princes of the Blood, and attended by their respective suites, arrived, and immediately embarked on board the yacht ; in doing which the King had the personal assistance of the Prince Regent, who conducted his Majesty to the apartments prepared on board for his accommodation.

In the course of the day, Prince Paul Esterhazy, General Pozzo di Borgo, and General Kleist, deputed respectively by their Majesties the Emperors of Austria and Russia and the King of Prussia to congratulate the King, arrived at Dover from Calais, and had audiences of his Majesty on his arrival. These officers had also the honour of being presented to, and were most graciously received by, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

At six o'clock, dinner was served in the royal yacht, and the several distinguished persons before-mentioned had the honour of dining with his Majesty the King, and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

His Majesty the King passed the night on board the yacht ; and the Prince Regent was lodged at the house of Mr. Fector, and her Royal Highness the Duchesse d'Angouleme, and the ladies who attended her, at the apartments of the Lieutenant-Governor, in Dover Castle.

On Sunday morning the King held a levee, at which his Majesty was pleased to confer the order of the St. Esprit upon Admiral his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence ; and the Corporation of Dover were admitted to present an address to his Majesty, of which the following is a copy :—

“ We, the Mayor, Jurats, and Common Councilmen of the Town and Port of Dover, beg leave to approach your Majesty with our sincere congratulations on the happy occasion of your arrival in this ancient and loyal port.

“ The fortunate and glorious events which have restored

your august family to the dominions of their ancestors, and over which country we earnestly wish, by the blessing of Divine Providence, your Majesty may long happily reign, have filled our hearts with admiration and gratitude.

"This desirable object, we are well convinced, will complete and secure the real happiness and prosperity of your kingdom; will, we hope, be cemented and strengthened by a close alliance and friendship between the two countries, and place on a firm and permanent basis the peace, tranquillity, and prosperity of Europe."

To which his Majesty was graciously pleased to return the following answer:—

"*Gentlemen,*

"I thank you from my heart for this affectionate address. This being the last town I shall be at in this country, I beg, through your persons, to convey to the good people of England my very grateful thanks for the great kindness and civilities I have uniformly received from them, and to assure them it will ever be my study to promote the utmost cordiality between the two nations."

At one o'clock P. M. the tide serving, the yachts began to get under weigh, and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, taking a most affectionate leave of his Majesty, and their Royal Highnesses the Duchesse d'Angoulême and the Princes of the Blood, landed at the harbour gates, followed by the Board of Admiralty, his Royal Highness's Ministers and suite, and immediately proceeded on foot to the northern pier-head.

When his Royal Highness and the Board of Admiralty quitted the yacht, the royal standard of England and the flag of the Admiralty, which had been till then flying, were hauled down, and the royal standard of France, surmounted by a British pendant, was hoisted at the main-top-mast-head, and saluted with twenty-one guns from the Castle, the batteries, and the squadron in the offing.

The Royal Sovereign now got under sail, and immediately proceeded to sea, followed, in their order, by all the other yachts and vessels in which the suite of the royal family of France was embarked.

As the Royal Sovereign passed the outward pier-head, where the Prince Regent had placed himself, his Royal Highness made a signal to the immense concourse of people who were assembled on the occasion, for three cheers, and gave himself the example, which was enthusiastically followed, of this concluding mark of regard to his illustrious guests. Her Royal Highness the Duchesse d'Angouleme and the Princes

of the Blood were on the deck of the yacht, and appeared deeply sensible of this universal expression of attachment and respect.

The weather being in every respect fortunate, the royal family had a most favourable passage to France, and the Royal Sovereign entered Calais harbour in two hours and fifteen minutes, where his Majesty was received with every testimony of joy, gratitude, and devotion.

It was here again most gratifying to the Prince Regent to learn, notwithstanding the innumerable multitudes that were collected at Dover, the number of carriages and persons which were to be embarked, the crowd of vessels necessarily assembled in so small a space, and the shortness of the time for making the arrangement, that all was accomplished with the utmost celerity and precision, and that no accident of any kind occurred to diminish the general satisfaction.

It is thought proper to introduce here the loyal and dutiful address of the City of London to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, with his Royal Highness's answer thereto.

Whitehall, April 28, 1814.

This day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, Common Council, and Officers of the City of London, waited upon his Royal Highness the Prince Regent with the following Address, which was read by John Silvester, Esq. the Recorder.

To his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, REGENT of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;

The humble, dutiful, and loyal Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

May it please your Royal Highness,

We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, humbly approach your Royal Highness, to offer our warmest congratulations upon the brilliant successes of the allied armies, and on those glorious and most important events which have unfolded to the British nation and all Europe the most cheering and animating prospects.

We had never ceased to feel and deplore, with the suffering nations of the Continent, the dreadful calamities attendant upon a bloody and devastating war. We had also long contemplated, with the deepest regret, the want of an union of object in its prosecution, and had ardently desired to witness the

adoption of those just, liberal, and enlightened principles which have recently been so honourably avowed, and so ably and successfully pursued.

We therefore viewed with the highest admiration the firm, temperate, and magnanimous declaration issued by the allied powers upon entering the French territory, wherein they declared, "That they did not make war upon France, but against that preponderance which, to the misfortune of Europe and France, the Emperor Napoleon had too long exercised beyond the limits of his Empire;" and expressed their desire, "that France should be great, powerful, and happy; because the French power, in a state of greatness and strength, is one of the foundations of the social edifice of Europe;" a declaration so perfectly consonant with that made by your Royal Highness to parliament, "That no disposition to require from France sacrifices inconsistent with her honour or just pretensions as a nation, would ever, on the part of your Royal Highness, or on that of his Majesty's allies, be an obstacle to peace."

The promulgation of these pure and generous principles, and the union, fidelity, and energy with which they have been acted upon, dissipated the apprehensions, and called forth the esteem and confidence of the French nation, who, with a coolness, promptitude, and decision suitable to the great emergency, declared the tyranny at an end, and proceeded to form a plan of future government on the model of our own excellent constitution; and which, we trust, by placing just limits to the executive authority, and by securing the civil and religious rights of the subject, the prerogatives of the crown, and the privileges of the people, will be clearly ascertained and permanently established.

We congratulate your Royal Highness on the spontaneous invitation given by the French people to the head of the ancient dynasty to ascend the throne, presenting a happy omen, that by this event internal union will be established, and a termination at length put to those convulsions which have agitated Europe; and we doubt not that that illustrious house, deeply penetrated with its restoration to the confidence of the French people, will, by its mild and paternal sway, consult its lasting honour and happiness, by respecting the rights, promoting the interests, and conciliating the affections of the nation.

The more we contemplate the progress of the war, and the means by which its termination has been effected, the greater cause do we derive for satisfaction in the reflection that, aided

by the heroic achievements of our brave countrymen, under the able direction of Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, and the admirable skill and intrepidity of the commanders and armies of the allied powers, it is to the just and noble pledge given by the allies to the people of France, we are, under the blessing of Divine Providence, principally indebted for those glorious results which armed legions, when unaccompanied by such a pledge, and unsupported by such principles, in vain attempted to accomplish.

In thus recording our approbation of the motives and principles which have guided the allied powers, and in congratulating your Royal Highness on the glorious effects produced by the downfall of an individual who had concentrated in his own person power hitherto unparalleled in the annals of history, we are most forcibly impressed with this additional proof of the instability of power, however great and extended, when the Monarch ceases to regard that immutable truth—that the happiness and security of the Crown depends upon the preservation of the rights and liberties of the subject; and we cannot but again recur with increased veneration to the dignified and constitutional declaration of your Royal Highness—"that the crown is held in trust for the benefit of the people."

The general prospects which these happy events have afforded us, are no less a subject for congratulation; and we sincerely trust, a period having now been put to that odious and revolting system of military despotism and attempt at universal sway, so incompatible with the rights and interests of nations, and destructive of the happiness of mankind; that with it a period is also put to the ravages of war, and that we may henceforth participate in the advantages of a general, friendly, and uninterrupted intercourse with the nations of the world; and that, no longer distracted by external danger, the national energies may be directed to the improvement of our internal resources, the cultivation of the arts, the extension of commerce, the diminution of our burthens, and the correction and prevention of any inroads and abuses which may impair our excellent constitution, whereby we may transmit the inestimable blessing pure and unsullied to posterity. And may your Royal Highness long live in the hearts and affections of a free and grateful people.

Signed, by order of the Court,

HENRY WOODTHORPE.

To which address his Royal Highness was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

I thank you for your congratulations on the splendid and signal victories which have so eminently distinguished the arms of his Majesty, and those of his magnanimous allies.

I acknowledge, with devout gratitude, the hand of a gracious Providence, not only in these unexampled events, but in the important consequences to which they have led; and under these impressions it is an inexpressible gratification to me to reflect, that, after having suffered in succession all the calamities of anarchy and of military despotism, the people of France are at length restored to the paternal authority of their hereditary Sovereign, in the person of his Majesty Louis XVIII.; and that the fairest prospect is thus afforded of happiness and prosperity to themselves, and of security and repose to the other nations of Europe.

They were all very graciously received, and had the honour of kissing the hand of his Royal Highness.

*Another Account of the Departure of his Majesty Louis XVIII.
from England, and Arrival in France.*

Dover, April 24, 1814.

AMIDST the thunders of pieces of cannon, and the shouts of thousands of people, it is not easy to keep one's self cool enough to be able to give an account of such a scene as I have just witnessed, in which natural objects and moral feelings tend to excite a double enthusiasm; but I shall endeavour to convey to you some faint ideas of what has been doing here.

For two days past, arrivals, from half-hour to half-hour, of persons of the highest rank in England and France, announced the intended embarkation of the French King at this port. Along the whole line of road from London to Dover there were exhibited, I am told, the most general marks of rejoicing. White flags, white cockades, bunches of laurel and lilies, were to be seen on every side. The King of France, delighted and astonished at these proofs of unanimous respect and affection, is said to have exclaimed, "What more can my own people do for me?"

A number of royal yachts and King's vessels were assembled in Dover harbour, and a large squadron of Russian and English ships of war were collected in the Downs, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, admiral of the fleet. On Saturday morning, at day-light, the Lords of the Admiralty took the fleet under their command. About noon

The Duke of Clarence's squadron appeared off Dover; and when it came within sight of the Admiralty flag, on board the Royal Sovereign, fired a salute of 20 guns. Immediately after his Royal Highness the Admiral came on shore with all his Captains, to pay their respects to the Commissioners of the Admiralty, the squadron firing another salute as the Admiral left his ship. This ceremony was hardly over when, about three o'clock, the huzzas and shouts of the people announced the arrival of their beloved Prince, who came in his travelling coach, attended by two noblemen of his family, and immediately drove to Mr. Fector's house, which had been prepared for his reception.

The Duchess of Angouleme and her suite next arrived, and the Prince Regent attended her Royal Highness on board the yacht, where the Board of Admiralty, the Admiral of the Fleet, Vice-Admiral Foley, the Russian Vice-Admiral Crown, and all the Captains both Russian and British, and several other distinguished persons, were assembled to pay their respects to their Royal Highnesses. They had all the honour of kissing the Prince's hand.

About five his Majesty the King of France and his court arrived. His Majesty, who, though able to walk, is not capable, from the gout, of much exertion, alighted from his carriage on the quay, close to the yacht, and immediately went on board, leaning on the arm of the Prince Regent. It would require a better pen than mine to describe the enthusiasm of the thousands who witnessed this singular and affecting sight. When the King of France, supported by the Regent of England, entered the vessel that was to convey him to his own dear country, the scene of the glories and of the misfortunes of his ancestors, it was felt that all spirit of national rivalry was laid, and the sound of the cannon that thundered from the cliffs and from the fleet, was drowned in the acclamations of the people, who filled not only the streets and the windows, but covered the tops of the houses and every jetting spot of the surrounding cliffs, and had even climbed to the more dangerous situation of the masts and yards of the ships. "God bless you both," was the homely but affectionate cry of the humbler spectators of this extraordinary scene.

At six o'clock his Majesty and their Royal Highnesses, with about forty persons, sat down to dinner in the eating cabin of the yacht, an apartment spacious and splendid beyond what it could be supposed a ship could afford. At ten o'clock the

illustrious and noble party broke up. The Regent retired to his apartments at Mr. Fector's; the Duke of Clarence and all his officers went off to their ships, which were at anchor in the roads; the royal family of France, except the King, accompanied the Earl and Countess of Liverpool to their house in the Castle; and the King, who would have found it inconvenient to have moved about, was sumptuously and most commodiously accommodated in the yacht, where he passed the night with his personal suite. At an early hour this morning the whole French court assembled in the King's apartment to hear high mass, and to return thanks to Providence for its extraordinary favour and divine benefits. The ceremony was performed with suitable splendour by the Archbishop Duke of Rheims, great almoner to the King, and first ecclesiastical peer of France, assisted by four chaplains of the King. After this grateful and pious office, his Majesty held a levee, at which the Corporation of Dover presented his Majesty with a congratulatory address, which was most graciously and even affectionately received.

There had arrived from France since the King embarked, two most distinguished characters, deputed by their Sovereigns to congratulate his Majesty on his return to the throne of his ancestors; these were, General Kleist from the King of Prussia, and General Pozzo di Borgo from the Emperor of Russia. The distinguished services of these gallant soldiers, so fresh in our recollection, and of which this day might be called a consequence, gave an additional interest to a scene that before seemed hardly capable of receiving any.

These officers were honoured with private audiences of the King, as were also the Earls of Liverpool, Camden, and Buckinghamshire; Viscount Sidmouth, Lords Melville and Yarmouth, Mr. Croker, and Colonel Bloomfield; the Duke de Duras, captain of the guards, introduced the distinguished persons to this honour.

But the moment was come when the separation was to take place; the yachts began to move in their respective orders, and his Royal Highness the Prince was now to take leave of his amiable and illustrious guests. I have heard that the parting was very affecting, and there certainly appeared a strong emotion in the countenance of the royal persons, particularly of the Duchess d'Angouleme, who seemed to feel the extraordinary events that were passing, with that sensibility so peculiar to her; and certainly history does not afford, and fancy

cannot, I believe, imagine a more touching and interesting situation than that of this lovely and amiable Princess.

As the yacht passed the harbour gate, the Prince Regent and all his ministers and suite landed, and proceeded on foot, amidst the huzzas of an innumerable multitude, to the outward pier-head, where he stationed himself to pay his last parting compliment to the royal family of France.

At this moment the yacht hoisted the royal standard of France, and got under full sail, under salutes from the Castle, the cliffs, the western works, and the fleet; as the wind was fresh, the motion of the yacht was most rapid, and I may truly add most beautiful; but to describe to you her passing the pier-head, I know not how to attempt it. Try to conceive this most beautiful ship, with all her sails set, followed by several other yachts, laden with a freight so precious to Europe; the Sovereign of England standing on the very extreme limits of his own country, and in sight of France, to bid adieu to those whose return in triumph to their native land is, under Providence, mainly attributable to him. See him attended by his troops, surrounded by his court, and what was more magnificent than troops or courts, by thousands and tens and twenties of thousands of his affectionate subjects. See him giving himself, to the vast multitude, the signal for three cheers, after the good old English fashion, and think what the three cheers of such an assembly, under such circumstances, must have been, while the Royal Family of France, from the deck of the yacht, conveyed by their gestures their feelings of gratitude to the Prince and his people.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The whole of the road from London to Dover was one continued bustle; the villages and towns crowded to excess. A poor man, a parish-clerk, was pushed by the crowd under the King's carriage, and the wheels went over him; he was not killed, but extremely injured. The circumstance affected his Majesty very much; he put out a 10*l.* Bank of England note, to be given to the poor man's family, and pledged himself, that in case death was the consequence of the accident, he would provide for the family. The road was thronged with carriages of all descriptions, horsemen and pedestrians from London, and for miles round the country. The Prince Regent and the King were cheered the whole of the way with the most enthusiastic huzzas. Post-horses were provided for the royal personages; the difficulty attending others in this re-

spect was very great. The ministers, and other public officers, were accommodated with the use of the royal waggon train horses.

Refreshments were ordered, and in readiness for the King at every inn where he changed horses, that he might not experience any delay or inconvenience. On the King's stopping at Dartford to change horses, when the animals were taken from the carriage, the populace proceeded to draw it without horses, and even ascended the very steep hill out of the town ; but the numbers who exerted their strength to it enabled them to proceed at a very quick pace. At Rochester the populace drew his Majesty's carriage above a mile.

The Prince Regent, soon after the King had sailed, left Dover on his return to London. His Royal Highness dined at Rochester.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF FRANCE AT CALAIS.

Calais, April 26.

AFTER a journey and a voyage which resembled a triumphal march, and which made me often wish that we may find the same feelings of loyalty and attachment in France as in England, I arrived at Calais at two o'clock on Sunday. The shore was lined with all the population of Calais; but as the approaching arrival of the King was only known three hours before, the inhabitants had only time to display white cloths and standards, forming a kind of canopy, surmounted with *fleurs-de-lis*, and covered with loyal inscriptions. A barouche waited for the King, and the people drew it to the church, whither the King was escorted by a guard of honour from the inhabitants of the town. The same marks of joy and attachment were manifested in the church, but with less tumultuous joy. I remarked that the women had more enthusiasm in their transports, more apparent sincerity in their joy, than the men.

As soon as his Majesty reached the hotel, formerly Dessein's, which had been furnished in haste, he received all the deputations and all the respectable inhabitants and ladies who presented themselves. Notwithstanding the fatigue of the journey, his Majesty replied to the different deputations with remarkable presence of mind, ease, and dignity.

Near the hotel where his Majesty resided, I remarked the most singular spectacle I ever beheld—Mamelukes, lancers, dragoons, and hussars, arrived one by one, and fell in on each side the gate, without having received any order, and

as if by instinct. By degrees, the confusion having ceased, more regularity was established about the residence of the Sovereign, and Calais perceived she had a King. The town was illuminated at night; and though I had seen the illuminations of London, I could still behold with great pleasure the illuminations in the great square and the *Rue Royale*, which only a few hours before bore the name of *Rue Impériale*.

At dinner his Majesty, among other English of distinction, had Lord Sidmouth, Mr. Becket, &c. and his Majesty, after having drunk the health of the French in this manner, “*To my Children*,” gave the following toast:

“*My Friend the Prince Regent of England.*”

It would be difficult to form an idea of the enthusiasm with which this toast was received—it was repeated from every mouth, both in the inside and outside of the King’s apartments.

Nothing can exceed the ignorance in which the people had been kept of the events that have occurred. The reception of Monsieur at Vesoul, and what had passed at Bourdeaux, were but vaguely known, and they were entirely ignorant of the affecting and splendid manner in which the King had been received in Loudon. The prefects remember that they were named by Buonaparte, and place *too much caution* in their communication with the people of the departments.

The King will be at Boulogne to-night; and as it was known that he would set off at twelve, the whole population of the town flocked to the street (*La Rue Royale*) through which he was to pass, and lined the road to Boulogne for a considerable distance. A double file of the national guards was stationed the whole way from the hotel to the Boulogne-gate, and reached into the country for several hundred yards. Somewhat further off were placed large bodies of artillery with their field equipages, ready to salute the Monarch as he passed. A little before twelve the Duke de Bourbon, with his father, the Prince de Condé, drove away amid loud cries of “*Vive le Roi*,” “*Vivent les Bourbons*.” Exactly at twelve the royal coach was drawn up at the door of the hotel, and the King prepared to take his departure. The clergy, and a body of nuns belonging to the convent (*l’Hôpital des Pauvres*), were first desired to go forward; they were presented to the King, and kissed his hand with great eagerness. The military were next presented; and a French general in waiting then announced that the English officers should advance. All the English then in the room advanced

a few steps, and bowed to the King : he bowed in return, and addressing them, said in English, that they were witnesses of the first moments of his felicity. They all shouted, “*Long live the King,*” and pressed forward to kiss his hand. The King seemed exceedingly affected, and thanked them with much emotion.

The Mayor of Calais now begged leave to address his Majesty : he made an animated speech of some length, in which he observed, that Calais had never forgot her legitimate Sovereign, and that the King would deign to remember its devoted fidelity. He concluded with expressions of the most affectionate loyalty. He spoke with a tone of feeling which interested every body, and filled every eye with tears. The King answered him in the kindest manner, and assured him of his steady attachment to the good town of Calais. The King now rose to depart, and, accompanied by the Duchess d’Angouleme and the Archbishop of Rheims, proceeded to the carriage. He ascended the steps amid the most vehement shouts of “*Vive le Roi!*” “*Vive Louis XVIII!*” “*Vive la Famille des Bourbons!*” He bowed on all sides, with smiles of the most amiable affection. The Duchess followed, and her reception was equally enthusiastic. “*Vive la Duchesse d’Angouleme,*” resounded from all quarters. She acknowledged their kindness by nodding and waving her hand ; while her interesting countenance, smiling through the torrents of tears that rolled down her cheeks, worked up the minds of the spectators to a pitch of ecstasy. The national guards were particularly warm in their expressions of loyal congratulation. The coach now drove away, preceded by a few lancers, and followed by an escort of about an hundred. They took the road to Boulogne : on the road were stationed General Maison and his staff. The coach stopped for a few minutes, and some conversation passed. It then proceeded with the utmost rapidity. The cannon fired from the heights, and the bands of music played *Henry IV.*

Dover, April 27.

I AM just arrived here from Calais, which I left yesterday evening. I saw the King land there : he was conveyed by means of a platform into an open caleche, or carriage with four seats, into which he was followed by the Duchess of Angouleme, the Prince of Condé, and the Duke de Bourbon. The horses were soon taken off, and the carriage was dragged by the populace to the door of the principal church. The streets through which it passed were crowded with white

flags, and the windows filled with well-dressed women waving white handkerchiefs: the air resounded with the cries of “*Vive Louis XVIII.*” “*Vivent les Bourbons.*” At the door of the church his Majesty was received by the principal clergy, who conducted him under a canopy to a seat of state in the middle of the choir, where the King and the Duchess of Angouleme fell on their knees, and appeared to pray with the most fervent devotion, while the *Te Deum* and *Domine, salvum fac Regem,* were sung. They then returned to thecaleche, and were drawn, as before, to the Hotel de Tillac, formerly Dessein’s, where the King and his party dined in public, and after dinner received the compliments of those who wished to be presented to him. The next day, the tide not serving at an early hour for landing the King’s carriages, his Majesty determined to spend that day at Calais also, and again dined in public, giving orders that all the English who wished it should be admitted. He set off from Calais on Tuesday at noon, escorted by a body of French lancers on horseback, and another corps of French cavalry, and was to sleep that night at Boulogne-sur-Mer. On Wednesday his Majesty proposed to reach Amiens, and on Thursday to get to his palace at Compeigne, where he intended to rest a couple of days, and then make his entry into Paris. I forgot to mention, that when the King arrived at the inn at Calais, he ordered money to be given to the populace who drew his carriage; but they unanimously refused it, and said they only wished to testify their affection for him.

The town of Calais exhibits some mournful proofs of the miseries of war. There is an appearance of poverty in every street; the large houses look desolate, and the shops are but scantily furnished. The conscription appears to have been at its depopulating work; the proportion of women to men is quite preposterous; even the apothecaries’ shops are served by women. The looks, however, of the people are universally cheerful, and even gay. This predominance of their spirits is, in this instance, perhaps less to be ascribed to the buoyancy of the French character, than to their renovated hopes on the opening of a brighter prospect.

Accounts of the Entrance of his Majesty Louis XVIII. into Paris, on the 3rd of May, 1814.

Paris, May 3rd.

THIS day his Majesty Louis XVIII. set out from St. Cloud, accompanied by the members of the Provisional Go-

vernment and officers of state, by the commissaries of the ministerial departments, by the marshals of France, and generals who had gone to present their homage, and by the persons of his household; an immense number of the inhabitants of Paris, of the neighbouring country, and of the surrounding departments, were collected on the way, and presented a prelude to that concert of acclamations and homage which was about to arise from all points of the capital. The procession was formed in order, according to the ceremonial issued by the grand master of the ceremonies.

A detachment of the national guard on horseback, and a detachment of troops of the line on horseback, opened the procession. Two carriages for the provisory ministers followed.

The Archbishop of Rheims, grand almoner of France; the Duke de Ducas, first gentleman of the chamber; the Count de Blocas, grand master of the wardrobe; and the grand master of the ceremonies of France, in the same coach.

The coach of the King, containing his Majesty, the Duchess d'Angouleme, the Prince de Condé, and the Duke de Bourbon.

His Royal Highness Monsieur, on horseback, at the door of his Majesty's carriage, on the right side, was accompanied by a party of marshals of France and colonels-general.

His Royal Highness the Duke de Berri was on the other side, similarly attended.

The Duke de Grammont and the Duke de Havré, captains of his Majesty's guard, were also at the doors of his carriage.

The provisory minister of war, and the general-in-chief of the national guards, were in the group of French marshals attending Monsieur and the Duke de Berri.

Marshal Berthier walked before the king's coach, with a party of general officers.

Marshal Moncey, first inspector-general of the gendarmerie, behind, with a party of general officers.

Followed a numerous file of carriages, for the ladies of the Duchess' and the officers of the King's and Princes' household; detachments of troops of the line, of national guards, and of gendarmerie, closed the procession.

The prefect of the Seine, at the head of the municipal body, and the prefect of the police, were placed at the barrier; the keys were carried by the senior Mayor of Paris.

The Baron de Chabrol, prefect of the Seine, pronounced the following discourse:—

“*Sire,—The municipal body of your good city of Paris*

lays at the feet of your Majesty the keys of the capital of the kingdom of St. Louis. Heaven, in its clemency, at last restores us our King, and grants a father to the wishes of France. He surrounds the throne with whatever is most august in dignity, misfortune, and virtue ; and the recollection of past evils seems to encompass him more closely with the people's veneration and love.

“ France, under the ancient banner of the lilies, sees all her hopes fulfilled ; and, as a first gift, the peace of the world signalises the return of the Bourbons. Sire, love, respect, inviolable fidelity to the blood of our Kings, these are the unanimous sentiments of the inhabitants of your good city. Repose, conciliation, happiness, such are the wants and the prayers of their hearts, which the paternal expressions of your Majesty have realised already. What do they not expect from a Prince renowned for his exalted wisdom, for his unchangeable tenderness towards his subjects ; admired for his rare virtues and his noble constancy ?

“ The image of Henry IV. so long withdrawn from our regards, re-appears on this solemn day ; it recalls those times of commotion to which soon succeeded those of the public felicity ; his reign this day begins anew. Entire France, happy in its confidence and its love, turns also her regards towards those dear Princes, towards an august Princess, whose name awakens so many sentiments and emotions, and exclaims in transports of tenderness and joy, ‘ *Vive le Roi !* ‘ *Vivent les Bourbons !* ”

After this address, the Baron de Chabrol, prefect of the Seine, presented the keys of the city to his Majesty.

He deigned to reply with the most affecting goodness :— “ At length I am again in my good city of Paris. I feel a lively emotion on the testimony of love now bestowed on me. Nothing could be more agreeable to my heart than to behold you restore the statue of my noble ancestor, whose memory is the most dear to me. I touch these keys, and return them to you ; they cannot be in better hands, nor confided to magistrates more worthy of keeping them.”

The procession then repaired to the Cathedral, in the order and by the routes appropriated for the entrance of the King, who was received with the accustomed ceremony. The *Domine, salvum fac Regem* was chanted, and kept up by an immense multitude of spectators, which filled every part of this vast *basilique*. *Te Deum* was afterwards sung ; for this august ceremony, that of Neuckomm had been chosen, and was executed by a numerous band of musicians.

After the ceremony, the procession resumed its march, and proceeded to the Palace of the Tuilleries.

We shall not attempt to describe the effect of this entrance of the King into his capital, the immense concourse of spectators, which pressed upon his passage, that which decorated the windows and all elevated places. In the course of this long march, magistrates, generals, officers, soldiers, citizens, officers and soldiers of the allied troops, all have proved that they had but one sentiment, that they formed but one prayer, that they abandoned themselves to the same hope, the happiness of the King, by the happiness of the French. The burst of enthusiasm, the unanimous acclamation renewed, without intermission, of "*Vive le Roi!*" "*Vivent les Bourbons!*" was communicated alternately from the troops to the inhabitants, and from the inhabitants to our brave soldiers, to whom Paris, on this great day, has been happy to render an affecting tribute of admiration and gratitude for those long and glorious labours about to be crowned by a solid peace. These troops, detached from the divers corps-d'armée, to assist at the ceremony, had the preceding day been reviewed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Berri, and had manifested, in the presence of that Prince, the most lively enthusiasm for his august house.

To the shouts of "*Vive le Roi!*" were joined, on the passage of these detachments, acclamations which distinguish them by appropriate eulogies; officers and soldiers replied with still greater energy by the cries of "*Vive le Roi!*" "*Vive le garde national!*" "*Vivent les habitants de Paris!*" Never was any sentiment more natural, never was any so strongly expressed; never were the love and the repose of the Sovereign, the honour of the French name, and attachment to the country, blended together in an expression so affecting and unanimous.

Particularly at the moment when the procession approached the place where the statue of Henry IV. was about to be raised again, the enthusiasm was carried to a degree truly inexpressible. The Conservative, united at the foot of the statue, sung the national air consecrated to the memory and the praise of this good King; the people and soldiers repeated it in chorus. The carriage of his Majesty stopped for some time at this place. He appeared to read with lively emotion the fine and simple inscription placed upon the pedestal—*Ludovicus reduce—Henricus redivivus*; and those of the two temples erected near the statue—*To the Concord of the French—To the Peace of Nations.*

The King reached the Thuilleries about six o'clock. An immense crowd filled the Carousel, the court of the palace, the garden, and the terraces. The King, the Duchess of Angouleme, and the Princes, have given way to the eager wishes, of which on all sides they heard the loudest signs; they showed themselves several times at the balconies of the grand apartments, and answered the testimonies of the public joy by those of the most touching benevolence and the deepest sensibility.

At night the city was completely illuminated, the public buildings very richly, and private houses, without exception even in the remote parts of the town. Inscriptions, devices, and transparencies, offered on all sides the ingenuous expression of the public feeling.

At nine o'clock, a most brilliant display of fire-works went off at the bridge of Louis XVI. and it was not till after he had replied to the acclamations which saluted him afresh, that his Majesty retired to his apartment.

The day was perfectly beautiful, the night calm, and the weather pure and serene. Paris appeared like one vast promenade, abandoned, without disorder, to all the demonstrations of public satisfaction and popular joy.

DECLARATION OF THE KING.

“ Louis, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre.

“ To all whom these concern :

“ RECALLED by the love of our people to the throne of our ancestors, enlightened by the misfortunes of the nation which we are destined to govern, our first thought is to invoke the mutual confidence so necessary to *our* repose and to *her* happiness.

“ After having attentively read the constitutional plan produced by the Senate, in its sitting of the 6th ult. we approve of its general principles; but several parts of it, bearing the marks of precipitation, they cannot become the fundamental laws of the state.

“ Determined to adopt a free constitution, and that it should be wisely made, and not having it in our power to accept one which requires amendments, we convoke, on the 10th of June of the present year, the Senate and the Legislative Body, undertaking to lay before them the result of the labours of a committee of them, which we shall appoint,

and to give as a basis for this constitution the following guarantees :—

“ The representative part shall continue divided into two houses, viz. the Senate and the House of Departmental Deputies. Taxation shall be freely consented to—Public and individual liberty secured—Freedom of public worship—Property inviolable and sacred, and the sale of the national domains irrevocable—Ministers responsible, to be indicted by the Legislative Body, and tried by the Senate—Judges shall be irremovable, and the judiciary power independent—The public debt is guaranteed ; pensions, ranks, military honours, shall be preserved ; likewise the ancient nobility—The Legion of Honour, whose decoration we shall designate, shall continue—All Frenchmen shall be admissible to civil and military employments—None shall be molested on account of his opinions and actions.

“ Done at St. Ouen, the 2nd of May, 1814.

(Signed)

“ LOUIS.”

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Paris, May 3rd.

THIS day his Majesty left St. Ouen, accompanied by the members of the provisional council of state, the commissioners of the ministerial departments, the marshals of France, the generals who had gone thither to pay their homage, and the persons composing his household. An immense number of the inhabitants of Paris, of the neighbouring country and surrounding departments, had assembled on the road, and made a prelude to the concert of acclamation and homage which was heard to arise from all points of the capital.

The procession was formed in the order of the ceremonial decreed by the grand master.

A detachment of the cavalry of the national guard, and another of the cavalry of the line, came first. Two carriages for the provisional ministers followed.

The Archbishop of Rheims, grand almoner of France ; the Duc de Duras, first gentleman of the king's chamber ; the Comte de Blacas, grand master of the wardrobe ; and the grand master of the ceremonies, were in one coach.

The King's carriage, in which were his Majesty, the Duchess of Angouleme, the Prince of Condé, and the Duc de Bourbon.

Monsieur on horseback, at the right door of the King's carriage, was accompanied by a part of the marshals of France and colonels-general.

The Duc de Berri was also on horseback on the left of the carriage, accompanied in like manner by a part of the marshals and colonels-general.

All the other parts of the procession conformed exactly with the prescribed ceremonial. Marshal Berthier preceded the royal carriage, and Marshal Moncey, as first inspector-general of the gendarmerie, was behind it. A long file of carriages followed, in which were the ladies of Madame la Duchesse, the officers of the household of the King and the Princes. Detachments of the national guards and gendarmerie closed the procession.

The prefect of the Seine, at the head of the municipal body, and the prefect of the police, were stationed at the barrier; and the keys were carried by the senior mayor of Paris. Baron de Chabrol, prefect of the Seine, addressed his Majesty in a speech, and presented to him the keys of the city. His Majesty was pleased to reply in the most gracious manner:

“ I am at last in my good city of Paris. I experience a lively emotion from the proofs of affection which are at this moment given me. Nothing could be more agreeable to my heart than to see erected the statue of him, the recollection of whom, among all my noble ancestors, is the most dear to me.

“ I touch the keys and restore them to you; they could not be in better hands, nor entrusted to magistrates more worthy of guarding them.”

The procession then proceeded to the Cathedral, on entering which the King was received with the usual ceremonies. The “*Domine, salvum fac Regem*,” was performed, and supported by the vast crowd of spectators who filled every part of the church. “*Te Deum*” was afterwards chanted. After this religious ceremony, the procession continued in the regular order to the Palace of the Tuilleries.

In the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Monsieur, the Duke of Berri, and the Duke of Bourbon, were on the right of the King; the Prince of Condé and the Duchess of Angouleme, on the left. She knelt with the most affecting devotion, weeping as she knelt, and appearing like an angel, placed between heaven and earth to reconcile to the Divinity that wretched France, who had seen so many virtues given up to persecution, and which beheld them now restored to our wishes and our love. The orchestra could not play the *Domine, salvum fac Regem*, for the clergy and all the people sung it of their own accord.

The Senate, the Legislative Body, University Courts of Justice, mixed with the military and the clergy. There were many of the old bishops bent double with age, but still having in their faces a ray of vigour and of joy.

After quitting *Notre Dame*, the King proceeded by the *Marché Neuf* and the *Quai des Orfèvres*. When he reached *Pont Neuf*, *Madame Blanchard* ascended in a balloon to the sound of bombs and of cannon. The balloon descended for a moment upon the statue of *Henry IV.* and then took the direction of the *Palais des Quatres Nations*. When it reached a certain height, several white pigeons were let fly from it, and, like the dove from the ark, seemed to take their flight to the provinces to announce that the storms of France were over.

The *cortege* arrived at the *Thuilleries* at twenty minutes past four. The *Duchess of Angouleme* was received by one hundred and forty-four ladies of the first distinction.

The King and all the Royal Family appeared at the windows. *Monsieur* stood next the King. The King embraced him amidst the loudest acclamations of the people. His Majesty, stretching forth his arms, seemed to say—You are my children; I bear you in my heart; I embrace you also.

At night there was a general illumination. At nine o'clock fire-works were let off on *Pont Louis XVI.* It is impossible to describe the effect of this entrance of the King into this capital. At half past ten the King appeared again at the windows, placed his hand upon his heart, and saluted the assembled thousands with infinite grace and affection.

Swiss guards mounted guard to-day at the *Thuilleries*.

The following is part of *M. Talleyrand's* speech to the King in the name of the *Senate* :—

“ The more difficult the circumstances, the more ought the royal authority to be powerful and revered—in speaking to the imagination with all the éclat of ancient recollections, it will know how to conciliate all the wishes of modern reason by borrowing the wisest political theories. You know better than we, *Sire*, that the institutions of a neighbouring people, so well proved, give support, and not barriers, to Monarchs who are friends of the laws and fathers of the people. Yes, *Sire*, the nation and the *Senate*, full of confidence in the great talents of your Majesty, desire that France may be free, in order that the King may be powerful.”

ILLUMINATIONS.

IN pursuance of the plan we have proposed to ourselves, we now proceed to notice the illuminations which took place. The public were apprised of the intention of government by the following letter to the Lord Mayor:—

“Lord Bathurst presents his compliments to the Lord Mayor, and has the honour to acquaint his Lordship, that it is intended to illuminate the public offices on Monday next, in consequence of the intelligence that has been received from France.

“*War Department, Downing-street,
April 9, 1814.*”

The illuminations in celebration of the recent glorious and important events in France, exceeded in brilliancy and magnificence those on any former occasion.

Marquis Wellesley's House, at Hyde-park-corner, was lighted up with its usual magnificence. Arches of lamps covered the entrances: festoons were drawn along the summit of the porch: an illuminated temple, with the arms of the King of France, formed the centre.

The Marchioness of Wellington's, in Harley-street, was richly illuminated. The Russian Ambassador's Hotel was uncommonly bright.

On a display so suddenly called for as this illumination, there could scarcely be expected much of the finished and classical elegance of device and inscription that might be found where longer preparation was allowed. But if the mottoes were not of peculiar elegance, there were not a few of peculiar expressiveness, such as marked the time and the feeling of the hour most strikingly. On some of the houses was the motto which would have, perhaps, occurred as singular on any other occasion. But the words, “Thank God,” plain as they were, were perhaps among the most suitable to the impression of the hour that could be used. Pulteney Hotel had them in strong light on the front of its balcony. The decorations of the Spanish Ambassador's Hotel were costly; large ranges of lamps ran along the outlines of the architecture, and every form of star and wreath glittered above. In the centre was the name of Ferdinand, and underneath the phrase, which, homely as it was, seemed to have been selected with peculiar felicity—“Good old Times.”

In South Audley-street, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge's House was very neatly illuminated with a French

crown, formed of variegated lamps, and accompanied by ornamental lilies, in the centre: to the right, "Vive le Roi Louis XVIII." and to the left, "Vivent les Bourbons."

The residence of the Portuguese Ambassador was brilliantly decorated up to the roof with devices and appropriate inscriptions. The House of Monsieur presented a transparency of the restored French Monarch, with the inscription, "Vive le Roi Louis XVIII."

Manchester House, in Manchester-square, the residence of the Marquis of Hertford, displayed considerable taste. The portico and veranda were ornamented with the Bourbon lilies and other emblems, and "Vivent les Bourbons."

Mr. Hunter, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square.—A transparency, "G. P. R." surmounted with the crown; the plume and fleur-de-lis on each side; in the centre, "Alexander," under a wreath of laurel encircled with olive, and the motto, "May the Rose and the Lily be for ever united;" underneath, "Louis XVIII.;" in the windows on each side, the names of "Wellington" and "Blucher."

Brunet's and Sabloniere's Hotels, in Leicester-square, bore their testimony to the House of Bourbon by a pleasing display of variegated festoons. Numbers of the spectators of this brilliant scene wore white cockades.

Carlton House was superb. The whole extensive front was covered with light. The colonnade was wreathed with continued festooning of flame-coloured lamps. On the architrave blazed in large characters the names of Austria, Prussia, Russia, and England. In the centre was the motto, "Vivent les Bourbons." Immediately above was the name of "Louis XVIII.;" and on the summit, crowning the whole, a transparency of genii supporting the crown of France. The effect of the *tout-ensemble* was admirable, and the crowd that continued in front was so great during the earlier part of the night, as to render passing a work of no slight labour, and even of danger.

The Guards' Subscription House, in St. James's-street, had a crown, a star, and the motto, "Our Allies."

The Horse Guards was decorated in nearly the usual style. A profusion of lamps was hung on the gateways, and the letters G. P. R. and G. III. were strongly illuminated.

The Admiralty had the crown and anchor, the British standard, in coloured lamps, and the motto, "The Sheet Anchor of Europe." The Pay Office had, "Europe saved by the Example of England."

The Foreign Office and War Department were covered

with lamps, and the latter forming the name of "Louis XVIII." "Moscow burnt—Paris spared."

Lord Liverpool had a small decoration on the entrance to Fife House, but extremely brilliant and well conceived. An arch of thick splendour enclosed the motto, "The Reward of Perseverance;" on the capitals of the side pillars were a lion sitting under the shadow of the British crown, and the lilies under that of France.

Northumberland House, Strand.—The whole of the top parapet was a blaze of flambeaux ; the lion on the top had his head crowned with laurel, and several bunches of laurel were distributed to ornament the parapet ; every window from top to bottom along the front was superbly illuminated, having a candle in each pane.

Somerset House made a most brilliant appearance. Along the base ran a double festoon of brilliant lamps, from one extremity of the building to the other ; at each end, in like manner, from the foundation to the top, were two other festoons to correspond ; over the centre arch was the figure of an anchor, formed of brilliant lamps, the cable of blue lamps, and a festooned circle all round it ; on the right side were the initials of his Majesty, G. R. and on the left that of the Prince Regent ; over the anchor the imperial crown, richly studded with brilliant lamps of variegated colours ; on the right compartment of the building a star of great magnitude, and on the left the Prince's plume ; on two tablets which extended the whole length of the building, forming the headwork of the whole, were the words, "Europa Instaurata, Auspice Britannia, Tyrannide Subversa, Vindice Libertatis ;" each letter about three feet long, formed of small brilliant lamps.

Ackermann's, Strand.—A Transparency : the tyrant Corsican is attacked by Death, under the walls of Paris ; the grisly monarch has placed his foot upon his breast, and holds in one hand an hour-glass, which, almost expended, leaves him just time enough to reflect upon the murders and other atrocities which have attended his wicked career ; the other hand grasps a massive iron spear, with which he is supposed to have been dealing out destruction among the armies of Buonaparte. The fallen tyrant, in an attitude of terror, supplicates Death to arrest his fatal purpose. Beneath him are broken eagles, torn national flags, &c. and in his hand he grasps the shattered bloody remains of a sword. On the walls of Paris are seen Cossacks, and other Russians, Prussians, Austrians, &c. who are raising the standard of the Bourbons. This transparency was surmounted by a brilliant circle of gas.

lights, indicative of the union of the world in the holy cause ; over this circle again was a large white flag, spotted with *fleurs-de-lis*, hung out in triumphant display over the tattered, debased, tri-coloured banner of the Revolution. On each side of the principal transparency was a smaller one ; the first representing Buonaparte blowing bubbles, which burst as fast as created ; in the other he was seen amusing himself with building houses and castles of cards, which, tumbling as fast as they are put up, are truly emblematic of the vast achievements of his reign ; a bottle under the table indicates that his designs have ended in smoke, and a lanthorn to be useful to him should he be inclined to look after his vanished crown.

The Anti-Attrition Office, at Charing-cross, was a beautiful and appropriate blaze of light :—The words, “Glorious Result of British Perseverance.”

The illumination of the House of the Literary Fund, in Gerrard-street, for joy at the termination of the war, and the return of universal peace, was brilliant and characteristic.

Covent-garden Theatre.—The illumination of this theatre was next Bow-street, inside the grand portico. On a tablet was the word “Peace,” in large letters, formed of transparent lamps, laid on a gold ground, surmounted by a regal crown of great splendour ; covering one of the windows, there was a hay rake and fork crosswise, also formed of small lamps ; and on the window on the other side of the crown, the figure of a scythe and sickle crosswise, as emblematical of returning peace and plenty.

Drury-lane Theatre.—On the side next Brydges-street, two branches of laurel, over which the word “Peace,” in letters of nearly four feet long, formed of many chains of amber-coloured lamps, laid on a silver ground, which when lighted had a very fine effect : this was surmounted by a crown of large dimensions, appearing to be formed of various precious stones, which covered a considerable part of the front of the building.

Westminster Fire Office, King-street, Covent-garden.—A very brilliant star in the centre of the balcony over the door, with festoons of small variegated lamps ornamenting the balcony.

Bannister and Boore, Irish and Russia linen warehouse, New-street, Covent-garden, had a very happy design—the figure of the great Cossack which stands as a sign over the shop-door appeared to much advantage, carrying a white flag, with the words, “Long live the Bourbons,” in gold ; the whole enclosed within an illuminated arch of variegated lamps, surmounted with a bunch of laurel.

Fleet-street.—Papps, the pastry-cook, had a transparency—Britannia sitting on a rock, and Faine placing a wreath of laurel on her brow, and Peace descending in the form of a dove, offering her a branch of olive.

Hoare, the banker : Mortimer, the gun-smith ; the Temple Gate ; Parker and Perry, glass-men ; Adams, the optician ; and Downer, the ironmonger, appeared very brilliant.

Knight's Gas Light Exhibition was one of the most tasty illuminations we noticed ; there was a tree of gas light over the door, laurel leaves, and the light appeared as blossoms, with a large transparency of Buonaparte in the act of being hurled from an eminence into the jaws of a dragon, from whence the Devil, grinning, lays hold of his arm, whilst a finger post directs “ To Hell.”

Rundell and Bridge, Ludgate-hill, had the front of their house in one entire blaze of light from the base to the top ; at each end rose two Corinthian pillars ; along the first floor, between the pillars, the letters G. P. W. ; over the P. a brilliant star, with a fleur-de-lis on each side of it ; a crown over the star, with a brilliant diamond on each side.

Wilkinson ; Eyles, mercer ; Jones, toy-shop ; Blades, glass-manufacturer, vied with each other in splendour.

Neale and Bailey, St. Paul's Church-yard, had two branches of laurel, formed of green lamps, with an imperial crown over, and a brilliant star on each side.

Pellett and Green, potters and glassmen, had a lofty arch of double festooned lamps, enclosing the King's arms over their shop, with a double row of small lamps along the front, a brilliant crown of variegated lamps at top, the word “ Victorious” along the front, over the arch a brilliant star on either side, with a branch of laurel inclining over them from the arch.

St. Paul's School and Gaimes's were well deserving notice ; each had a pretty show of lights.

Cheapside had many brilliant lights ; among those most deserving of notice were Watts and Atkinson ; Jones, Hicks, Keats, and Co. ; and Mercer's Hall.

Guildhall.—G. R. with a star between and a crown over, and festoons of small lamps along the front.

The Atlas Insurance.—A transparency of Atlas carrying the globe on his head and shoulders, and ornamented festoons along the front.

* A very coarse pun upon Elba, the spot chosen for Napoleon's asylum.

The Mansion-House was very neatly, yet brilliantly illuminated, having pannels painted between the massive columns ; on the centre was a brilliant star, enclosed within a circle of laurel, with a brilliant crown over, a G. on one side, and R. on the other pannel, each enclosed within a wreath of laurel.

The Post Office had, in Lombard-street, G. R. ; the whole of the avenues were one blaze of light, being arched all along the passages.

The Bank of England had on the front of the centre department, all along the parapet, the words, " Europe Delivered ;" and along the base, " Our Brave Allies," a double row of small lamps along the base ; in the centre window there was a brilliant star arched over, the three windows on each side were bordered round and some device in the centre, the seven recesses on each of the side-wings between the columns were edged all round with small lamps, and a double row of festoons at top. This was one of the finest illuminations we noticed during the night.

The India House, in Leadenhall-street, out-did all the illuminations we noticed during the night ; the six massy pillars supporting the portico were each closely entwined round with festoons of small lamps ; on a pannel that filled the middle department, leaving three pillars on each side, there was a beautiful plume of the Prince's feathers, enclosed within a wreath of laurel, over which were G. P. R. with an imperial crown on the top ; along the base were the words, " Allies, Peace, Commerce," with the word " Wellington" in very large letters in front of the top of the parapet, encircled with a double row of small lamps.

The Mint had the windows all round edged with festoons of brilliant lamps, a splendid star, and G. R.

The Excise Office, in Broad-street, made a most brilliant appearance ; each window was edged round with small lamps ; the doors and along the base had double chains of variegated lamps, with the words, " Peace and Commerce," in great letters along the front.

The Hudson's Bay House,—with a crown, wreaths, stars, and festoons, and the words, " Peace and Commerce," was exceedingly brilliant.

Mr. Thomson, Fenchurch-street.—Festoons of variegated lamps surrounding three transparencies ; the largest in the centre representing Britannia seated upon the summit of a rock, resting upon her shield, and attended by her guardian lion. On the rock's base were inscribed the ever-memorable names of " Nelson," " Wellington," " Graham ;" above them were the

emblems of Freedom, Victory, and Science, protected on the one side by a British soldier supporting the colours of his country, and on the other by a seaman resting on a sabre, and pointing to the record of her brave defenders ; the distance was terminated by a camp, and a stern view of the "Victory" flag-ship. The painting on the left contained a portrait, the size of life, of our late regretted Nelson, encircled with trophies and laurel, and irradiated with glory, surrounding the mottoes, "St. Vincent, Aboukir, and Trafalgar ;" on the right, a corresponding likeness of the immortal Wellington, with the mottoes, "Badajos, Vittoria, and Pyrenees ;" beneath the whole, the word "Invincible," and in a tablet in the centre above, "Britain's Glory."

Marchioness of Downshire, in Hanover-square.—"Free-men rejoice, Tyranny is destroyed." These words, in large capitals, extended the whole length of the mansion in Brook-street. In Hanover-square, "Peace to the World ;" over the first window, G. R. ornamented by the crown of Britain ; on the second, the letter R. and the imperial crown of Russia ; on the third, the Austrian diadem ; over the fourth, the arms of Louis XVIII. In appropriate situations, "Wellington," stars, festoons, and other devices.

Madame Jaymond's, in South Audley-street.—Three transparencies were displayed, one in each window. The arms of France were stationed in the centre, protected, as it were, by Fame and Victory, and Peace and Happiness placed on either side. In the one hand of the former was seen a laurel, and the other was engaged in trumpeting forth those deeds of which the laurel is emblematic ; whilst Peace appears dispensing her bounties over the civilized globe, and extending happiness to all Europe. Under the arms of France were the appropriate devices of "Vive le Roi !" "Vivent les Bourbons !" We were particularly gratified at this simply elegant effusion of patriotism towards that house to which this lady is attached.

Murray's Transparent Blind Manufactory, George-court, opposite the church, Piccadilly.—Plenty and Commerce producing the fruits of the four quarters of the world to Britannia, who is supported by Justice and Mercy. Fame is descending with the olive-branch, proclaiming the independence of Europe. On the other side is a large one of the retreat of Buonaparte from Russia, pursued by the Cossacks, &c.

Dickinson, printseller, Bond-street.—A large transparency : in the centre is the Isle of Great Britain, with the oak, round which is entwined the rose and shamrock ; on the left is Britannia, with the Russian, Swedish, and Prussian Powers,

entreating Austria to assist in subduing the tyrant; in the back-ground is Moscow in flames. On the right Buonaparte is very much frightened, and pursued by Lord Wellington and the Cossacks, bears and bull-dogs, to the summit of a rock, from whence he is plunged into the jaws of everlasting perdition. In the clouds appears Peace, bearing the rescued crown of France to Louis XVIII. with appropriate mottoes.

Mrs. Griffin, milliner, in Little Ryde-street, had a beautiful transparent representation of the Island of Elba, which now contains the man for whose ambition the world but lately appeared a sphere too circumscribed; boughs of laurel, large white favours, and flambeaux, gave life and light to the street.

Mr. Leigh's, near Charing-cross.—Festoons of variegated lamps, with a large diamond in the centre and white cockade; over these were the union jack and the white flag with fleurs-de-lis; and under them, in a drooping position, was a shattered flag of the blood-thirsty Napoleon; the general effect was exceedingly grand, and attracted particular notice.

St. Helen's Place.—Over the entrance gate, very large letters appeared; the words—"The Tyrant conquered."

Lackington, Allen, and Co. booksellers, Finsbury-square, R. P. A. E. the initials of our brave allies, Russia, Prussia, Austria, England; between each letter was a fleur-de-lis.

James Crease and Son, oil and colourmen, Smithfield, had a transparency, with the following motto inclosed in a wreath of laurel:—"Glory to God, on earth peace."

Coad's Artificial Stone Manufactory, over Westminster-bridge, his Majesty's initials, and the sculptured figures in front, enclosed under a lofty arch of variegated lamps, appeared to much advantage.

The Circus was illuminated with a crown, star, initials, and a variety of ornaments tastefully arranged; the front of the building emitted a thousand rays of dazzling, and the figures at top appeared to fly from a blaze of light.

The London Tavern made a fine display, having their windows lighted up with a number of wax tapers.

The City of London Tavern exhibited a brilliant star over the portico.

The East-India-House was very splendid, having between the pillars on one side of the centre the initial letters of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, with the black eagle underneath; and on the other side, Louis XVIII. with the arms underneath of the House of Bourbon.

Blades, Ludgate-hill.—A transparency representing the

entrance of Alexander and the other allied sovereigns into Paris.

Bridewell Hospital made a very superb display, having a very brilliant star of great magnitude over the gateway, with a G on one side and R on the other, surmounted by a chain of variegated lamps festooned to form a drapery.

Mr. William Kelly's, in Holborn, a transparency. The top, "Hail sweet Peace!" the centre a circle, exhibiting a dove, bearing an olive-branch surrounded with rays; underneath,

"Perish discord—Peace we'll cherish—
"War shall cease, and Commerce flourish."

The Royal Exchange was brilliantly illuminated. The front was decorated with numerous lamps; and the back, being the premises frequented by the subscribers to Lloyd's, exhibited in large letters, "Lloyd's—Ships, Colonies, and Commerce—Peace," with stars, &c. &c.

THE Gazette Extraordinary of Thursday, June 2nd, 1814, announced that Mr. Planta had arrived at the Foreign Office late on the night of the 1st of June from Paris, with the Definitive Treaty of Peace and Amity between his Britannic Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty, signed at Paris on the 30th of May by Viscount Castlereagh, the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T. General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. and Lieutenant-General Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B. plenipotentiaries of his Majesty; and by the Prince de Benevente, plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty.

IT is thought more regular and more proper, before we proceed to other matter, to insert here the three important proclamations relating to the happy event of the conclusion of peace with France. The first proclamation declares the cessation of hostilities, the second fixes a day for a general thanksgiving; and the third states the conclusion of the definitive treaty. These will be followed by a correct and particular description of the ceremonial of the proclamation. It is proper here to observe, that although the signing of the definitive treaty was announced on the 2nd of June, the proclaiming the peace did not take place till the 20th of June. This delay was owing to the ratifications not having been sooner exchanged.

The following letter was addressed by the Lord Viscount Sidmouth, secretary of state for the home department, to the Lord Mayor:—

" My Lord,

Whitehall, June 17.

" The Definitive Treaty of Peace and Amity between his Britannic Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty, having been signed at Paris on the 30th ult. and the Ratifications thereof exchanged; his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, has been pleased to give orders that the peace with that power should be proclaimed by the heralds and officers of arms at the usual places, and with the accustomed solemnities, on Monday, the 20th instant.

I am, &c.

" **SIDMOUTH.**"

By His Royal Highness THE PRINCE OF WALES,

*Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the
Name and on the Behalf of His Majesty.*

A PROCLAMATION,

*Declaring the Cessation of Arms, as well by Sea as Land,
agreed upon between his Majesty and his Most Christian
Majesty, and enjoining the Observance thereof.*

GEORGE P. R.

Whereas a Convention for the Suspension of Hostilities between his Majesty and the Kingdom of France was signed at Paris on the 23rd day of April last, by the plenipotentiary of his Majesty and the plenipotentiary of his Royal Highness Monsieur, brother of the Most Christian King, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom of France: And whereas, for the putting an end to the calamities of war as soon and as far as may be possible, it hath been agreed between his Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty, as follows; that is to say, that as soon as the convention shall be signed and ratified, friendship should be established between his Majesty and the Kingdom of France by sea and land in all parts of the world: And in order to prevent all causes of complaint and dispute which might arise with respect to prizes that might be made at sea after the signature of the said convention, it has also been reciprocally agreed, that the vessels and effects which might be taken in the English Channel and in the North Seas, after the space of twelve days, to be reckoned from the exchange of the ratifications of the said convention, should be restored on both sides; that the term should be one month within the British Channel and North Seas to the Canary Islands and to the equator, and five months in every other part of the world, without any exception or other particular distinction of time or of place: And whereas

the ratifications of the said convention were exchanged by the respective plenipotentiaries above-mentioned on the 3rd day of this instant May, from which day the several terms above-mentioned, of twelve days, of one month, and five months, are to be computed: Now, in order that the several epochs, fixed as aforesaid between his Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty, should be generally known and observed, we have thought fit, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's privy-council, to notify the same to his Majesty's loving subjects: And we do hereby, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, strictly charge and command all his Majesty's officers, both at sea and land, and all other his Majesty's subjects whatsoever, that they forbear all acts of hostility, either by sea or land, against the Kingdom of France, her allies, her vassals, or subjects, under the penalty of incurring his Majesty's highest displeasure.

Given at the court at Carlton House, the 6th day of May, in the fifty-fourth year of his Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord 1814.

God save the King.

By his Royal Highness THE PRINCE OF WALES,

Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the
Name and on the Behalf of his Majesty,

A PROCLAMATION

FOR A PUBLIC THANKSGIVING.

GEORGE P. R.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in his great goodness, to put an end to the long, extended, and bloody warfare in which we were engaged against France and her allies; we, therefore, adoring the divine goodness, and duly considering that the great and public blessings of peace do call for public and solemn acknowledgments, have thought fit, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's privy-council, to issue this proclamation, hereby appointing and commanding, that a general thanksgiving to Almighty God for these his mercies be observed throughout those parts of the United Kingdom called England and Ireland, on Thursday, the 7th day of July next:

And for the better and more devout solemnization of the same, we have given directions to the Most Reverend the Archbishops, and the Right Reverend the Bishops of England, to compose a form of prayer, suitable to this occasion, to be used in all churches and chapels, and other places of public worship, and to take care for the timely dispersing of the same throughout their respective dioceses: And we do strictly charge and command, that the said public day of thanksgiving be religiously observed by all his Majesty's loving subjects, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and upon pain of suffering such punishment as may be justly inflicted upon all such as shall contemn or neglect the same.

Given at the court at Carlton House, the 17th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1814, in the fifty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign.

God save the King.

By his Royal Highness **THE PRINCE OF WALES**,
Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the
Name and on the Behalf of his Majesty,

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE P. R.

Whereas a Definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendship between his Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty hath been concluded at Paris on the 30th day of May last: In conformity thereunto, we have thought fit, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, hereby to command that the same be published throughout all his Majesty's dominions: And we do declare to all his Majesty's loving subjects our will and pleasure, that the said treaty of peace and friendship be observed inviolably, as well by sea as land, and in all places whatsoever; strictly charging and commanding all his Majesty's loving subjects to take notice hereof, and to conform themselves thereunto accordingly.

Given at the court at Carlton House, the 17th day of June, 1814, and in the fifty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign.

God save the King.

*Ceremonial for the Proclamation of Peace on Monday,
June 20, 1814.*

PURSUANT to the official notification in Saturday's Gazette, the ceremony of announcing to the inhabitants of the metropolis, the conclusion of the definitive treaty of peace with France took place with all its ancient and accustomed solemnities. So great was the public curiosity to behold this last scene of the important event which has terminated the struggles of Europe, that the streets were crowded at a very early hour. The scaffoldings which had been erected in front of the different houses for the grand procession of Saturday were suffered to remain, and, together with the windows, were thronged with spectators, in anxious expectation of a similar display of splendour. The heralds and the different officers assembled at St. James's about eleven o'clock, but were detained till near four, by the absence of the military who were to accompany them, they being engaged at the review in Hyde-park. During this time the patience of the public was at its utmost stretch. The military, however, having at length arrived at St. James's, the procession proceeded to the Palace-gate.

Each reading of the proclamation was preceded and followed by a flourish of trumpets.

The external splendour of the procession lost much of its effect, from its taking place so immediately after the grandeur and magnificence which attended the public *entrée* of the Prince Regent and the illustrious foreign princes into the City on Saturday; but the pleasing association of ideas, which it could not fail to produce in the minds of the spectators, amply compensated for this deficiency. Every one seemed to hail it as the precursor of those tranquil blessings which the altered state of Europe cannot fail to produce for the British Empire; and if the procession of yesterday necessarily obtruded upon the mind a comparison with that of Saturday, a single glance on these probable advantages was sufficient to dispel every invidious distinction, and leave room for no other feeling than that of grateful adoration of that Supreme Being, under whose favour our exertions have been crowned with such glorious success, and opened to us such cheering future prospects as their proper recompence.

A party of horse guards was drawn up about the gate of St. James's Palace, where the beadles and constables, and all the officers of the City of Westminster, attended at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The officers of Westminster, with horse guards before and behind them, were ranged at the entrance of Pall-Mall, at such a distance from the Palace-gate as to afford room for that part of the procession which precedes the officers of arms from the Stable-yard, to stand between the said officers of Westminster and the Gate whilst the proclamation was reading.

The procession should have left St. James's, according to ancient custom, at twelve o'clock; but it did not leave St. James's till four o'clock. This delay was occasioned by the horse guards being detained at the review in Hyde-park.

The officers of arms, serjeants at arms with their maces and collars, the serjeant-trumpeter with his mace and collar, the trumpets, drum-major and drums, and the knight-marshal and his men, assembled in the Stable-yard, St. James's; and the officers of arms being habited in their respective tabards, and mounted, a procession was made from thence to the Palace-gate in the following order:—

Knight-marshall's men, two and two.

Knight-marshall.

Drums.

Drum-major.

Trumpets.

Serjeant-trumpeter.

Pursuivants.

Charles Young,

Rouge-dragon.

William Radclyffe, Francis Martin,
Rouge-croix. Blue-mantle.

Heralds.

James Cathrow,
Somerset.
Joseph Hawker,
Richmond.

George Nayler,
York. Edmund Lodge,
Lancaster.

John Drake, F. Townsend,
Chester. Windsor.

Serjeants at arms.

Serjeants at arms.

Kings of arms,

R. Bigland,

Norroy.

George Harrison,

Clarendon.

Sir Isaac Heard,

Garter,

in his carriage.

Being come before the Gate, the senior officer of arms present (attended on his left hand by the next in rank) read the proclamation aloud; whereupon the procession moved on to Charing-cross in the following order:—

Horse guards to flank
the procession.

Horse guards to clear the way.
Beadles of Westminster, two and two, bareheaded, with staves.
Constables of Westminster, in like manner.
High constable, with his staff, on horseback.
Officers of the high bailiff of Westminster, with white wands,
on horseback.
Clerk of the high bailiff.
High bailiff and deputy steward.
Horse guards.
Knight-marshal's men, two and two.
Knight-marshal.
Drums.
Drum-major.
Trumpets.
Serjeant trumpeter.
Pursuivants.
Heralds.
Kings of arms.
Serjeants at arms.
Horse guards.

Horse guards to flank
the procession.

At Charing-cross the officer of arms next in rank read the proclamation, looking towards Whitehall ; after which the procession moved on to Temple-bar, the gates of which were shut ; and the junior officer of arms, coming out of the rank between two trumpeters, preceded by two horse guards to clear the way, rode up to the gate ; and after the trumpets sounded thrice, he knocked with a cane. Being asked by the City-marshall from within, "Who comes there?" he replied, "The officers of arms, who demand entrance into the City to publish his Majesty's proclamation of peace." The gates being then opened, he was admitted alone, and the gates were again shut. The City-marshall, preceded by his officers, conducted him to the Lord Mayor, to whom he shewed his Majesty's warrant, which his Lordship having read, returned, and gave directions to the City-marshall to open the gates, who attending the officer of arms on his return to them, said, on leaving him, "Sir, the gates are opened." The trumpets and guards being in waiting, conducted him to his place in the procession, which then moved into the City (the officers of Westminster filed off and retired as they came to Temple-bar) ; and at Chancery-lane end the proclamation was read a third time. Then the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, joined the procession immediately after the officers of arms ; it moved on to the end of Wood-street, where the Cross formerly stood in Cheapside, and the proclamation was there read. The procession was continued to the Royal Exchange, where the proclamation was read for the last time. The procession could not proceed, as is customary, by Lombard-street, owing

to the vast assemblage of people, but went round, at the particular request of the Lord Mayor, by Fenchurch-street, Leadenhall-street, and by the Royal Exchange.

The trumpets sounded thrice, previous to, and immediately after, each reading.

The proclamation was read at St. James's-gate by Garter, and repeated by Norroy; at Charing-cross by Norroy, and repeated by Windsor; at Chancery-lane end, by Windsor alone; at Wood-street, by Chester alone; Royal Exchange, by Lancaster alone.

At Charing-cross a serious accident had very nearly happened. Owing to the clamour raised by the people, one of the horse guards' horses reared, and on being turned by the rider, struck Norroy off his horse. He was not materially hurt, but did not afterwards attend the procession.

Arrival of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia.

Dover, June 7, 1814.

LAST night, at seven o'clock, their Majesties of Russia and Prussia, with Generals Blucher, d'Yorck, and Bulow, Lord Cathcart, and several other distinguished characters, landed from the ships of war and royal yachts, and approached this town from the beach by a platform, by the way of Arch Cliff; from thence they went to the house of J. W. Fector, Esq. one of our bankers, where their Majesties dined and slept. Their carriages were drawn by the populace from Arch Cliff to Mr. Fector's, amidst the cheers of thousands. In the course of the evening, the Emperor and King walked through the streets of Dover; the troops being drawn up in a line, presented arms, and the different bands played "God save the King." At night there was a grand display of Congreve rockets. This morning, at five o'clock, their Majesties left Dover privately. The Emperor of Russia, and the brave old Blucher, were shaken by the hand by several persons, and appeared to enjoy it much. The corporation of this town waited upon their Majesties with an address, and were most graciously received by the Emperor, who returned a very handsome answer in French. The King of Prussia, being indisposed, had retired to rest before the corporation went up.

Their Majesties sailed from Boulogne in the Impregnable about one o'clock at noon, under a grand discharge of artillery. As soon as the fleet was in sight, his Majesty's ship Monarch, off Deal, hoisted the royal standard and

various other flags, and fired a royal salute. The fleet consisted of the Impregnable, with his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, the Jason frigate, the Royal Sovereign and Royal Charlotte yachts, and several other vessels. The wind was very brisk, but their entry into the road was delayed for some time till the rising of the tide. The Impregnable dropped her anchor somewhere about a mile and a half from shore, nearly opposite to the entrance of the harbour, at a quarter before five. The wind being to the eastward, the sea rose considerably. The Duke of Clarence sent his barge ashore to ascertain the most eligible point of landing, when a stage or platform, pursuant to orders, was quickly constructed for the greater convenience of the illustrious visitors. A disappointment, however, occurred; for, during the time occupied by the preparations, the tide had fallen so far as to render a safe debarkation at the particular point extremely difficult. A more suitable place was therefore chosen, and the landing was easily effected at half past six. The guns of the Impregnable and the other ships of war fired a salute at the moment when the Sovereigns left the ship, which they repeated on their landing, and which was answered by a full discharge of artillery from the batteries on shore, and by the joyful testimonials of thousands of the British people, whose acclamations rent the air. The *coup-d'œil* of the spectacle was magnificent; the sailors, who were all dressed in new blue jackets and white trowsers, manned the yards of the vessels, and joined in the plaudits of the multitudes on shore, by their honest and hearty chicerings.

The chief persons among those who landed with the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, were the Prince Royal of Prussia, Prince William, the King's second son, Prince William, the King's brother, Prince Frederick, nephew to the King, Prince Augustus, his Majesty's cousin, Marshal Blucher, Baron Humboldt, the King's chamberlain, Count Hardenberg, Count Nesselrode, Baron Anslet, Prince Adam Garldiske, General Czernicheff, Dr. Wylie, physician to the Emperor of Russia, Sir Charles Stewart, Colonel Cooke, Captain Wood, &c.

Their Majesties were received on shore by Lord Yarmouth, Lord Charles Bentinck, and the Earl of Rosslyn, and were escorted by a detachment of the Scots Greys to the house of Mr. Fector, under a discharge of cannon. The guard of honour appointed to attend their Majesties consisted of the 43rd regiment of foot and the Scots Greys. The whole of

the garrison were under arms, composed of a very strong brigade of artillery, of three troops of the Scots Greys, the 43rd, 51st, 52nd, and 95th regiments of the line, and the Galway militia. The royal equipages, &c. were brought over in a transport vessel. The Duke of Clarence had provided a splendid entertainment, of which most of the royal and illustrious persons partook with much cheerfulness. His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Alexander appeared somewhat indisposed by the common effects of a sea-voyage in windy weather. Their Majesties retired to rest between ten and eleven. The Emperor, we understand, slept at Mr. Fector's; the King and the other Princes at the York Hotel; Lord Yarmouth, with all the general officers, &c. at the Ship Hotel.

Some illustrious persons did not land at the same time with their Majesties. Prince Henry of Prussia, the King's brother, landed at two-o'clock on Monday, from the Pincher gun-brig, under a royal salute; Prince Metternich, the Austrian minister, on Saturday evening, at eight, from the Nymphen frigate. Count Platoff, Count Barclay de Tolly, and Count Tolstoy, landed at five on Monday morning, from the Sparrow sloop. It is mentioned that the brave Platoff was so well pleased with his short voyage, and the attentions he received on board, that he expressed a desire to enjoy a cruise. The generals and their suites repaired to Wright's Hotel, where many persons had the satisfaction of shaking hands with the Cossack chief, who frequently appeared at the window, and repeatedly bowed to the numerous admirers of valour and patriotism who crowded in front of the inn to see a man who had done so much honour to his nation, and excited so much of the curiosity of all Europe. He received similar testimonies at Canterbury, and at Rochester, where he dined on Monday. Count Lieven, Baron Jacobi, Lord Cathcart, and Prince Volochousky, arrived on Tuesday morning at Rochester.

Nine o'clock, yesterday morning, was the time fixed on by their Majesties for proceeding from Dover to the capital. The public curiosity, undiminished by the disappointment of the thousands who went out on Monday evening to behold these illustrious strangers, seemed yesterday only to increase with the delay of their appearance. At an early hour the road from London to Dover, an extent of 72 miles, presented a spectacle unequalled in its kind. The whole population of the neighbouring districts seemed to have poured itself forth to hail the arrival of our allies; beneficent

Monarchs, patriotic Princes, and Generals distinguished for valour and success. Nothing could carry to the mind of a foreigner a finer idea of the comfort, opulence, and greatness of the British community, than thus to see, all at once, on his first entry into this island, the countless number of well-dressed people, the long lines of splendid vehicles, and every sign of wealth and industry increasing more and more as he advanced through a beautiful country to the capital itself, the emporium of universal commerce. Nothing could be more gratifying to him, than to know that this glorious exhibition was but a proof of the respect they felt for those whose alliance in arms had been so marked by faith and honour. Shooter's-hill had a magnificent appearance: except the centre of the road, it was covered with carriages and individuals on foot or horseback. At many windows along the Kent-road, flags with the Russian, the Prussian, and the Bourbon, as well as the British emblems, were seen waving; several gentlemen wore laurel and green ribband in their hats, in compliment to the Emperor.

It was soon known that their Majesties left Dover at nine, and anxiety was at its utmost stretch. The first carriages of the royal suites approached London at nearly two o'clock: three or four of them were filled with Russian or Prussian persons of distinction; some with four, others with six horses. Several followed at intervals for some hours afterwards; one of which contained the Prussian Princes. They are strong travelling carriages, mostly open in front, hung very low, of French make, and painted a deep green, without heralds or ornament; well adapted for travelling in continental countries. At three, the expectant multitude became quite impatient, when intelligence arrived at Shooter's-hill, that at Welling, where the cavalcade changed horses, Sir Charles Stewart had said, that their Majesties had gone up to town two hours before in a private manner. This could not be credited, for avant-couriers and detachments of dragoons were yet seen on the road, and the Prince Regent's servants and horses were kept waiting as a relay on Shooter's-hill. Marshal Blucher left Welling by the lower road. The unexpected news, however, was soon found to be true; the fact was, that the Emperor had entered London about half past two. He came up the road immediately after a post-chaise, in which were Lord Yarmouth, and, we believe, Lord C. Bentinck. His Imperial Majesty was in the carriage and four of Count Lieven, the Russian ambassador, without a single attendant; from the armorial bearings it was supposed

to convey some foreign nobility; it was little thought by the spectators that it carried the Emperor.

When the Emperor arrived at the Pulteney Hotel, he alighted, entered the house, and passed through the lower apartments without being recognised. He ascended the first flight of stairs, when the Prince Gagarin announced his arrival. At the same instant his sister, the Grand Duchess, met him on the stairs. They saluted each other in the most affectionate manner. The Emperor afterwards embraced the interesting child, Prince Alexander. The tidings of the Emperor's arrival resounded not only throughout the house, but in the street, where an immense concourse of people expressed their joy by huzzas and "Long live the Emperor!" &c. &c. His Imperial Majesty appeared shortly afterwards at the balcony, and bowed in the most condescending manner, which he continued to do occasionally, till eleven o'clock at night, the people shouting their applause. Lord Morton, the Queen's chamberlain, waited upon the Emperor, in the name of the Queen, to express her congratulations on his arrival in England. At half past four o'clock, the Emperor went in Count Lieven's carriage, accompanied by his Excellency, to see the Prince Regent, at Carlton House; but he went so privately, that the escort of horse, who were appointed to attend him, missed him; but they escorted him back to the Pulteney Hotel. He was received in a very private manner by the Prince Regent, who, of course, gave his Majesty a most hearty welcome. The Emperor declined seeing any visitors yesterday; but the inquiries of the royal family, the foreign Princes in this country, and personages of distinction, were innumerable. Pulteney Hotel has been fitted up in a magnificent style, particularly the principal apartments, which the Grand Duchess has given up for her brother. A new state bed has been put up for his Imperial Majesty. The Grand Duchess and the Emperor dined together without any companion.

The Prince Regent, to show due attention to the Emperor, prepared a residence for him at St. James's, in the house of the Duke of Cumberland, which has been newly fitted up for the occasion. Yesterday the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Duke of Montrose, and Colonel Thornton, were in attendance during the whole of the day, till seven o'clock, full dressed, in expectation of the Emperor coming there to take up his residence. A guard of honour, with two bands in their state uniforms, attended in the court-yard, opposite the house, during the day.

The King of Prussia, his sons, their numerous suites, came also in a very private manner, and arrived at Clarence House, St. James's, about three o'clock. A party of the yeomen of the guard, royal servants, and attendants, as at Cumberland House, were in readiness to receive him. His Majesty appeared highly delighted with his residence. A few minutes before four, his Majesty, attended by an aide-de-camp, went to Carlton House. The Prince Regent received him in the same manner as the Emperor of Russia. He remained with the Prince about half an hour. His Majesty received visits from the Prince of Orange, the Prince of Oldenburg, and a number of others. His Majesty visited the Duke and Duchess of York, whose house is just opposite.

At a quarter before nine o'clock the Crown Prince Royal of Prussia and suite arrived at Clarence House. Some of the royal family of Prussia were then at dinner there.

At a quarter past eight o'clock her Majesty, the Princesses Augusta and Mary, arrived at Buckingham House from Windsor. At nine o'clock her Majesty held a private court, for the purpose of receiving one of the principal gentlemen of the Emperor of Russia's court, to announce to the Queen the arrival of the Emperor.

At six o'clock Marshal Blucher arrived in St. James's Park by the Horse Guards, in the Prince Regent's open carriage, escorted by a party of light horse. Three troops of the Queen's Bays were drawn up on the parade. The moment he observed them, he arose and pulled off his hat, steadfastly looking at them, and remained in this position until he had passed the whole. His countenance is most manly and expressive, bearing the effects of the severities he has encountered; the mustachios on his upper lip are exceedingly prominent. The drivers, as directed, made first for Carlton House. No sooner were the stable-gates opened, than there was a general rush in of the horsemen and the public at large. All restraint upon them was in vain; the two sentinels at the gates, with their muskets, were laid on the ground; the porter was completely overpowered, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he could get the gates shut. The multitude proceeded up the yard of Carlton House with the general's carriage, shouting the praises of Blucher. The carriage stopped at the side-door, but he did not enter Carlton House that way: on his arrival being notified, Colonels Bloomfield and Congreve came out, dressed in full regimentals, received the General uncovered, and in

that state conducted him to the principal entrance of Carlton House. The crowd assembled in Pall-Mall now lost all respect for the decorum of the place ; they instantly scaled the walls and lodges in great numbers : their impetuous zeal upon this occasion was indulged, and the great doors of the hall were thrown open to them, and some of the horsemen had nearly entered the hall. After the first interview of the General with the Prince, an interesting scene took place : The Prince Regent returned with the gallant Blucher from his private apartments, and in the centre of the grand hall, surrounded by the people, placed a blue ribbon on his shoulder, fastening it with his own hand, to which was hung a beautiful medallion, with a likeness of the Prince, richly set with diamonds. Marshal Blucher knelt while the Prince was conferring this honour ; and on his rising, kissed the Prince's hand. The Prince and the General bowed to the public, whose acclamations in return exceeded description. The General afterwards had a further conversation with the Prince for about half an hour, and then proceeded to the house of Mr. Gorton, in St. James's Palace, adjoining the Duke of Cumberland's, followed by an immense multitude, some of whom got into the carriage with him : the crowd remained in the court-yard till dark, huzzaing, &c. ; and the General frequently showing himself at the window. The public were indulged with remaining in the court-yard of Carlton House during the evening, and testified their loud applause to all who arrived to dine with the Prince, the King of Prussia, his sons, the Prince of Mecklenburg, the Prince of Orange, several other foreigners of distinction, most of the foreign ambassadors, Count Munster, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Cambridge, the cabinet ministers and their ladies, the officers of state and the household, and their ladies. The populace paid particular attention to some Russian parties which came to town in the evening. They climbed upon the carriages, shook hands most heartily with those within, and exclaimed in praise of "the brave Cossacks."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Monday, June 6.—This day the Emperor of all the Russias, the King of Prussia, and the distinguished persons composing their respective suites, landed at Dover, under salutes of cannon, and amidst universal rejoicing, about six o'clock in the evening ; having in the morning of the same day, about eleven o'clock, embarked at Boulogne on board of the Impregnable, the flag-ship of his Royal Highness the

Duke of Clarence, who commanded a squadron specially assembled for this important occasion. Their Imperial and Royal Majesties were accompanied, either on board the Impregnable or the other vessels of the squadron, by

The Prince Royal of Prussia, Prince William (the King's son), Prince William (his brother), Prince Henry, Prince Frederiek, Prince Augustus, Marshal Blucher, Baron Humboldt, Count Hardenberg, Count Tolstoy, Count Barclay de Tolly, Count Nesselrode, Baron Anslet, Prince Garldriske, Dr. Wylie, Lord Cathcart, Sir C. Stewart, Capt. Wood, &c.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence had prepared a magnificent entertainment for his illustrious guests, of which they all partook, except his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, who was during the passage affected by sea-sickness.

The landing of their Imperial and Royal Majesties was immediately made known in London by a telegraphic communication from Dover.

Tuesday, June 7.—Their Imperial and Royal Majesties having passed the night at Dover, set out on their journey to town this morning, proceeding by the way of Canterbury, Sittingbourne, Rochester, &c. Their approach being known, in consequence of telegraphic messages, all the streets of the metropolis through which they were expected to pass in entering, were crowded, as was also the whole of the road from Westminster-bridge into Kent, and over Blackheath and Shooter's-hill, with carriages, horsemen, and foot-passengers. Escorts of cavalry were placed along the road, and every thing arranged for a magnificent procession; but it being the wish of their Majesties to avoid a public entrance, they escaped the assembled multitude by taking a circuitous road, and arrived quite *incog.*

Apartments had been prepared in St. James's Palace for the accommodation of the Emperor Alexander, but he preferred residing with his sister, the Duchess of Oldenburgh. Accordingly, at half past two, his Imperial Majesty arrived at the Pulteney Hotel, Piccadilly, and about the same time the King of Prussia repaired to Clarence House, St. James's. At four o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired, to announce the arrival of these illustrious visitors.

At four o'clock the King of Prussia, attended by his aide-de-camp, waited on the Prince Regent; and, in about half an hour after, the Emperor Alexander, accompanied by Count Lieven, also visited his Royal Highness. The King of Prussia next visited the Duke and Duchess of York at York House.

At a quarter before nine o'clock the Crown Prince of Prussia and suite arrived at Clarence House.

About half past six o'clock Marshal Blucher arrived, and immediately repaired to Carlton House, to pay his respects to the Prince Regent. Being recognised in Pall-Mall, the people rushed after him into the court-yard, and from thence into the hall. Having had an interview with the Prince Regent, his Royal Highness returned with the Marshal into the hall, and placed his miniature, set in diamonds, round the neck of the gallant warrior, amidst the acclamations of the people who had assembled there. While receiving this honour the Marshal knelt, and afterwards kissed the hand of his Royal Highness.

In the evening the Prince Regent gave a grand dinner to the King of Prussia, his sons the Princes, the Prince of Mecklenburg, the Prince of Orange, several members of the British Royal Family, the foreign Ambassadors, and various other foreigners of distinction.

The Emperor of Russia dined with his sister, the Duchess of Oldenburg, and the young Prince, her son, at Pulteney Hotel.

Wednesday, June 8.—Early this morning the Emperor Alexander walked in Kensington Gardens, and afterwards, accompanied by his sister, viewed Westminster Hall and Westminster Abbey.

The two Sovereigns, the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, this day held their respective courts in London. Though the Emperor Alexander declined occupying Cumberland House, St. James's, which had been fitted up for him, as a residence, he accepted the use of it for state business, and there he this day held his court, at one o'clock.

About half past two the King of Prussia held a Court at Clarence House.

The Prince Regent went to both these courts in state, which were attended by a vast number of foreigners of distinction and English nobility.

About five o'clock her Majesty held a court at her Palace, when the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and Prince Metternich were presented.

In the evening the Emperor, the King of Prussia and his two sons, the Queen and the Princesses, &c. dined with the Prince Regent at Carlton House. Afterwards there was a grand dress party at Carlton House.

*Account of the English, Russian, and Prussian Courts,
held on Wednesday, the 8th June, 1814.*

THIS will prove a memorable day in the history of England, to record the movements of our own and two foreign Monarchs, and their holding courts in the metropolis of England, on the same day. The Emperor of Russia is a very early riser; he had breakfasted this morning by a few minutes after eight o'clock; he then left Pulteney Hotel, and went to walk in Kensington Gardens; he returned to Pulteney Hotel about ten o'clock, and in a short time after went out again, accompanied by his sister, the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, in one of the Prince Regent's carriages, to view Westminster Abbey, and the monuments and other curiosities in it; he was received by the Dean, who provided some refreshments for the Emperor and the Duchess.

In the morning the Prince Regent of England gave audiences at Carlton House to the Austrian Minister, Baron Jacobi, Sir Charles Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh, &c.

The Emperor of Russia has accepted of the Duke of Cumberland's House, in St. James's Palace, for the purpose of state business, which has been fitted up most splendidly, by the commands of the Prince Regent, in a manner suitable for the reception of such an august person; but the Emperor continues his residence at Pulteney Hotel.

This day, at one o'clock, the Emperor was pleased to appoint for holding a court or levee at Cumberland House.

A few minutes after one o'clock the Emperor, dressed in green regimentals, a Russian dress, and attended by the Earl of Yarmouth, the Emperor's chamberlain, and his numerous suite, arrived in five of the Prince Regent's carriages, escorted by a party of dragoon guards, or Queen's Bays; they were received by a guard of honour, and the band, in their state uniforms, stationed in the court-yard for that purpose. The Emperor was received at the door of Cumberland House by Colonel Thornton, who was introduced to him by the Earl of Yarmouth, and the Emperor conversed very condescendingly with the Colonel for some time. The Emperor was then conducted to the state apartments on the first floor, where all the foreigners were ushered in; the English visitors were shewn into the dining-room on the ground-floor.

At half past one o'clock his Royal Highness the Prince Regent arrived at Cumberland House. In the first carriage was Colonel Bloomfield, his Royal Highness's principal equerry. In the second carriage was his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Duke of York and Viscount Castlereagh,

his secretary of state for foreign affairs. His Royal Highness was escorted by a party of royal horse guards: his arrival was announced by the sound of trumpets, and the band of the guard of honour playing "God save the King." The Prince was received by the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Cabinet Ministers, the great Officers of State, and the Household, those who have returned to England after filling high diplomatic situations abroad, together with the Dukes of Kent and Cambridge. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was dressed in a field-marshall's uniform, wearing the Orders of the Garter and l'Esprit. He was met, after he ascended the first flight of stairs, by the Emperor, who very graciously received him, and conducted him to his state apartments, when the court commenced, and they were all formally presented to the Emperor by his Chamberlain and Count Lieven. There were present:—

Count Orloff, Prince Borskie, Count Woronzow, the Spanish Ambassador, General Platoff, Count de Tolly, the Sardinian Ambassador, Earl Cholmondeley, General Abitoff, Count Munster, Count Onbow, Baron Hardenberg, Count Radzivitz, Mr. Rist, Major Duke, the Wirtemberg Minister, the Marquis of Hertford, the Marquis of Winchester, Lieutenant-General of Brigade Count de Krukowjecki, the Hessian Minister, Count Baumble; the Secretary to the Austrian Minister, Mr. Newman; Earl Bathurst, Mr. B. Bathurst, Earl Harrowby, Mr. Burke, the Danish Ambassador; Mr. Fagel, the Dutch Ambassador; the Prince of Mecklenburg, Sir Charles Stewart, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Bavarian Ambassador, Prince Shabatoff, General Berestin, the Prince Castelcicala, Prince Paul of Wirtemberg, Viscount Cathcart, Prince Stahremberg, Mr. Duval, the Right Hon. N. Vansittart, the Austrian Ambassador, Viscount Jocelyn, Earl of Liverpool, Viscount Sidmouth, the Earl of Buckinghamshire, Prince Metternich, the Russian Ambassador, the Earl of Westmoreland, the Earl of Macclesfield, the Duke of Montrose, &c.

Admiral Sir James Saumarez was introduced to the Emperor, by special appointment, by Count Lieven.

The court continued above half an hour. On the company leaving, the Emperor conducted the Prince Regent to the door, and afterwards continued in conversation with Sir Charles Stewart for some time. The Emperor and his suite then returned to Pulteney Hotel, we presume it not being according to etiquette for him to attend the court of the King of Prussia.

From Cumberland House the Prince Regent, attended by a large assemblage of military officers, and other persons of distinction, went to Clarence House, the residence of the King of Prussia. Platoff was in the procession, and the populace broke the line to shake hands with the gallant veteran. The scene was truly martial; the guard of honour continued playing till the procession had left the court-yard, and they were received by another band attached to the guard of honour opposite Clarence House.

The King of Prussia's levee was attended by all the above distinguished characters, except the Emperor of Russia and his suite, with the addition of Marshal General Blucher, who was dressed in his full regimentals, and wearing the blue ribbon and the valuable medallion presented to him by the Prince Regent on Tuesday, also an orange ribbon of another Order. The gallant and venerable warrior was received with a similar ecstasy by the populace, on his entering and leaving the house, as he was on Tuesday, on his arrival.

The Prince Regent and the company were received by his Majesty's aide-de-camp, Baron Broughwicke, and Lord Charles Bentinck, his chamberlain appointed by the Prince Regent. The King of Prussia was accompanied by his sons, his brothers, his nephew and cousin, and a numerous suite. His Majesty's levee closed at a quarter before three o'clock.

The Emperor of Russia, and nearly the whole of the foreigners, were without powder at both the levees.

The Queen's Court.—At five o'clock her Majesty held a court at the Queen's Palace, for the purpose of the distinguished Monarchs and others being formally introduced to her. At half past five the approach of the Emperor to the Palace was announced by great crowds of people running across the Green Park, from Pulteney Hotel, towards the Palace. His procession, down Constitution-hill, had a truly military appearance, being escorted by a guard of honour, with a full band, and the King's colours flying. The Emperor was also accompanied by a party of the Bays (or Queen's Own). He rode in the Prince Regent's state chariot, drawn by two beautiful white Hanoverian horses, in which was his sister, the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg; he was dressed in a scarlet uniform, with silver lace and epaulettes. In the other carriages were Prince Gagarin, the Earl of Yarmouth, &c. The Emperor was introduced to the Queen by Earl Morton, her chamberlain, and others. Her Majesty was pleased to express her high gratification and honour on receiving the

Great Emperor at her Palace ; and the Emperor, in reply, expressed a sense of his feelings at the flattering manner he had been received in England.

The Prince Radzerville was also introduced to her Majesty, and conducted by Mr. Chester, the assistant master of the ceremonies.

The Prince Metternich was introduced to her Majesty in a similar manner.

At half past six the King of Prussia, accompanied by his family and suite, arrived in state, attended by Lord C. Bentinck and others. They were all received most graciously by her Majesty, upon their introduction.

At seven o'clock the Queen's court closed ; after which her Majesty and the Princesses went to Carlton House, to meet a royal party at dinner, consisting of

The Emperor of Russia, the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, the King of Prussia, his two sons, his two brothers, his nephew, his cousin, Prince Radzerville, Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, Prince Royal of Bavaria, Prince of Orange, Prince of Oldenburg, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Dukes of Kent and Cambridge, Princess Charlotte, Prince Charles of Mecklenburg, and Princess Sophia of Gloucester.

After the Emperor had been introduced to the Queen, he went and left his name at Warwick House, the residence of Princess Charlotte.

Thursday, June 9.—This morning, soon after ten o'clock, the Emperor of Russia and the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, attended by the Earl of Yarmouth, General Turner, &c. proceeded to view the London Docks and the shipping on the Thames.

About two o'clock the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, Marshal Blucher, Platoff, &c. attended the Prince Regent's Court, when his Royal Highness conferred the Order of the Garter on the King of Prussia. The Emperor of Austria, was next declared a Knight of the Garter, and the Earl of Liverpool and Lord Castlereagh were afterwards invested with the same Order.

The King of Prussia invested his Royal Highness the Prince Regent with the Order of the Golden Eagle.

In the evening the Prince of Orange, Blucher, and Platoff went to the Opera.

Court at Carlton House on Thursday the 9th of June.

At half past one o'clock a guard of honour marched into the court-yard, with the Coldstream band, in state uniform, playing martial airs. All the Royal Dukes and the Duchess of York came in state, and were received with military honours. The Duke of Richmond and the Marquis of Wellesley also came in state. There were also present:—

The Prince of Orange, the Prince of Mecklenburg, Marshal Blucher, Marshal Lord Beresford, Lord Hill, General d'Yorck, and a numerous assemblage of foreign and British Officers, together with the British Cabinet Ministers, Officers of State, and the Royal Household, the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London, the Sheriffs, &c.

At half past two the shouts of the populace announced the arrival of the King of Prussia and his family, Lord Charles Bentinck, his chamberlain, &c. in state. His Majesty was dressed in his own regimentals; he wore his hair very short and without powder; the band played "God save the King." His Majesty bowed repeatedly.

At a quarter past three the Emperor of Russia arrived in state, in the Regent's carriage, escorted by a party of the Bays, and was received with military honours. His Majesty was dressed in an English uniform, and wore the Order of the Garter. He was met at the door of Carlton House by the Prince Regent, in regimentals of blue and gold. His Royal Highness conducted the Emperor to his closet, where they held a conference for some time, and were dressed in the robes of the Garter.

A procession was formed from the closet to the chapter-room, consisting of the following Knights:—The Dukes of York, Kent, Sussex, Cambridge, and Gloucester, Earl of Chatham, the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl of Westmoreland, Earl Spencer, the Marquis Camden, the Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Duke of Beaufort, the Earls of Pembroke and Winchilsea, the Marquises of Stafford and Hertford, the Earl of Lonsdale, the Marquis of Wellesley, the Dukes of Richmond, Montrose, and Newcastle, followed by the Bishop of Winchester, prelate; the Bishop of Salisbury, chancellor; the Dean of Windsor, register; and Garter at Arms and Black Rod. Then walked the Prince Regent, having on his right the Emperor of Russia in the mantle and collar. The Prince Regent's train was held by Sir William Keppel, groom in waiting. The Emperor of Russia's train was held by the Earl of Yarmouth.

The Prince Regent took his seat on the throne; having on his right a chair of state, in which his Imperial Majesty was placed, and a vacant chair on his left for the King of Prussia.

The Chancellor then, by his Royal Highness's command, read a new statute, whereby, after complimenting the King of Prussia upon the heroism, military skill, and personal intrepidity, which had created the just admiration of all Germany during the late contest, now auspiciously terminated in the blessing of peace, his Majesty was declared elected a Knight of the Garter. His Majesty was then introduced to the chapter, between the Dukes of York and Kent, and was invested with the insignia of the Order. His Majesty then received the accolade from the Prince Regent, and afterwards from all the royal Knights and others, and was seated in a chair of state. The Chancellor then read a statute, whereby the resolution of the Prince Regent, in the name of the Sovereign, was expressed to commemorate within the Order the present brilliant epocha in the history of nations, when, through the providential and signal interposition of the Almighty Disposer of events, the deliverance of the Continent of Europe from a system inimical to the repose of mankind had been gloriously effected; and his Royal Highness, considering how eminently this happy state of affairs had been promoted by the Emperor of Austria, in the powerful co-operation of his arms towards the common cause, and until its final triumph, had thought fit to dispense with certain statutes of the Order, and to declare his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty a Knight of the same.

Another statute was then read, wherein, after many high encomiums on the distinguished merits and services of the Earl of Liverpool and Viscount Castlereagh, it was declared that they should also be added to the number of Knights of the Order.

Their Lordships were then severally introduced, between the two junior Knights, the Dukes of Montrose and Newcastle, and received the honour of Knighthood, and were afterwards invested with the usual ceremonies.

A statute was then read, declaring that no further election of any subjects, not being of blood royal, into the Order, shall take place, until the vacancy of a stall of a Knight subject not of the blood royal shall have happened subsequently to the reduction of the number of Knights subjects not of the blood royal to the original number of twenty-five Knights Companions, including the Prince of Wales,

who is a constituent part of the institution. The Knights were then called over, and the procession returned in the usual order.

The Princes of the Royal House of Prussia, Marshal Blucher, General d'Yorck, Marshal Barclay de Tolly, General Bulow, and many other illustrious personages, were present: many of the foreigners were much stricken with the splendour of the scene.

The Prince Regent then received the address of congratulation from the Corporation of London on the restoration of peace.

The Prince Regent conducted the Emperor to the door of Carlton House, arm in arm.

The dress party at Carlton House, on Wednesday night, was probably the most magnificent and select that ever was assembled, including twenty-four of the blood royal only at the dinner. The royal strangers of Russia and Prussia left Carlton House about half past eleven. Blucher and Platoff, however, were not able to retire till half past one. The populace followed them to their residences, huzzaing "Long live Blucher and Platoff."

Friday, June 10.—This day the Emperor of Russia, the Duchess of Oldenburg, the King of Prussia, the Prince Regent, the Queen and the Princesses, Prince Blucher, Platoff, &c. &c. all visited Ascot Heath races. Their presence occasioned a great sensation, and it is supposed there were not less than 50,000 persons on the race ground.

At twelve o'clock every road to the course was thronged, and every description of vehicle was put in motion, even farmers' waggons, many of which were filled with elegant women. On no occasion were, perhaps, so many people assembled. All the beauty and fashion of town and country were here, and thousands of elegant females were mixed in the crowd, saluting the visitants in the royal box. At twelve the Emperor Alexander, and his amiable sister, the Duchess of Oldenburg, arrived in a carriage and four, amidst the cheerings of a British public, and took their stations in the royal stand. The illustrious visitors bowed to the company, in return for continued plaudits. Her Majesty and the Princesses followed, and the next arrival was the King of Prussia, who met his share of British congratulation.

The Prince Regent next arrived, amidst the universal plaudits of the assemblage, and then the Duke of York, who was hailed with the same respect. The royal stand was at the

time full, and the universal call of the thousands assembled was, "Blucher, Blucher—Platoff, Platoff." His Royal Highness the Prince Regent condescendingly informed the company that neither had yet arrived. The pacifier of Europe, the Emperor Alexander, was called. His Majesty came forward amidst shouts of applause which rent the air.

Her Majesty, the Prince Regent, and the Princesses were respectively called, and each received the cheers and other demonstrations of joyful respect. The gallant Blucher arrived, and the ecstasy of the company cannot be adequately described. The horses were about to start, but it was impossible to clear the course. The gallant veteran approached to the front of the box, and the public voice congratulated him in cheers for several minutes. No attention whatever was paid to the racing, excepting by those concerned in betting speculations. The eyes of the company were so riveted on the royal box, that the people even turned their backs on the horses as they passed. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent then informed the company that Platoff was now coming, pointing to him on horseback. The moment the gallant general alighted, the eager and congratulating curiosity of the public prevented his easy access to the stand. Hundreds, male and female, shook his hands as he was passing. After having made his obeisance to the royal personages, he appeared in front, and was saluted in the same manner as Field-Marshal Blucher, with that fervour and earnestness due to their gallantry. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent placed the two generals in front, when three cheers were given, and the races commenced.

The Billingbear Stakes of 100 gs. each for 3 years old.

D. of Rutland's Selim, f. (winner of the Oaks)	1
Mr. Lake's br. to Susanna	2

Won easy—5 to 1 on the winner.

A Sweepstakes of 3 gs. each for 2 years old Colts.

D. of York's Granicus, out off a sister of Castanea	1
Mr. Ladbroke's b. c. Johanna	2

Three to one on the winner—won easy.

Marshal Blucher, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of York and Mr. Lake, rode down the lines after this race, but with great difficulty, from the pressure of the populace. Thousands seized him by the hand. Nothing was heard but "Blucher! Blucher!" The ladies in the stands waved their handkerchiefs, and the gallant Marshal saluted in his turn. He reached the stand after the following race, having viewed the horses preparatory to starting.

The renewed Stakes of 10 gs. for 3 years old.—The new mile.	
Ld. Lowther's Bourbon	1
D. of Rutland's Osman colt	2
D. of York's ch. f. by Zodiac	3
Won easy—5 to 4 on the D. of Rutland's—6 to 4 against Bourbon— any odds against Zodiac.	

The Emperor and the King of Prussia accompanied the Duchess of Oldenburg off the course after this race, and it was with much remonstrance the populace were restrained from taking off the horses from the carriage.

A renewal of the Wakingham Stakes of 5 gs. each, handicap for all ages—
three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Cross's Marksman	1
Lord Braybroke, named Mr. Forthey's Curlew	2
16 started.—A severe race between the two which alone were placed.	
Caterpillar, Tooley, Anatasia, Illusion, Bluster, Punic, and others started	
—8 to 1 against the winner, and no takers—7 to 1 against Curlew—7 to 2 against Bluster—4 to 1 against Tooley—and 5 to 1 against Anatasia.	

After the race, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent retired from the ground, accompanied by her Majesty, in the carriage of the latter, amidst the congratulations of the company. The veterans, Blucher and Platoff, left directly after the Prince, the former in a carriage, and Platoff on horseback. The same congratulations to these gallant men, as before testified, took place; hundreds were for taking the horses off Marshal Blucher's carriage, but a remonstrance from Colonel Bloomfield and other gentlemen prevented it. Dinner was provided for 100 persons at Frogmore, for the royal family, the distinguished foreigners and suite. The august party first visited the Castle, and viewed the pictures and other curiosities. Amongst the nobility and gentry were the Duke of Rutland, Marquis Cornwallis, Earl of Yarmouth, Earl Westmoreland, the Marquis of Huntly, the Hon. B. Craven, and fifty others.

THE same day Marshal Blucher visited the Admiralty, went up to the telegraph, and was enraptured with the view of the country. He exclaimed, in German, there is no such place as London in the world.

The King and Princes of Prussia visited the Princess Charlotte at Warwick House.

Saturday, June 11.

At eleven o'clock the Emperor Alexander, accompanied by the Duchess of Oldenburg, the Prince of Orange, &c. proceeded to view the Bank of England. After carefully examining every thing, and observing the method of conducting business, the illustrious personages partook of an elegant collation prepared for them by the Directors.

In the morning the Emperor Alexander and the Duchess of Oldenburg also visited the manufactory of Mr. Bramah, at Pimlico, and inspected his machinery.

At the same time the King of Prussia, his sons, and a son of Marshal Blucher, viewed the curiosities in the Tower.

After the Emperor of Russia returned from the Bank, he held a court at Cumberland House, St. James's, when an address from the City of London was presented to him by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, &c.

The King of Prussia also held a court, and an address from the City was also presented to him in the same manner.

In the evening the Emperor Alexander, the Duchess of Oldenburg, the King and Princes of Prussia, the Prince Regent, General Platoff, Marshal Blucher, &c. went to Fife House, to partake of a magnificent entertainment given by the Earl of Liverpool.

From thence the illustrious party proceeded to the Opera, where the Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia, and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, appeared in the same box, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the audience.

After leaving the Opera, the two potentates and the Duchess of Oldenburg visited the British Gallery, and then went to a grand entertainment given by Lord Castlereagh.

We inserted above an account of the visit of his Imperial Majesty to the Bank, with which he seemed to be equally astonished and delighted. His Majesty listened with great attention to the explanations which were given of the several offices, and expressed much admiration at the systematic manner in which the business appeared to be conducted. He added, with much affability and condescension, that he was extremely obliged for the polite attention shewn to him and his sister; and that he was convinced by what he had seen and heard, that the character acquired by the people of England for their extensive commerce, their wealth, and their liberality, was not more great than deserved. The Emperor desired to see the able architect, when Mr. Soane was introduced to him by Mr. Manning. He complimented Mr.

Soane in a very particular manner on the grandeur of the work, and shook him most cordially by the hand. The Emperor and suite returned to Pulteney Hotel a little before two. In the course of the afternoon, the Duke of Sussex, Viscount Castlereagh, the Countess of Jersey, Lord and Lady Grenville, Lord Holland, Viscount Cathcart, Lord Erskine, and a number of other personages of distinction, were introduced to the Emperor. His Imperial Majesty presented to Lord Erskine a letter, which he said he promised to deliver with his own hand, from his most valued friend and preceptor, M. de la Harpe, who had instilled into his mind principles and maxims which should be his guide through life.

In the evening, the Emperor having appointed to hold a court at his state apartments in the Duke of Cumberland's house, in St. James's Palace, every thing was arranged in due order. The Duke's pages were in their state uniforms; a party of the yeomen of the guard; the marshalmen in their state uniforms; a guard of honour in the court-yard opposite the house, with the band belonging to the 3rd regiment in their state uniforms, who played English and foreign pieces. Between five and six the Lord Mayor arrived in his state carriage, attended by the sword of state, the mace, his Lordship's chaplain, and others of his household, with the Aldermen, and the most numerous assemblage of the Common-Council ever witnessed. They were received by Colonel Thornton, the Duke of Cumberland's principal equerry. A few persons of high rank were admitted at the entrance.

The Emperor arrived in state a few minutes afterwards, attended by the Earl of Yarmouth, his chamberlain, and other attendants. His Imperial Majesty was received at the door by Colonel Thornton, and by the guard in the court-yard with military honours. At the same time Marshal Blucher appeared at the window of his residence adjoining, and was loudly cheered.

On account of the numerous engagements of the Emperor, he dispensed with the formal and private interview of the Sheriffs, as is customary on presenting of addresses of the Corporation of London to Sovereigns; but the Emperor was pleased to say, he would receive the Sheriffs privately on that evening, at his court, and receive the Corporation immediately after with their address. The Sheriffs were accordingly introduced by the Earl of Yarmouth, and had the honour of a private audience with the Emperor, who appointed the time to receive the address immediately. They

were conducted from the library on the ground-floor to the state rooms on the first floor, where the Emperor was in readiness to receive them, dressed in an English uniform, and wearing the Order of the Garter.

He was attended by Count Lieven, his ambassador to this country, the Earl of Yarmouth, and his numerous suite. The address was read by Mr. Sylvester the Recorder, and delivered to the Emperor by the Lord Mayor. The Emperor read his reply in English very distinctly. The numerous assembly were all most graciously received.

After they had withdrawn, Mr. Thornton, the governor, Mr. Sutherland, the sub-governor, and the members of the Russia Company, were introduced to the Emperor, and delivered an address.

The Grand Duchess of Oldenburg in the meantime arrived at Pulteney Hotel, and waited to accompany the Emperor to dinner at the Earl of Liverpool's, to meet the Prince Regent.

To his Imperial Majesty, ALEXANDER, the Emperor of all the Russias,

The Address of Congratulation of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

May it please your Imperial Majesty,

We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, beg leave to offer our most sincere compliments of congratulation to your Majesty, on the very distinguished occasion of your auspicious arrival in these happy realms, the august, illustrious, and magnanimous ally of our revered and gracious Sovereign.

We have viewed, with the profoundest gratitude to the Almighty Giver of all victory, the rapid, stupendous, and sublime succession of events which have led to the deliverance of the afflicted nations of Europe from the most galling oppression, and unprecedented tyranny that ever visited the human race.

By the harmonious and cordial co-operation of the Allied Sovereigns in a cause of such lasting importance to the world, as the restoration of whole nations to their independence and legitimate dynasties — by the consummate skill, prudence, intrepidity, wisdom, and moderation of commanders unequal-

led in any former age, fearless in their duty, and faithful to their charge—by the awakened energies of almost desolated countries, roused from their destructive slumbers—by the removal of gross delusion from their eyes—by the determined regard to discipline, and successful valour of armies led on to the most brilliant exploits by their Princes in person: the spell is at length broken which had nearly subjugated the human mind itself, and the plague is staid which had drained the earth and swept away whole generations.

In the accomplishment of these happy and beneficial results to the world, we have contemplated, in the august person of your Imperial Majesty, a Monarch followed by a brave and loyal people in arms to the redress of injuries, the most wanton, unprovoked, and barbarous, that baffled ambition could conceive, or profligate cruelty perpetrate; a hero, by inflexible perseverance in his object, traversing whole regions, and pursuing to the capital of France a discomfited tyrant, not for purposes of retribution, not in vindictive fury to raze or to destroy, not to subdue, but to deliver a misguided people, to unbind their chains, to bring peace to their hearts, and prosperity to their homes a hero, to the astonishment, and amidst the acclamations of the vanquished, holding out in his victorious hand, graces, favours, and immunities, and evincing in the proudest hour of triumph, the confidence, magnanimity, and clemency of a Christian conqueror.

Permit us, Sire, to express the very high sense we entertain of the distinguished honour conferred upon Great Britain by the visit of an Emperor, not deriving more splendour from his exalted rank than the pre-eminent virtues of his heart, comprising all that is dignified, all that is mild, all that is great, good, and consolatory, in that lofty function.

May your valuable life be long spared, and may the benefits your Imperial Majesty has bestowed upon the world be repaid by what must be the greatest blessing to a Sovereign heart, the loyalty, affection, and prosperity of your admiring and grateful people, by the applauses of surrounding nations, and, greater than all, by the silent and conscious testimony of your own approving breast.

Signed by order of the Court,

HENRY WOODTHORPE.

To which address his Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to return the following answer:—

I thank you for this kind and flattering address.

I have long desired to visit this country, and I find myself

amongst you with the more satisfaction, at a moment when, after a war full of glory, a peace has been given to Europe, which, I trust, will long prove a blessing to mankind.

You may assure your fellow-citizens, that the British nation has always possessed my respect; their conduct through the late long and arduous contest commands my admiration, as it has done that of the whole world. I have been the faithful ally of Great Britain in war; I desire to continue her firm friend in peace,

The Corporation of London and the members of the Russia Company then proceeded to the Duke of Clarence's house in procession, where the King of Prussia had appointed to hold a court. They were received by Lord Charles Bentinck, the King's Chamberlain, who conducted them to the drawing-room, where his Majesty was in readiness to receive them, surrounded by his sons, nephew, and cousin, the Princes of Mecklenburg and Wirtemberg.

His Majesty received addresses from the Corporation of London and the Russia Company, and delivered his replies in the Prussian language, which were afterwards read in English.

To his Majesty the King of PRUSIA,

The Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

May it please your Majesty,

We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, beg leave to tender our most cordial compliments of congratulation to your Majesty, on the happy occasion of your safe arrival in the dominions of our revered and gracious King; and that events, under the guidance of an over-ruling Providence, have enabled the inhabitants of Britain to rejoice in the honour of the august visit of his Majesty's brave, faithful, and magnanimous ally, the Sovereign of Prussia.

The signal overthrow of a gigantic tyranny, under which the nations of suffering Europe had for years been oppressed and enslaved, has presented the consolatory prospect, that this astonishing crisis will, with their restoration to peace and the legitimate dynasties, likewise restore that internal tranquillity amongst themselves, and that harmony of intercourse with the rest of the world, as will ensure substantial blessings to every country; and that the sword now sheathed, the torch of discord may be for ever extinguished.

We cannot but express to your Majesty the high sense we

entertain of the pre-eminent services rendered by the arms of Prussia in bringing about those mighty benefits, which, in their results, we confidently hope, will lead to the lasting repose of the world; and we feel that the consummate skill, intrepidity, and prudence of your Majesty and the illustrious commanders of your armies, under the most pressing difficulties and toils of warfare, have maintained with equal, if not superior success, those lofty claims to the admiration of mankind, with which, in times past, your royal predecessors graced the archives of military glory.

The forbearance and mercy of the Allied Monarchs, under circumstances the most trying, and injuries the most galling, evinced in the proudest hour of triumph, will weave an eternal wreath of fame for their victorious brows, more brilliant than their crowns, and more lasting than their thrones; and the names of the deliverers will, to the latest posterity, outshine on record all that we justly admire and revere in those of heroes and conquerors.

May every happiness attend your Majesty, and your people gratefully appreciate the virtues which their Sovereign has so eminently and so beneficially displayed; and may the heart that has, with so much bravery and so much clemency, exercised them, feel the reward of its own applause and approbation.

Signed by Order of the Court,

HENRY WOODTHORPE.

To which address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

My Lord and Gentlemen,

I thank you for the obliging address which you have presented me with, on the occasion of my arrival in this happy country.

It affords me peculiar satisfaction to receive the cordial compliments and congratulations of so distinguished and eminent a body, as the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, of one of the first cities in the world.

I rejoice with you, that the glorious efforts of the Allied Sovereigns in the cause of Europe have ultimately accomplished the overthrow of a gigantic tyranny, under which the nations of suffering Europe have been oppressed.

While I contemplate the magnanimous efforts which my great Allies have each individually made in our protracted struggle, the perseverance, exertion, and great sacrifices of the people of this realm stand pre-eminently forward. I am sensible of the aid my subjects and my armies have received in their great efforts, by the wise policy of my good Brother

and Ally, the Prince Regent, and by the great example he has set to the world by his perseverance, in which he has been so well seconded by the spirit and constancy of the nation, and the wisdom of his ministers.

While you congratulate me on the conduct of my army, I must assure you, I have looked with equal admiration to those brave legions which, landing early in the Peninsula, under their great leader, arrived in the heart of France, covered with their glorious exploits, to witness our common triumph, and closing the most just and necessary war by an equitable, and, I trust, lasting peace.

I cannot take leave of you without expressing my anxious desire that the cordial union, which is so happily established between Great Britain and Prussia, may continue for ages to come; and that the perfect understanding which subsists between my good Brother and Ally, the Prince Regent, and myself, may remain ever unimpaired.

The Royal Visit to the Opera.

THE Opera House, on this night, presented one of the proudest scenes ever witnessed in England; the Monarchs of three of the most powerful nations in the world, familiarly seated together on the same bench, as private gentlemen, in cordial union and pleasant converse, surrounded by the instruments of their triumphs; here, Lords Castlereagh and Liverpool; there, the immortal Blucher; in another part, Russian Princes and Generals—warriors, diplomatists, and statesmen of renown, met the eye at every turn, while shouts of exultation and ebullitions of gratitude saluted the ear at every new incident. On no other occasion had the three Monarchs been presented so well together before the public, and the rejoicing, the admiration, rose to enthusiasm.

About ten o'clock, Lord Bathurst, in a court dress, and Lord Aberdeen, in regimentals, with the ribbon of the Thistle, appeared in a box on the right of the house. This was considered as an announcement of the near arrival of their Majesties, and the general eye was turned to the opposite side. A little after ten, a loud clapping welcomed the Duke of Cambridge, who, with the Duke of York, both in field-marshals' uniforms, with the ribbons of their Orders, entered the Duchess of York's box. About half past ten, an aide-de-camp entered the state-box, and the house rose, as by one impulse, to do honour to the entrance of the distinguished visitors. The Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the Prince

Regent, appeared together, and were received with a burst of applause. The Sovereigns bowed, the applauses were renewed, and "God save the King" called for by a thousand voices. The performers came forward, and it was sung, Gras-sini and Tramezzani sustaining the principal parts. In the chorus the Sovereigns joined; the feelings of the people heightened as it went on; and before the close the national anthem resounded from the whole of that immense multitude. While the Princes still stood, it was encored, and again closed in universal acclamation. Much might be forgiven to the warmth of national joy, at the glorious termination of their country's struggles, and even something more might be allowed for the pride of a great people at seeing among them the noble and gallant and renowned men, whose career they had but so lately followed with anxiety, and whom they now looked upon crowned with final success, and coming to give and receive honour, such as no stranger had ever deserved or found in England before. They seemed to be not unconscious of this sentiment, and did all that could be done by repeated bows and plaudits to express their gratification. The state-box was in the second tier over the Prince's private box; it was large, and splendidly fitted up with white and crimson satin draperies fringed with gold. A small box on the right, for the reception of the young Prussian Princes, was elegantly decorated with blue and silver. The Prince Regent, in a field-marshall's uniform, sat in the centre, the Emperor on his left, which, from the position of the box, commanding the fullest view of the house, was the seat of honour; the King of Prussia on his right. The appearance of the Emperor is now familiar to the public, but we have seldom seen a countenance in which his known character might be more distinctly traced. A large, liberal, handsome front, a mild eye, features full of collectedness and dignity, a bold and manly person, complete what might be pictured for the idea of one of those men, without whom, as Lavater says, "the world could not go on." He wore a scarlet uniform with large gold epaulets, the ribbon of the Garter, large cocked hat and plume, and made constant use of a glass. The King of Prussia's appearance is perfectly military. His countenance not unlike that of one who has seen some painful days, strongly marked with care, but masculine and composed. His complexion peculiarly brown, and unaided by his uniform, which was deep blue, with a close embroidered collar, and covered with Orders and the Garter. The Prince Regent looked in high health. The rest of the box was filled with men whose

names are now “familiar in our mouths as household “words.” General Czernichef stood behind the Emperor. Lord Castlereagh, in uniform, and with the Garter, con- versed continually during the night with the King of Prussia. Lord Liverpool, who also wore the Garter over his uniform, stood with Sir William Congreve behind the Regent’s chair ; in the next box the King of Prussia’s nephew and sons, fine- looking boys, with Sir Charles Stewart, and at intervals General Bulow and other foreign officers, were seen. The Prince of Orange sat with the Duchess of York in the box beneath.

The opera still continued, but of course without being thought of. It was to receive a further interruption. About eleven, the cry of “Blucher” was heard, and this brave man was seen taking his seat in one of the lower boxes. The plainness of his dress, a brown coat, at first obscured him ; but he at last was prevailed on to throw open his bosom, and his crowd of Orders made him fully distinguishable. Physiognomy is still too imperfect a science to justify strong conclusions ; and among that multitude whose powers have been feebly called on by the smoothness of their career, the mind may lie buried in the countenance. But among the men on whom we were now looking, there had been peril and pressure, all that could disturb and develop the lineaments both of body and mind. Battle and counsel, and the deep and solemn agitation of moments on which the fate of the world might depend, had stamped their expression ; and there was scarcely in the whole stately assemblage, one whose history we might not have followed in his features. The illustrious visitors seemed to admire the opera, but their attention was oftener and more naturally turned to the house, which, when it rose at the entrance and departure of their Majesties, presented, in its combination of youth, beauty, rank, and costliness, a display almost amounting to the sub- lime. A hymn, by Pucitta, was sung after the opera.

Sunday, June 12.

In the morning the King of Prussia, his family, and suite, went privately to attend divine service at Westminster Abbey. The Emperor Alexander and the Duchess of Oldenburg went to a private chapel in Welbeck-street. They also visited the Princess Charlotte at Warwick House.

In the afternoon the Emperor Alexander, the King of Prus- sia, the Prince Regent, the Grand Duchess, several of the

Royal Dukes, Marshal Blucher, Platoff, and other distinguished personages, appeared publicly in Hyde-park.

The Emperor received dispatches from France, and sent off a courier with answers. Count Camp also arrived to the King of Prussia from France.

In the evening the Prince Regent had a grand party, at which were present the above illustrious personages, a great number of the royal family and foreign and British nobility. On this occasion his Royal Highness the Prince Regent wore the Russian and Prussian Orders with which he has been invested by his illustrious guests. The Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia, and the Prince Regent, went at night to a grand fete, given by the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, at which all the foreign and British nobility in town were present.

The Duke of Kent and Gloucester, the Duchess of York, the Marquis of Blandford, Admiral Sir James Saumarez, were introduced to the Emperor at the Pulteney Hotel. The gallant Admiral was to have been introduced to the Emperor at his court on Saturday evening, but the lateness of the hour prevented it.

Never on any occasion did the British metropolis witness such varied gaiety as during the last week : and this day the joyous jubilee seemed quite at its height. The streets were so much crowded in every direction leading to the westward, as to be almost impassable during the whole of the day, and the Parks were filled with anxious gazers, running incessantly whichever way they thought most advantageous for beholding the illustrious objects of their curiosity and regard. The Green-park was literally covered with well-dressed people the whole of the morning, who were continually running between Pulteney Hotel and St. James's, to catch a glimpse alternately of the Emperor of Russia at the former, and the King of Prussia at the latter place. About two o'clock in the afternoon, Hyde-park became the great scene of attraction, and was crowded to excess ; for at that early hour did the Allied Sovereigns make their appearance on horseback, attended by Field-marshall Blucher, Platoff, Prince Augustus, and Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince Octave of Broglie, Prince of Holstein, Prince of Wirtemberg, Prince of Bavaria, Prince of Orange, Prince of Mecklenburg, and Prince Adam Cwartoryski, Field-marshall Barclay de Tolly, Lieutenant-general Beckendorf, Count Beroldingen, Count Rasoumossky, Baron Kudriassky, Lord Castlereagh, Sir Charles Stewart, Duke of Dorset, Duke of Devonshire, Earl of Clare, Duke of Glou-

ester, and the Earl of Westmoreland. In addition to these were about 100 foreign Generals, and the Aides-de-Camp of the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia. The Emperor and the King returned to the Pulteney Hotel at a quarter before five, attended by their suite, amidst the acclamations of thousands and tens of thousands. The bustle and confusion exceeded all description in the Parks and Piccadilly. The avenues leading into Hyde-park were completely blocked up; at times the rush was dreadful. The impatience of many ladies overcame their prudence: they were determined to *mob it*, and actually deserted their carriages to battle it through the entrance gates; but we are happy to say we did not hear of the slightest accident having happened. The Emperor was mounted on a most beautiful horse, and dressed in an English scarlet uniform and silver lace, with a large collection of feathers in his hat. He proceeded in the first instance from the Pulteney Hotel to St. James's Palace, and called at Clarence House for the King of Prussia to accompany him; but his saddle-horses not being in readiness, he proceeded towards Hyde-park, and his Majesty followed the Emperor. On this, as well as on all other occasions, due respect and attention were paid to the royal strangers by command of the Regent; and accordingly Lord Sydney, the Ranger of the Park, dressed in the Windsor uniform, headed the royal equestrian procession, and they were also attended by the Duke of Montrose, the Prince Regent's Master of the Horse, in full military uniform, and wearing the Order of the Garter, Col. Mellish, the Equerry in Waiting, &c. On the Emperor's return to the Pulteney Hotel, while ascending the steps, he turned round to the populace, and took off his hat most elegantly and respectfully; he also shook hands with several ladies; this condescension so highly delighted the multitude, that when the Earl of Yarmouth and the other royal attendants mounted their horses to leave the house, they gave them three cheers by name. The Emperor frequently afterwards gratified the innumerable throng by appearing in the balcony, when the shouts of the populace seemed to rend the air. In the evening the Prince Regent gave a second banquet to his illustrious visitors and their several renowned warriors and statesmen. On this occasion a guard of honour marched into the court-yard of Carlton House at six o'clock, with the band in their state uniform, who received the royal strangers and the branches of our royal family with our air of "*God save the King.*" The pages appeared in new uniform, the yeomen of the guard and servants in their state dresses. Colonels Congreve and Mellish, the Equerries in Waiting, re-

ceived the company, and conducted them into the presence of the Prince Regent. The Duke of Kent received the Grand Duchess at the Emperor's carriage, and conducted her Imperial Highness into the grand hall, where she was received by the Prince Regent, who wore the Russian and Prussian Orders with which his Royal Highness has been invested, in compliment to his royal guests.

The following were among those who partook of this truly magnificent entertainment. Princes—Hardenberg, Radzerville, William of Prussia, Henry of Prussia, Metternich, Augustus of Prussia; Mecklenburg, Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Hertrawn, Oldenburg, Orange. Dukes—York, Clarence, Kent, Cambridge, Weimar, Rutland. Duchesses—York, Oldenburg. Marquises—Winchester, Salisbury, Stafford, Headfort. Marchioness of Stafford. Earls—Percy, Yarmouth, Lonsdale, Cholmondeley, Mulgrave, Liverpool. Countesses—Nesselrode, Liverpool, Cholmondeley, Lieven. Viscounts—Castlereagh, Sidmouth, Melville, Cathcart. Viscountess Castlereagh. Lords—C. Bentinck, Erskine, Lowther. Austrian Ambassador. Right Honourables—N. Vansittart, B. Bathurst. Counts—Orloff, Rosomoffsky, Lieven, Hazenburg, Munster, Woronzow, Marefield, De Gardie. Baron Secumb. Sirs—C. Stewart, J. Wylie. Marshal Barclay de Tolly. Generals—Blucher and his Aides-de-Camp, Rauth, Marshal d'Yorck, Sacken, Turner, Bulow, Platoff. Colonel Natsmore.

There were a number of others, but whose names we could not learn.

In the British capital are now assembled the following Personages:—

The Emperor of Russia	The Prince of Wirtemberg
The King of Prussia	The Grand Duchess of Oldenburg
The Prince Regent of England	The Prince of Oldenburg
The Queen of England	Marshal Blucher
The Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal	The Hetman Platoff
Prince Henry of Prussia	General Barclay de Tolly
The Sons of the King of Prussia	Generals Bulow and d'Yorck
The Prince of Orange	Count Nesselrode
The Prince of Mecklenburg	Baron Tolstoi
The Prince of Bavaria	Prince Metternich, &c. &c.

Monday, June 13.—In the morning the Emperor, the Duchess of Oldenburg, the King of Prussia, the Prince

Regent, Prince Blucher, Platoff, &c. went by water to Woolwich, to view the arsenal. When the royal party returned, they dined at the Marquis of Stafford's; after which they went to the Countess of Cholmondeley's to a grand ball and supper.

The royal party breakfasted this morning at the Earl of Liverpool's.

By seven o'clock in the morning the Admiralty, Navy, and Ordnance Barges were collected at Whitehall-stairs, gaily dressed with streamers, pendants, and banners. A band of music was stationed in one of them. The Admiralty Barge had the royal standard—others the Russian and Prussian flags. It was a beautiful sight—the day was clear and bright—and the band playing at intervals the favourite national airs made the scene truly delightful.

At nine o'clock precisely, a gun was fired, as a signal that the embarkation of the illustrious visitors and the Prince Regent was about to commence. The Regent was escorted by a party of the horse guards to Whitehall-stairs; and the Emperor of Russia, the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, and the King of Prussia, by detachments of the Blues. The little fleet of barges, gay and glittering with flags, was collected in a line—other boats were in the distance, with red pendants. The barge for the reception of the Monarchs was more distinguished than the rest, by the superior splendour of its decorations. As soon as the illustrious visitors stepped on board, the band struck up "*God save the King*," and the fleet moved off, gliding gently down, and greeted with the acclamations of the thousands assembled on the wharfs and shore. The Adelphi Terrace, the most beautiful situation in the metropolis, was crowded, particularly the balconies, with some of the most beautiful women in the kingdom. Their Imperial and Royal Majesties seemed struck with this view of London; for at one glance the eye takes in the two fine objects, St. Paul's and the Abbey, with the intervening sweep of buildings, the Temple, Somerset House, and the Adelphi Terrace.

As their Majesties passed under one of the arches of the Strand Bridge, they were saluted with a loud huzza from the crowd assembled upon the arch. Blackfriars and London Bridges were crowded, and there the same tribute was paid them. Off London Bridge the City Barges, with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, &c. joined the procession. Their Majesties seemed struck with the number of ships below bridge. On the arrival of the royal visitors off Woolwich,

the *Thisbe*, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Legge, and other ships, fired a salute, and manned their yards. The ship named after the hero of Trafalgar was inspected. The royal party then proceeded to the arsenal and laboratory, and on their arrival a discharge of great guns took place; the Earl of Mulgrave, Officers of Ordnance, &c. receiving them. In addition to the works exhibited, a quantity of the Congreve rockets were displayed.

Marshals Blucher, Tolly, Platoff, &c. accompanied their respective Sovereigns. Lord Melville and other Lords of the Admiralty, the Secretary, Mr. Croker, the Comptroller and Commissioners of the Navy, were in the procession.

Never was the Thames more honoured—never had London more reason to triumph—or the inhabitants of the British Empire more cause to be proud. It is indeed a rare, a dignified, a glorious spectacle. On such occasions as these, the pageantry of courts comes upon the eye with such a redeeming grandeur of beautiful associations, that we cannot envy the philosophy which turns aside to seek for wisdom in the recesses of solitude. Posterity will look upon this scene with unmixed gratification; and at a distant day, History may entrust her pen to the hand of some gifted favourite; Poetry may tune her lyre to a loftier strain than public events of modern ages have been capable of exciting; whilst Painting shall call up the brightest touches of her art, to convey the spectacle on which we now gaze, “immortal and unchanged,” down the stream of Time. It is seldom that Monarchs leave their own sphere of power to pay a tribute to the elevation of a neighbouring people, or to collect from them materials for the improvement of their own subjects. We ourselves have had Kings in England—captives to our military prowess in the chivalrous age of our Third Edward—suitors to regal beauty. The Princes of Germany sometimes meet to deliberate upon their respective rights, and throw a passing gleam of regal splendour over the seat of their Congress; the fallen Usurper of France has collected the satellites of his power, or the prostrate victims of his anger, to give effect to some new delusions upon the rights of mankind. It was reserved for France, under her restoration to a tranquil government, to assemble in her capital the great instruments of her own deliverance. To England it is given, without the pressure of circumstances, two mighty Kings, who have deserved the name of friends of mankind, come to pay to her the tribute of their admiration, their gratitude, and their love; to view closely the habits and institutions of that country.

which has saved the world by her perseverance and her example ; to learn where are contained the great principles of independence, which have enabled her to maintain an unequal contest with tyranny, when all the world besides was sinking into lethargic darkness ; to view the happiness of a free and industrious people ; to witness their elevation in the sciences, the arts, and the elegancies of life ; and to store up for their future conduct whatever may be applicable to the improvement of their own subjects in morals, literature, and government.

FURTHER ACCOUNT.

THIS day the illustrious Princes, in pursuance of their laudable plan of viewing our various national establishments, paid a visit by water to the grand military arsenal at Woolwich. By seven o'clock in the morning, the Royal, the Admiralty, and the Ordnance Barges were collected at Whitehall-stairs, gaily decorated with streamers, pendants, and banners. A band of music was stationed in one of them. The Admiralty Barge had the royal standard—others the Russian and Prussian flags. It was a beautiful sight—the day was fine—and the band playing at intervals the favourite national airs made the scene truly delightful.

At nine o'clock precisely, a gun was fired, as a signal that the embarkation of the illustrious visitors and the Prince Regent was about to commence. The Regent was escorted by a party of the horse guards to Whitehall-stairs ; and the Emperor of Russia, the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, and the King of Prussia, by detachments of the Blues. Generals Blucher, Tolly, Platoff, and a number of other officers, accompanied their respective Sovereigns. Lord Melville and other Lords of the Admiralty, the Secretary, Mr. Croker, the Comptroller and Commissioners of the Navy, were also in the procession. The little fleet of barges, gay and glittering with flags, was collected in a line—other boats were in the distance, with red pendants. The barge for the reception of the Monarchs was more distinguished than the rest, by the superior splendour of its decorations. As soon as the illustrious visitors stepped on board, the band struck up *God save the King* ; and the fleet moved off, gliding gently down, and greeted with the acclamations of the thousands assembled on the wharfs and shore.

As their Majesties passed under one of the arches of the Strand Bridge, they were saluted with loud huzzas from the

crowds assembled upon the arch. Blackfriars and London Bridges were crowded, and there the same tribute was paid them. Off London Bridge the City Barges, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. joined the procession. On clearing the bridge, their Majesties had a fine opportunity of witnessing the immense commerce of the port of London. The wharfs, the barges moored by the side of the river, and every open space that could afford a view of the aquatic procession, were filled with spectators, who cheered the illustrious visitors the whole of the way; and the ships of war at different stations on the river fired salutes as they passed. On their arrival off Woolwich, about 12 o'clock, the *Thisbe*, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Legge, and other ships, fired a salute, and manned their yards. The Nelson, of 120 guns, was inspected. On landing, the Monarchs were received by the Earl of Mulgrave, Master-General of the Ordnance, with all due honours; a discharge of the great guns took place; and the royal party, with their numerous suite, proceeded to view the arsenal and laboratory. Much time was occupied in the inspection of these and other departments of this magnificent establishment. A discharge of Congreve's rockets also took place, and the effects of that tremendous invention of modern warfare, the secret of whose composition has been hitherto confined to this country, were exhibited to their Majesties. It was three o'clock before the illustrious visitors left the Warren, to proceed to the Barracks, where refreshments were provided for them.

About six o'clock the royal party and their attendants commenced their return to town by the way of Greenwich. The Prince Regent preceded the cavalcade in a close carriage, the Emperor of Russia and the Duchess of Oldenburg were seated in an open carriage, as were also the King of Prussia, and the Princes his sons, in another. The road from Woolwich to London was lined with carriages; and the same eagerness was evinced by the people to behold the Emperor as on his first arrival in town. The illustrious party was every where greeted with loud and incessant plaudits.

About half past seven o'clock, they passed over Westminster Bridge on their return to town. The avenues leading to St. James's Palace and the Pulteney Hotel had been crowded to excess from four o'clock till that time.

In the evening the Prince Regent, and his Imperial and Royal Visitors, dined with the Marquis of Stafford

at Cleveland House. Dinner was laid for 64 in the old gallery.

The King of Prussia arrived at eight o'clock; the Emperor of Russia at a quarter past eight; the Prince Regent followed soon after. There were also present, the Princes of Orange, Cizasteriki, Radzerville, the Princes of Prussia, Oldenburg, Hardenberg, Gagarin; Dukes of York, Clarence, Kent, Sussex, Gloucester, and Weimar; Duchesses of Oldenburg and York; Princess Volochowski; the Prussian, Russian, and Wirtemberg Ambassadors; the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne; Earl and Countess of Liverpool; Countess Lieven; Lord and Lady Castlereagh; Earl and Countess Gower; Lady Culling Smith; Lord C. Bentinck; Marshal Barclay de Tolly, Marshal Blucher; Generals de Yorck and Bulow, &c.

General Platoff sent an apology.

The same illustrious party after dinner went to the Earl and Countess of Cholmondeley's residence, in Piccadilly, to a ball and supper.

Tuesday, June 14.—Though the Emperor Alexander did not return to Pulteney Hotel from the Countess of Cholmondeley's fete until three o'clock in the morning, he left town soon after six for Oxford. The King of Prussia left Clarence House about the same time, and the Prince Regent set out from Carlton House at a still earlier hour. At twelve o'clock his Royal Highness the Prince Regent arrived at Oxford, and was met by Lord Grenville, as Chancellor, and the other members of the University, in procession. His Royal Highness went to Christ's Church College.

Imperial and Royal Visit to Oxford.

Oxford, June 14, 1814.

FOR these ten days past all has been hope, bustle, and anxiety, in this city and University. The influx of visitors has been greater than ever known on any of the many previous occasions, when commemoration, elections, and installations of chancellors, or receptions of illustrious personages, have taken place. All the roads leading hither have been thronged with persons of rank, hastening to witness the honours to be paid to the most celebrated of our Universities by foreign potentates and warriors. The price of lodgings, stabling, and other accommodations, it is almost needless to add, has, of course, risen in an enormous degree.

Lord Grenville, our Chancellor, arrived yesterday forenoon, followed by Earl Spencer, Earl Fortescue, the Earls of Darnley, Essex, and Pembroke, Mr. C. Wynne, and many other noblemen and gentlemen of the University. Shortly after the Chancellor's arrival, he proceeded to the Divinity School, and there opened the convocation in the usual forms. All the preparations for the reception of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent and his illustrious guests, the Emperor of Russia and Duchess of Oldenburg, the King of Prussia and his family, and those who attended the two Monarchs, were arranged in the course of the evening. The 9th regiment and detachments of other regiments of dragoons and troops of the Oxfordshire yeomanry entered the city.

This morning being fixed for the expected arrivals, the utmost activity prevailed. Half past ten was the time appointed by the Chancellor for the assembling of the University to meet their august visitors. At a meeting of the Chancellor, Heads of Houses, and Proctors, held in the Delegates' Room, a programma was drawn up and issued, by which all the arrangements were ordered; according to which, all Members of the University, Under-graduates and Bachelors, all Masters of Arts, Proctors, Doctors, Heads of Houses, and Noblemen; in short, all the University went out, each in his proper habit, and ranged themselves in lines on either side of the High-street from St. Mary's Church, to the west end of Magdalen Bridge, to which the seniors were nearest. The centre of the street was left entirely open and uninterrupted by horemen or carriages. The yeomanry were stationed between the gownsmen and the footway, which was thus left incommoded for the numerous spectators. The windows of all the houses in High-street were crowded with ladies. Lord Francis Almaric Spencer was commanding officer of the troops on duty.

The noblemen and other members of the University attended the Chancellor at Dr. Cole's, at Exeter College, at ten o'clock, and accompanied his Lordship shortly afterwards to the hall of Magdalen College, where permission was given by the president and fellows of that college, for those who formed part of the procession to meet. The Duke of York and many other distinguished persons repaired thither. The Mayor and Aldermen, in their robes, and the Corporation of the City of Oxford appeared, and took their station on Magdalen Bridge.

The assembled public did not wait so long as is frequent

on occasions of public ceremonial. At twelve o'clock, shortly after the arrival of the Prince of Mecklenburg in the Queen's carriage, an *avant-courier* announced the approach of the Prince Regent; and Lord F. A. Spencer rode out to meet his Royal Highness. The Prince came in his private travelling carriage and four, and alighted on the bridge, where his Royal Highness was met by the Chancellor, who laid the staves of the beadle of the University at his Royal Highness's feet. The staves being most graciously returned, the Mayor advanced and presented to his Royal Highness the ensigns of his office, which being also most graciously returned, the procession was immediately commenced on foot. The Corporation walked first, the juniors preceding. Then walked the Chancellor of the University, in his full-dress robes, and the Mayor of the city, in his robes, on his left hand. All were uncovered. The Prince Regent came next, with his hat in his hand. His Royal Highness was in the Windsor uniform (dark blue and scarlet), and wore the Order of the Garter, and the Russian and Prussian Orders. He looked extremely well, and appeared in high spirits. The Duke of York was on his right, wearing his academic robe and the Order of the Garter. Their Royal Highnesses were followed by Lord Sidmouth, the Earls of Darnley, Harcourt, Essex, Pembroke, Spencer, and Fortescue, the Bishop of Peterborough, and a long train composed of the nobility, clergy, and members of the University. It was expected that the Russian and Prussian Monarchs would have arrived at the same time, and formed part of the procession, which was provided for in the programma; but for some reasons of choice or convenience, this did not happen. The royal and academic procession then moved up the High-street, and turning to the right at St. Mary's Church, passed the Radcliffe Library to the Divinity School; in approaching which, the members of every rank formed lines to the right and left, while his Royal Highness was conducted by the Chancellor and the proper officers to his seat. Being seated, the Prince Regent received the address of the University from the Chancellor, to which his Royal Highness made a most gracious answer. The Chancellor then presented to the Regent the Officers of the University, and afterwards, accompanied by them, attended his Royal Highness to the apartments prepared for his reception at Christ-Church College, there to receive his Royal Highness's commands for conducting him, and the distinguished personages who were

every moment expected, in suitable ceremony, to those colleges and public buildings of the University, which it might be his Royal Highness's pleasure to visit.

All eyes in the crowded street and on the bridge were now turned with impatient expectation eastward, to behold the Emperor Alexander, and every appearance of an officer, or a servant in royal livery at a quick pace, was regarded as an indication of his Imperial Majesty's instant coming. At length, after the lapse of about an hour, a post-chaise and four, containing Lords Yarmouth and Cathcart, was hailed as the immediate precursor of the Russian Emperor. Some mistake in announcing his Majesty's near approach, occasioned a ludicrous error on the part of many of the spectators, who had come in from the surrounding country; and for a moment some of the honours of the populace, destined for the Monarch of the North, were about to be heaped upon the two noble Lords in the post-chaise.

Within a few minutes afterwards, preceded by the General Lord F. A. Spencer, and a few light dragoons; Alexander, and his amiable and accomplished sister, appeared in an open barouche of the Prince Regent, drawn simply by four post-horses. They had no companions in the carriage. The Emperor was dressed in a plain blue coat, wore his hair without powder, and with his hat continued bowing to the public, constantly and gracefully, the whole way up the High-street. The Duchess of Oldenburg wore a magnificent plume of feathers, and, like her Imperial brother, constantly expressed her kind feelings of the respect testified to them, by similar tokens of gratification and condescension. The appearance of Alexander attracted every one, and was the theme of general admiration. His manly and healthful look, the polished, yet simple and unaffected dignity of his manner, which alone bespeaks majesty, the benevolent beamings of his countenance, and the inward satisfaction which spoke intelligibly from his eyes, delighted and warmed the hearts of all, who, though they cheered much, cheered less than they would, only because they wished to behold more steadily the merited object of their applause. The Emperor and his sister drove to Merton College, which, though moulder ing in many parts, from the effects of centuries, contains apartments commodious and excellent.

His Majesty the King of Prussia entered Oxford a short time after the Emperor of Russia, likewise in an open barouche of the Prince Regent, drawn by post-horses. The King was accompanied by his two sons, the Princes of

Prussia, and another person of distinction. His Majesty preserved the same simplicity of appearance with his brother Sovereign, and was not at first easily recognised. He was dressed in a plain brown coat, and repeated the testimonies of his satisfaction to the public with the evident impression of strong feelings. His sons bowed, and looked round them with all that generous delight and heartfelt joy that are naturally to be expected from Princes at their early period of life, at a reception, the kindness of which might well have caused them to imagine themselves re-entering the city of Berlin itself. They went to the residence prepared for them at the College of Corpus Christi, in front of which the Prussian Eagle was immediately placed, and a guard of honour posted. Guards of the 9th dragoons were also stationed at the grand entrance into Christ-Church, and at the eastern entrance by the triumphal arch.

Several carriages, with the attendants of the Russian and Prussian Monarchs, continued to come in till four, when the veteran hero, Blucher, arrived, whose presence was the signal for the most enthusiastic acclamations. The aged hero, Ajax of the war, was in a dark suit, with a blue ribbon under his coat. He stood up erect and nobly in an open carriage of the Prince, and bowed with the manliness which became a warrior who had found his fame gone before him among foreign nations; and who was reaping the harvest of his valour and his toil, in those signs of peace and gratitude, which, while they told his history in the people's eyes and voices, solaced his advanced and golden years with the hope of putting for ever into its scabbard, that keen and trusty sword, which, for the sake of peace, he had drawn.

A British officer went to Christ-Church, to know what residence was destined for Blucher. An order was immediately sent from the Prince Regent, to bring the Marshal to Christ-Church, where he accordingly went, alighted, and was received in the most marked manner. The military on duty were then dismissed.

With his characteristic curiosity and activity, Alexander, after looking at his apartments at Merton College, walked out to view the gardens behind, which adjoin the classic groves of Christ-Church. He remained there a short time, surveying the beauties of the place, and was walking in the public streets before three o'clock, accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Fortescue, and the Earl of Essex, with whom he made immediately the tour of the most distinguished colleges and public edifices. His Majesty, in the

course of his walk, visited Brazenose, All-Soul's, Corpus Christi, Christ-Church, and three other colleges, the Clarendon Printing House, the Divinity School, and St. Mary's Church. The crowd following his Majesty from place to place at length accumulated so as to render it expedient to make an open path for him, by sending a small detachment of dragoons, which dividing into two parts, the Emperor and the noble party with him walked between them.

About five, Alexander returned to Merton, and retired to his apartments alone. There he was to receive the address of the Mayor and Corporation of Oxford.

No guard of honour, nor any external symbols of royalty, have been placed in front of Merton College.

The King of Prussia received a similar address at Corpus.

This evening, among the other gratifying novelties of the day, a grand dinner is given by the University to the Regent, the Emperor, and the King, in the Radcliffe Library, a place in which such an entertainment, we believe, never took place before. Most readers know that this magnificent edifice is of a circular form. The interior is composed of eight arcades, supporting a wide circular gallery, surmounted by a cupola. In the arrangement for the dinner, five of the recesses of these arcades are occupied by tables for 20 persons each. In the centre, under the dome, is a circular table for ornaments, and round it a table in a crescent form, but approaching nearer to a circle, which accommodates 70 or 80. In the central arcade of the three unappropriated to the company, sits the Chancellor with his illustrious guests. There is a most magnificent display of plate, partly from London, partly from Lord Grenville's, and partly from the colleges. The public are admitted into the gallery to witness this novel and splendid banquet. The imperial and royal parties assembled in the hall of All-Souls, and walked across to the library on a carpet laid over the street.

Wednesday, June 15.—In the morning a convocation was held at the theatre, Oxford, when the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia were created Doctors of Law, which degree was at the same time conferred on the Duke of Wellington, Prince Metternich, Count Lieven, Prince Blucher, &c. After the convocation the illustrious Sovereigns repaired to the Town-hall, where the freedom of the city was presented to them in elegant gold boxes. A public breakfast was given in the library at All-Souls at two o'clock. The allied Sovereigns returned to their respective colleges, when the business of the convocation was concluded, and immediately

set out for Blenheim; from whence the Emperor Alexander and Duchess of Oldenburg proceeded to Stowe, and arrived in London at half past three in the morning. The King of Prussia arrived in London at half past twelve o'clock.

The grand banquet yesterday evening was surpassingly beautiful, from the effect produced by the form of the edifice, and the facilities it affords for a perfect view of the company. About 200 dined, of whom 50 were the Prince's guests. The gallery was thrown open to the public, who ascended by the spiral staircase, and descended by a temporary wooden one erected externally. It was a truly gratifying sight to see the Sovereigns of great countries, hitherto unknown to each other personally, sitting down together with social friendship and chastened festivity, surrounded by multitudes of gladdened spectators. The Emperor of Russia was particularly cheerful, and conversed much. His accomplished sister, whose residence in this country has almost familiarized her to us, was not the least joyous partaker of the feast.

At night the whole city was illuminated. Though in displays of this kind we excel in London what could be expected here, in the magnificent and costly devices in front of our public buildings, the illuminations of our private houses fall short of the beauty of those in the chief streets of Oxford. The serenity of the weather permitting it, the candles were placed on the outside of the houses, which gives a much stronger light: on some of them the number was countless. The effect of the High-street was magical. The ancient battlements, turrets, and spires, thus rendered visible at midnight, was in the highest degree picturesque, and approached to the sublime. The porch of St. Mary, with its twisted columns, lighted up in exact correspondence with the features of the architecture, was enchanting. Festoons of variegated lamps were hung between all the pinnacles at the top of the south side of the sacred edifice. Illuminating a church is rather uncommon; but a transparency explained that it was in celebration of peace. Some paintings displayed a tolerable share of John Bull's humour. The well-dressed crowds (comprising Kings and Princes) who promenaded the streets, the great number of elegant females, and the greater proportion of academical persons in their sable robes, intermixed with the grotesque appearance of the country folks, who had flocked from all parts to see the sight, gave one a notion of a carnival. But in the midst of all this splendour, before one in the morning, and most

suddenly, the winds blew, and the rain descended, and the lights were extinguished; the glare of lightning flashed through the city, and the noise of thunder closed the hilarity of the scene.

The Theatre.

THIS morning the Prince Regent and the Duke of York were in readiness at the apartments of Dr. Hall, Dean of Christ-Church, at nine. The Prince of Mecklenburg, the Queen's nephew, arrived shortly after, from Lord Harcourt's, at Nuneham, where he sleeps: the Prince is a genteel-looking young man, and wears small mustachios. The Prussian Princes then came from Dr. Burton's apartments, and walked through Peckwater-court to their royal father at Dr. Cooke's, at Corpus Christi. They are youths of an ingenuous countenance; and the Crown Prince has a considerable resemblance to the portraits of his late mother. The Prince of Orange next appeared in his Doctor's gown. All these Princes were plainly dressed. Then came Lord Sidmouth and Mr. Bragge Bathurst, in the Windsor uniform, from Dr. Robertson's, at the Observatory (where Lord Harrowby and Mr. Vansittart are likewise accommodated), and waited on the Regent, as did Sir Charles Stewart, from the Bishop of Oxford's lodgings in the College. Sir Charles was very splendid, from the show of his dragoon uniform and the glitter of his various stars. The Chancellor, robed, arrived last in his private carriage. A little procession was formed by the University beadles. The Prince Regent followed: he wore a dark wig without powder, a blue coat, the Orders of St. Andrew, the Prussian Eagle, and the Golden Fleece, and his academic gown. His Royal Highness was extremely cheerful, in conversation with Lord Grenville on his left: the Duke of York, with his gown and Garter, was on his right. The royal brothers moved at a slow pace to the Divinity School with Lord Grenville, in his Lordship's carriage. The Emperor of Russia and his sister, and the King of Prussia, unornamented, rode in the Prince's carriages, from Merton and Corpus, with their attendants.

The theatre had been opened very early, and the ladies were flocking thither before seven o'clock. In the gallery, containing about 560, places were reserved for 100, who might accompany the Prince's guests.

The Regent and the foreign Monarchs, with their attendants, were first conducted to the Divinity School. The general arrangements of the theatre were as usual; the whole of the lower semi-circular gallery being appropriated

to the ladies, and the upper one to the Under-graduates and Bachelors of Arts ; but there was a great alteration in the circles rising from the area. In the centre a platform, the rail round which was covered with crimson velvet, and the steps with crimson cloth. On this was placed a chair, superbly gilt, with the Prince's plume on the back, and covered with crimson velvet for the Regent. On the right and left were two lower chairs, ornamented with similar materials, for the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. The Chancellor sat to the left of the latter Monarch ; the Duchess of Oldenburg to the right of her Imperial brother. To the right of the Duchess, rather lower, sat the foreign Princes in chairs ; and on the left of the Chancellor, the other foreigners and noblemen of inferior rank. The area was allotted to Masters of Arts, Bachelors of Law, and strangers admitted by tickets. The members of the procession, on entering the theatre, divided on each side, when the Prince Regent, the Emperor Alexander, and the King of Prussia, advanced to their respective seats, in their academical robes. The diplomas of the degree of Doctor of Civil Law for the Emperor and the King had been passed in a previous convocation on Monday, and their Majesties now received them after the Chancellor had opened the convocation. The Chancellor then proposed a diploma for the degree of Doctor of Civil Law for his Grace the Duke of Wellington, which was immediately passed, the two Monarchs joining in the votes, as Doctors of the University. The honorary degrees of Doctor of Law were then conferred upon Prince Metternich, Count Lieven, and Field-Marshal Prince Blucher. Mr. Crowe, the venerable public orator, ascended the tribune, and delivered a brief Latin oration, in honour of the illustrious visitors, the effect of which was much increased by his serious and impressive delivery.

This was followed by the recitation of five copies of English verse : the first by Mr. William Dalby, fellow of Exeter ; the second by Mr. Henry Boscawen, of Corpus Christi ; the third by Mr. Robert Ingham, of Oriel ; the fourth (an ode), written by Mr. John Hughes, was spoken by Mr. Robert Mascall, both of Oriel ; and the fifth (an ode) by Mr. William Taylor Coleridge, of Exeter. The verses in general were good ; though not distinguished for transcendent poetical merit. They were for the most part tolerably well delivered.

After these recitations, Greek verses by Mr. C. W. Mild-

may, of Brazenose, and a Greek and Latin ode by two Christ-Church gentlemen, concluded the public exhibitions.

To particularise every thing that was interesting in this grand ceremonial, would far exceed the limits of this work. To give a faint description of its splendour would be no mean task for the ablest pen. Figure to the mind two immense semicircles, the upper one crowded with the scholars of the University in their gowns, the lower one completely filled with an assemblage of British beauty, many of high rank, beaming with all the loveliness of their sex, unencumbered with the fantastic habiliments of court etiquette, but attired in every possible variety of elegance, of device, or of colour; superb plumes waving over the heads of some, and ornaments, not more costly than tasteful, gracefully displayed by all. Lower down, an Emperor, a King, and a British Regent, seated in all the magnificence which becomes the royal dignity, in the midst of Princes, of nobles, of statesmen, of warriors of various nations of the civilised world, of clergy eminent for rank and virtue,—of doctors and professors of the highest of every kind of human learning,—of the whole body, in fine, of the most celebrated and superb University in the world! The description would require, what our great bard invoked—

“A muse of fire, that might ascend
“The brightest heav’n of invention,”

to draw the picture in which Princes and Monarchs acted and beheld “the swelling scene.” The Imperial Alexander especially appeared impressed with the whole most forcibly. He frequently looked around him, and the delight he felt was depicted in his countenance in the most vivid traits. He particularly expressed the pleasure he felt to the Prince Regent. The foreign generals, who have so often faced death in the field, seemed sometimes almost lost in astonishment at the imposing grandeur that surrounded them.

The applause of the students, and indeed of the whole assemblage, exceeded all precedent, both at the entry of the great personages, and at the introduction of those admitted to degrees. One might almost venture to say, that they made half Oxford resound with their cheers in honour of Alexander, of Blucher, and of the Duke of Wellington.

The moment the ceremonies at the theatre were over, the ladies drove to the Town-hall, which was extremely crowded. The Emperor and the King of Prussia went thither direct from the theatre. The Mayor and corporation were in

readiness to attend upon their Majesties, who, together with Blucher, received, with much affability, the freedom of the City of Oxford in gold boxes. The Emperor and Duchess of Oldenburg then set off for Woodstock, with the King of Prussia, three Prussian Princes, the Prince of Orange, &c. Some of the Marlborough family preceded them to do the honours of Blenheim.

There was a public breakfast at two o'clock, in the library of All-Souls, which was attended by the Regent, the Duke of York, Prince Blucher, Lords Grenville, Spencer, &c. and a very numerous company. There was dancing in the hall till near five.

The Emperor and the Duchess of Oldenburg, and the King of Prussia and his party, returned at five from Blenheim, and left Oxford for London.

Thursday, June 16.

THE Emperor Alexander, having returned from his visit to Oxford by the way of Blenheim and Stowe, reached Pulteney Hotel at three o'clock this morning. Without taking any rest he immediately dressed, and, in pursuance of an appointment he had made, honoured the Countess of Jersey's ball with his presence. In the forenoon, the Emperor Alexander viewed St. Paul's, and saw the procession of the Charity Children. He afterwards, in company with the Duchess of Oldenburg, visited Chelsea College. The King of Prussia viewed the panorama of the Battle of Vittoria in Leicester-square, and afterwards visited Chiswick. Lord Castlereagh gave a grand dinner to the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, his sons, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and the Duchess of Oldenburg and their suites. After dining with Lord Castlereagh, the Emperor Alexander and King of Prussia went to Drury-lane Theatre. From the theatre they proceeded to the Marchioness of Hertford's grand rout, where they continued dancing till half past five in the morning. A grand dinner was given at the Free-mason's Tavern, by the gentlemen of Boodles' Club, to Marshal Blucher, Platoff, Generals d'Yorck, Bulow, &c.

It is a gratifying reflection for an Englishman, that his country contains so much worth seeing, that the illustrious visitors now among us, wishing to carry back a tolerable idea of the grandeur of the nation, must be on the alert, both early and late, to effect their purpose. The Emperor

of Russia, who, with the King of Prussia, returned to town from Oxford at an early hour this morning, did not fail to be present at that glorious exhibition which, we venture to affirm, is perhaps more than all others worthy of notice, we mean the very interesting assemblage, at St. Paul's Cathedral, of the charity children of the different parishes in the metropolis and its vicinity, in amount not less than 7000, all finely clothed and fed by British bounty. His Imperial Majesty, accompanied by the Earl of Yarmouth and his suite, escorted by a party of light dragoons, proceeded from the Pulteney Hotel to the Cathedral, about half past eleven; and on his arrival the great and good Alexander appeared sensibly affected with a sight so highly creditable to British feeling and benevolence. His Imperial Majesty, after the service was over, declared to Lord Yarmouth, that he had not seen any thing which excited in him so agreeable a sensation, or that reflected greater lustre on the national character. The scene was indeed truly sublime, and was still further heightened by the interest which the illustrious visitors took in it. About eight o'clock their Imperial and Royal Majesties, all the foreign Princes and Ministers, and others, dined with Lord Castlereagh, at his house, St. James's-square, and at night visited the theatre.

It was a proud day for the Drury-lane box list, on which the three first names in it were, "the Prince Regent, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia." Though the intention of the Monarchs to honour this theatre with their presence was not formally made public in the course of the day, it became pretty generally known. The crowd which early assembled at the doors of the theatre was so great, that it was judged expedient to open them half an hour before the usual time. In all parts of the house an uncommon partiality was manifested for one side of the edifice, that to the left of the stage. Public curiosity was so much directed towards the boxes which the Allied Sovereigns were to occupy, that the play was quite a minor consideration, if indeed it were a consideration at all. In the galleries the front benches were empty for a considerable time on one side, while those most backward and at the top of the theatre were filled on the other. Several of the best boxes were unoccupied almost the whole of the evening, merely from the circumstance of their not commanding a view of the seats prepared for the royal party, while the worst boxes in other respects were crowded to an excess.

The three boxes adjoining the stage were prepared for the reception of the august visitors. The box nearest the stage was hung with crimson, and adorned with a splendid canopy, surmounted by the Eagles of Russia and Prussia, and the Ostrich Feathers of the Prince, in gold. The adjoining boxes were ornamented with light blue silk and various devices, beautiful, but less magnificent than those we have just mentioned. In the stage-box three grand chairs of state were placed, which, it was supposed, were to be occupied by the Emperor, the King, and the Prince Regent. In the next box there were two other grand chairs, smaller than those intended for the Sovereigns, which the audience concluded were designed for the accommodation of the veteran Blucher and the far-famed Platoff. The appearance of the whole was very elegant, and these decorations of themselves were regarded by the spectators as furnishing no uninteresting spectacle. The play began, and none of the expected visitors were present. Act after act closed, and still they were not there. Two or three foreign officers were seen in different parts of the house, who, on entering, received a portion of that applause which the audience were anxious to give to the Allied Sovereigns. The play finished; no one yet appeared in the boxes on which attention principally rested. Expectation had long since resolved itself into patient hope—hope subsided in gloomy disappointment, and disappointment was verging to despair, when an intimation was suddenly given that their Majesties were arrived. An ecstatic shout instantaneously ran through the house; and while this was at its height, the door of the stage-box was opened, and the Emperor and King entered. They came forward, gracefully bowing to the audience, who continued to applaud them in the usual theatrical way for some minutes, when a gentleman in the upper boxes, blessed with Stentorian lungs, called out three cheers for the Emperor of Russia, "He said, and 'twas done." The same voice then demanded that a similar compliment should be paid to the King of Prussia. He set the example himself, and no leader was ever followed with more alacrity and zeal. The curtain rose, and about two hundred performers came forward to sing *God save the King*. The Emperor and King joined heartily in the chorus, as also in the applause which was given at the close. The performers on the stage, participating in the feelings of the audience, waved their hats, and shouted while they retired. This they did at some personal risk, as, in the fullness of

their joy, they forgot the curtain was about to descend, and the roller of it, but for the intervention of one of the servants of the theatre, would have come rather unpleasantly in contact with their heads.

The Emperor and King took possession of two of the state-chairs. A few moments after they were seated, the Duke of Sussex, coming into the stage-box, was mistaken by many for the Prince Regent, and was received with loud cheers. He acknowledged the attention of the audience, and retired behind the King of Prussia; but invited forward by his Majesty, he advanced and took possession of the third state-chair. He seemed engaged in conversation with the King of Prussia, when the Duke of Kent entered the adjoining box. The Duke of Sussex offered him his seat, and after a short pause his Royal Highness stepped over the partition between the boxes, and accepted it. The Duke of Sussex then retired into the box which his royal brother had just left, where he seated himself between the two Princes of Prussia, who had arrived a short time before.

The royal party, attended by Lords Liverpool, Castlereagh, and other persons of distinction, remained during the whole of the performance of the "*The Woodman's Hut*," with which they seemed highly gratified. Their Majesties appeared occasionally to refer to the noble Lords just named, for explanation on various topics connected with the business of the stage and the appearance of the house. The Emperor of Russia equally divided his attention between the actors and the audience. The King of Prussia paid much attention to the melo-drama, and the young Princes, who between the acts were constantly engaged in conversation with the Duke of Sussex, seemed greatly interested in the *denouement* of the piece. The last scene, which it will be remembered represents a burning forest, obtained the admiration of the whole party. When the curtain was falling, they all stood up and applauded. The shouts of the audience were renewed with boundless enthusiasm, and the illustrious visitors retired, not less gratified, we should hope, with the reception they had experienced, than their English friends had been at seeing so august an assemblage in one of their national theatres. Their Imperial and Royal Majesties were dressed in scarlet uniform, and wore the ribbon of the Order of the Garter.

The Prince Regent did not return to town from Oxford till nine o'clock, and was of course too late for Lord Castlereagh's festive party. His Royal Highness's

unavoidable absence from the theatre was universally regretted by the audience. About one o'clock the Allied Sovereigns went to the Marchioness of Hertford's grand ball.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

THE King of Prussia went in a private carriage, without the royal arms on it, attended by the royal servants in light mixture jackets, to Chiswick, on a visit to the Duke of Devonshire. His Majesty was attended by Lord Charles Bentinck and Baron Armer. His Majesty returned to Clarence House at half past five o'clock, when he received a visit from the Duke of Cambridge.

The Princes of Prussia rode on horseback ; the Emperor of Russia, the Duchess of Oldenburg, and their suites, were arriving in town on their return from Oxford to Pulteney Hotel, from eleven o'clock on Wednesday night, till five o'clock this morning. The Emperor and Duchess arrived between two and three o'clock, and we are sorry to say, that they were travelling in an open carriage, and experienced the inconvenience of a fall of rain and a thunder-storm on their way to London. The Emperor having promised the Countess of Jersey to be present at her ball, with the greatest condescension, although at that late hour, went there with all possible speed, and remained till six o'clock. The Emperor rose about ten o'clock, and soon after was pleased to express his commands to Mr. Spring, the box-office keeper of Drury-lane Theatre, that he would honour that theatre with his presence last evening. At half past eleven o'clock the Emperor, attended by the Earl of Yarmouth and other attendants, in three of the Prince Regent's carriages, escorted by a party of light horse, proceeded to St. Paul's Cathedral. At a quarter past five o'clock the Emperor and attendants returned to Pulteney Hotel, where he was received by a crowded genteel assemblage of personages, with loud greetings of approbation, which the Emperor most graciously returned. In the evening they went to dine with Lord Viscount Castlereagh, on which occasion there was a most magnificent display ; the head or cross table was a service of gold ; the tables were perfumed with most delightful flowers. The noble Viscount received his illustrious visitors in full-dress uniform.

There were present, the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, his Majesty's sons, Prince Augustus of Prussia, the Crown Prince of Prussia, Princes of Orange, Metter-

nich, Wirtemberg, Hardenberg, the Duchess of York, the Dukes of York, Clarence, Kent, Sussex, Cambridge, Weimar, Orleans, Earl and Countess of Liverpool, Earls Mulgrave, Westmoreland, and Aberdeen, the Russian Ambassador and Countess Lieven, the Austrian Ambassador and Lady, Lord Charles Bentinck, Baron Jacobi, &c.

After dinner they honoured Drury-lane Theatre with their presence, and (as we have already stated) although it was only privately known, the house was crowded to excess in every part. All was anxiety in the theatre for a full view of the great Sovereigns. For this purpose, the Duke of Devonshire, Earls Grey and Essex, Lady E. Whitbread, and other distinguished characters, sat in the orchestra. At half past ten o'clock they arrived, and were received by Mr. Arnold the manager, and Mr. Raymond the stage-manager, in full court dresses, with wax lights, in the same form as when the King went in state to the theatre. At 25 minutes to eleven the curtains of the boxes were drawn, and the Monarchs entered amidst the general shouts of the crowded theatre; they both bowed in the front of the boxes.

Friday, June 17.—This morning, about eleven o'clock, the Emperor Alexander, accompanied by the Duchess of Oldenburg, visited the Naval Asylum at Greenwich, and also the Military Asylum at Chelsea. He likewise inspected Mr. Brunell's works at Battersea. The King of Prussia, after going to Chelsea, visited the Duchess of York. In the course of the morning, his Majesty and several of the Prussian Princes, Blucher, Platoff, &c. were present at a sparring match at Lord Lowther's. In the evening the Emperor of Russia, the Duchess of Oldenburg, the King of Prussia, and their suites, dined at the Merchant-Taylors' Hall; after which they went to Covent-garden Theatre. After leaving the theatre, the Emperor Alexander went to the Countess of Grey's party, and the King of Prussia to Lady Castle-reagh's.

His Imperial Majesty remained at the Marchioness of Hertford's party yesterday morning till half past five o'clock, engaged in the festive dance; at six he retired to rest at his hotel, and with his characteristic activity had set out by eleven on a visit to the Military Asylum and Chelsea Hospital. He was accompanied by the Duchess of Oldenburg, and attended by Lord Yarmouth and his suite. At the Military Asylum his Imperial Majesty was joined by the King of Prussia, and the royal party was received by the

Duke of York as governor, and the other officers of this noble institution. After inspecting its various departments, and viewing the gratifying spectacle of the numerous children of soldiers fallen in battle, who are there supported and educated, the royal visitants proceeded to Chelsea Hospital. Here also they were received by the Governor, and inspected the accommodations provided for our military veterans.

The Emperor of Russia, accompanied by the Grand Duchess, his sister, from thence proceeded to view Greenwich Hospital, the Observatory, and every department connected with this noble asylum for our veteran seamen. On his return to the Pulteney Hotel, the Emperor gave audience to two American gentlemen who have lately arrived in this country.

The King of Prussia, after viewing Chelsea College and the Military Asylum, visited the Duchess of York and St. James's Palace, attended by Mr. Nash, of the Lord Chamberlain's office, to explain to his Majesty the state-rooms and the different apartments that were burnt at the fire. His Majesty received a visit from the Prince of Mecklenburg and other distinguished characters, previous to his going into the City to dinner.

Dinner at Merchant-Taylors' Hall.

THE first dinner in the City of London was given yesterday to the above illustrious strangers, who may with propriety be styled England's guests, as the affection of the British people, no less than the courtesy of the Prince, attends them wherever they go. Curiosity appears to be still unsatisfied with the sight of their Imperial Majesties, and the heroes who are generally in their train. The crowd which was assembled to see the procession pass to Merchant-Taylors' Hall, was nearly as numerous as on the first moment of their arrival.

At three o'clock every avenue to the place was thronged, so that the regiment of militia, under the command of Sir John Eamer, could with difficulty keep the ground. Even before this hour nearly 100 ladies of rank and distinction had repaired to the house of Mr. Teasdale, the clerk of the hall, who had fitted up a most elegant accommodation in the courtyard to enable them to see the great visitors as they passed. Soon after four o'clock, those who had been invited began to arrive in great numbers, and by half past five there was scarcely a distinguished foreigner or Englishman of the

select party but was ready to receive the Monarchs. The appointed hour was six; but either some accident, or more probably the multiplicity of their engagements, delayed their arrival. It was after eight o'clock when the royal carriages drove to the door, containing, along with others, the Princes of Prussia: they were received with loud acclamations, and the regiment of militia presented arms while the band played "God save the King." In about a quarter of an hour, a buzz was heard in the distance, and then a "shout that tore heaven's concave." This was a sufficient announcement of the long-expected guests; and in less than a minute, four carriages, filled with them and their party, preceded by a troop of horse, dashed up the street with the utmost rapidity. The first carriage stopped, and the Duchess of Oldenburg, and her brother the Emperor of Russia, alighted. The people were enthusiastic in their buzzes. The next carriage contained the King of Prussia, who was received with similar demonstrations of regard. The two last carriages conveyed some ladies and gentlemen, whose names we could not learn. The party soon after sat down to dinner; and perhaps a more magnificent spectacle was never presented to the eye in so small a space. At the top of the table sat the Duke of York in the chair (the Prince Regent, by some cause, being prevented from attending), the Emperor of Russia on his left hand, and the King of Prussia on his right, distinguished by their various Orders, but exciting a still stronger interest by reflection on their station, their conduct, and the stupendous train of events which has ultimately brought them to the British capital. Next to the Emperor sat the Duchess of Oldenburg; the rest of the table was filled with princes, ministers, and ambassadors, all in the most splendid dresses, and chiefly military. If you cast your eye down the hall, you saw almost every foreigner who had signalized himself in the late glorious transactions, together with the most eminent of our own judges, generals, and public men. Besides the dignity of the moral association, the eye was almost entranced by the picturesque beauty of the various colours presented to it. Green, blue, scarlet, white, were dispersed throughout the room, and strove with each other for the mastery in effect. The dinner, though it had suffered from waiting, was sumptuous, and principally served on plate.

The dinner being ended, the Duke of York gave as the first toast, "The King:" this was followed by great applause, and the visitors seemed much amused at the hearty mode

with which the English receive their toasts. "The Emperor of Russia," was the next toast; the applause was prodigious: he rose and bowed,—and his sister, the Duchess, rose and bowed at the same time. It was difficult to say which was most delighted. "The King of Prussia," was next given as a toast, and the company hailed it with equal congratulations. He bowed in return. "The Prince Regent," and "The Emperor of Austria," then followed successively, and the same marks of approbation were bestowed upon each. Among the remaining toasts were these which follow:—"The brave Generals of the Allies who distinguished themselves during the late glorious war,"—"The Duke of Wellington and the Army,"—"Prosperity to the City of London,"—"The Duke of York,"—"Lord Castlereagh, and thanks to him for his exertions in concluding a safe and honourable peace."

Lord Castlereagh rose and returned thanks for the honour done him in coupling his name with such a transaction. His Lordship ascribed the chief merit of the peace as resulting from the valour of the allies. He in consequence begged leave to propose as a toast,—"The Allied Sovereigns and their brave Generals." This was drank with great applause.

The health of "The Duchess of Oldenburg" followed; and it being now about eleven o'clock, the illustrious visitors withdrew; leaving their hosts highly delighted with their affability and condescension.

This, indeed, and similar occurrences, are not to be considered as mere festive parties; they are, when connected with their causes and consequences, political events of no small moment, the memory of which will remain as long as the present generation exists; and the record of them will form a part of the history of the nations of Europe which the Sovereigns respectively are born to govern.

The Allied Sovereigns' Visit to Covent-garden Theatre.

MR. TAYLOR's benefit was announced for this day; but the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia having announced their intention of visiting the theatre, the public were informed, that in consequence of this, Mr. Taylor's night was postponed to Monday. This resolved upon, the managers, to show their respect for the Russian and Prussian Sovereigns, changed the performances. It was something of an Irish compliment, to substitute other pieces for those

which, when the Monarchs named Friday, it was probably their wish to see.

It was not till about a quarter before twelve that their Majesties arrived. They were received in the usual way, and they acknowledged the fond greetings of the multitude with all their accustomed condescension. They entered between the acts of "*Sadak and Kalasrade.*" "*God Save the King*" was sung, and "*The Grand Alliance*" was performed. The compliments paid to the Russian and Prussian Monarchs in this piece were loudly applauded. When it ended, their Majesties, thinking the performances were over, rose to depart. Undeceived in this, they resumed their seats, and saw the last act of "*Sadak and Kalasrade.*" The decorations of the boxes which they occupied were similar to those of Drury-lane, but less splendid. Their Majesties, as on the preceding night, were dressed in scarlet uniforms, and were attended by Lords Liverpool and Castlereagh, and other persons of distinction. Both at Drury-lane and Covent-garden, they were accommodated with play-bills printed on white satin. They quitted the house amidst the acclamations of the audience, which was uncommonly numerous. The performances did not close till one o'clock this morning.

Saturday, June 18.—In the morning the King of Prussia and the Prussian Princes visited the Park.—The Emperor of all the Russias, the King of Prussia, the Princes of Prussia, the Prince Regent, the Duchess of Oldenburg, Prince Blucher, &c. went in state to Guildhall to a grand dinner given by the Corporation of London. At night, after returning from Guildhall, the Emperor and Duchess of Oldenburg proceeded to Lord Cathcart's, whence the Emperor went to the Duke of Devonshire's.

THE CIVIC FETE.

AT an early hour the streets leading from the Pulteney Hotel to Guildhall assumed a most interesting appearance. Every person in town was anxious to see the royal visitors go to Guildhall to dine with the Corporation of London, pursuant to invitation. The windows were consequently decorated with beautiful females, and almost every house displayed a flag, or some device calculated to give *éclat* to the expected procession. The military lined the streets, and

kept admirable order. About four o'clock the Prince Regent, who had previously visited the Emperor at the Pulteney Hotel, proceeded in the following order:—

Horse Guards.

State carriage and six bays, with the Duke of Montrose as Master of the Horse.

Guards.

Carriage and six black horses, occupied by the Regent's Officers of State.

Six or seven royal carriages, with the Suite of the King of Prussia, Foreign Noblemen, Officers, &c.

A detachment of the Hussar Cavalry.

Officers of the Yeomen.

One hundred Yeomen of the Guard (or Beef-eaters) in their ancient costume, with halberts on the left shoulder.

Kings at Arms.

Officers of the Heralds' College.

Six Heralds in their tabards.

The Prince Regent, in the state carriage he rides in when he opens Parliament, drawn by eight beautiful cream-coloured horses, with scarlet ribbons, &c.

The King of Prussia sat on the right of the Prince,

In the fore seat sat the Prince of Orange and the Prince Royal of Prussia.

Guards.

Ten private carriages filled with Nobility, among whom was Marshal Blucher. A strong detachment of the Greys closed the cavalcade.

At half past four o'clock the Prince was followed by the Emperor in the following order:—

Horse Guards.

The Prince Regent's state chariot and six white Hanoverian horses, decorated with blue ribbands—The Emperor of Russia, dressed in scarlet and gold, occupied the same with his illustrious sister, the Archduchess of Oldenburg—his Majesty was cheered in the loudest manner by the spectators, which he returned by bowing uncovered.

Guards.

A royal carriage, with two Russian Princesses, and many private carriages. The 9th regiment of cavalry, and the Scots Greys, brought up the rear. The cavalcades proceeded to Temple-bar, where the Prince and his illustrious friends were received by the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London with proper respect. The keys of the

City were offered, according to custom, to the Prince Regent, who politely returned them to the Lord Mayor, &c. On their arrival at the hall, they found a most sumptuous banquet prepared with all the charms that taste, abundance, and liberality can produce. The tables were laid out in the most exquisite style, with devices complimentary to the Allied Sovereigns and their arms. The royal and distinguished guests were conducted to a raised platform on the hustings, and seated at a table exclusively their own. The walls were hung with rich draperies, flowers, panorama, heraldic ornaments, flags, trophies, &c. &c. The illumination was grand in the extreme. The gallery, recently built for the accommodation of spectators, extended all round the hall. By an excellent arrangement, every person had an equal opportunity of viewing the royal personages and this most magnificent feast, which cost the City, on a moderate computation, 16,000*l.*

In addition to the persons already mentioned, there were present—Lords Hill, Beresford, Limbermere, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquises Wellesley, Huntley, Stafford, Lansdowne, Lords Holland, Cathcart, Castlereagh and Lady, Earl Cholmondeley and Countess, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Orleans, the Princes of Saxe-Cobourg, Mecklenburg, and Wirtemberg, the Foreign Ministers, the Prince Regent's Ministers, the Judges, the Attorney and Solicitor General, Mr. Adam, Sir S. Romilly, Sir A. Piggot, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Coke, Mr. Canning, &c. &c.

The feast, on the whole, conveyed to our foreign visitors a most striking view of City opulence. The citizens have long been famous for their treats to foreign potentates, but on no previous occasion have they excelled this entertainment.

About nine o'clock the Emperor, the King of Prussia, the Prince and suite, left the City, highly delighted with the hospitality they experienced. The royal personages afterwards went to the Opera.

This was the first royal state procession to Guildhall since the visit of their present Majesties shortly after their coronation; and it was truly a state procession. In magnificence it exceeded those of his Majesty to St. Paul's on his recovery, or on the day of thanksgiving for the naval victories in the war terminated by the peace of Amiens. The Lord Mayor and the sheriffs in their state carriages, and the aldermen and City officers, had stationed themselves east of Temple-bar, previous to the arrival of the procession; on the ap-

proach of which they alighted and mounted chargers decorated with crimson belonging to the officers of the horse guards. The first part of the cavalcade having advanced, the Prince Regent's carriage drew up, and the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, received his Royal Highness with the usual ceremony. After a short conference, the City officers took the head of the procession, which moved in the following order:—A troop of the 10th light dragoons, trumpeters and kettle-drums—the Lord Mayor's state coach, in which was his Lordship's chaplain alone—the carriages of the aldermen, empty—a party of military—the knights-marshalmen—the City marshalmen, two and two—twenty of the aldermen, two and two on horseback, and dressed in their state robes—two horse guards—the town-crier bearing the mace—the Lord Mayor in his state robes, mounted on a beautiful charger, uncovered and bearing the sword of state—the state carriage of the Prince Regent, in which were his Royal Highness and the King of Prussia, followed by a detachment of cavalry, after which came the carriages of several of his Royal Highness's ministers. His Royal Highness reached Guildhall about half past five o'clock, where he was received by the Lord Mayor, and conducted through a line, formed by the aldermen and common-councilmen, to the drawing-room, (the common-council chamber), where his Royal Highness remained in conversation with his royal brothers and the other illustrious persons. About half past four o'clock his Majesty the Emperor of Russia quitted the Pulteney Hotel, accompanied by his sister, the Duchess of Oldenburg, in the Regent's state chariot, drawn by six fine Hanoverian horses, and attended by his usual guard. His Imperial Majesty's suite occupied four other carriages. His Majesty arrived at Guildhall about a quarter of an hour after the Prince Regent. As soon as his Majesty's approach was announced, the Lord Mayor went to receive him and his illustrious sister, and conducted them in the same manner, and with the same marks of respect, as had been shewn to the Prince Regent, to the drawing-room, where he was received and welcomed by his Royal Highness. The illustrious personages continued for some time in the drawing-room; and about seven o'clock, it being announced that dinner was ready, they were conducted to the hall by the Lord Mayor, the music striking up “The Roast Beef of Old England;” and after parading round the hall, took their seats under the canopy of state, amidst the shouts and acclamations of the company assembled, and the waving of

handkerchiefs and plaudits of the ladies in the galleries. On the right of the Prince Regent was seated the Emperor, and next to him the Duke of York; the rest of the Royal Dukes were seated at the table of the hustings. On the left of the Prince Regent sat his Prussian Majesty, and next to him the Duchess of Oldenburg, having her son upon her left. Lord Yarmouth stood behind the chair of the Emperor, attended by three of the Regent's servants, dressed in their state liveries and velvet caps. The Lord Mayor, in the first instance, placed himself behind the chair of the Prince Regent. At the table next to the hustings were seated, Marshal Blucher, Platoff, the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Judges, Nobility, &c. The gallant Prussian veteran no sooner was seated, than his eyes were directed to the galleries.

The health of the Prince Regent was proposed by the Lord Mayor, and drank with general acclamations. The Prince gave "The Lord Mayor and Corporation, and thanks to them for our kind reception."

The toasts which followed were—The Queen and Family—The Emperor of all the Russias—The King of Prussia—The Emperor of Austria—The Duchess of Oldenburg—The King of France—Ferdinand the Seventh, of Spain—The Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands—The Hereditary Prince of Orange—All the Heroes who have served England by sea and land—All the Generals of the Allied Armies.

The songs given between the toasts were, "Rule Britannia," "Hail Star of Brunswick," "To Arms, to Arms," &c.

The procession returned from the City in the same order as it went; the marshal's men and all the attendants, except the coachmen and postillions, with flambeaux in their hands, which gave it a novel and brilliant appearance. It arrived at St. James's Palace at ten minutes before twelve o'clock. The King of Prussia was lighted through the ball-room, the gallery, and Cumberland House, with wax lights, to Clarence House. The Prince Regent was lighted in the same manner to his private carriage in the garden.

The Emperor of Russia and the Grand Duchess went in the state carriage, after returning from the City, to visit Viscount Cathcart.

Civic Entertainment at Guildhall.

IT is already known to our readers that the Corporation of London had determined to give an entertainment to the Prince Regent, their Imperial and Royal Majesties, and the illustrious statesmen and warriors in their respective suites, becoming the first city in the world, and according with the rank and fame of their visitors. This magnificent entertainment, which had excited much interest, took place this day.

The Prince Regent having notified his intention of proceeding in state from Carlton House to Guildhall, the line of streets between these buildings was thronged at an early hour. The shops, the windows, and roofs of the houses, were filled with spectators. Single seats were engaged at from five shillings to one guinea per head; and windows in particular situations were disposed of so high as from 20 to 30 guineas each.

About two o'clock the streets east of Temple-bar were lined on both sides with nearly 5000 troops—regulars, militia, and volunteers, aided by detachments of cavalry.

At four o'clock the cavalcade departed from Carlton House in the following order:—

The 11th dragoons. Seven of the Prince Regent's carriages, in which were the officers of his household and foreign officers of distinction. The state carriages of the Prince of Orange, Duke of Gloucester, Duke of Cambridge, and Duke of Kent, each drawn by six horses. These illustrious individuals were accompanied by several of the foreign Princes. The state carriage of the Duke of York, who was accompanied by the two Princes of Prussia. The Speaker of the House of Commons in his state carriage. Between each of these carriages were sections of the Oxford Blues. Then came the carriages of his Royal Highness's Ministers, including those of the Earl of Liverpool, Viscount Sidmouth, Lord Melville, Earl Bathurst, Mr. Vansittart, &c. &c. These were followed by two troops of the horse guards in new uniforms. His Majesty's heralds in their official costume, twelve marshals with their staves, the whole of the King's yeomen in their state uniforms and carrying their halberts. The Prince's carriage of state, in which were his Royal Highness, the King of Prussia, and two foreign Princes. The carriage was drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, and was followed by the remainder of the horse guards; after which came a vast number of other carriages, containing foreigners of distinction, the Marquis of Wellesley, Lord and Lady Castlereagh, Prince de Wagstadt (Blucher), Count

Platoff, Lords Hill and Beresford, and a long list of persons of distinction.

The Lord Mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, and City officers, had previously arrived at Temple-bar in their state carriages, and on the approach of the procession they mounted horses, which were decorated for the occasion with crimson ribbons. The first part of the cavalcade having advanced, the carriage of the Prince Regent drew up, when the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs advanced; and after a short conference, they took the lead of his Royal Highness's carriage, in the following order:—A number of sheriff's officers—the City marshal—the Lord Mayor's footmen—the band of the London militia, playing “God save the King”—20 aldermen in their robes, bare headed—the town-crier bearing the City mace, and the sword-bearer—the Lord Mayor, also bare-headed, and carrying the sword of state. He was dressed in a rich velvet robe, and was followed immediately by the carriage of the Prince Regent. In this order the procession proceeded to Guildhall, cheered as it went by the spectators in the houses and streets.

Upon approaching Guildhall, the first object of notice was a temporary passage which had been erected from the principal door of the hall, half way across Guildhall-yard. This passage was lined with green cloth, and the flooring covered with matting; it was illuminated by a profusion of lamps, and led to the porch of the hall, which was also lined with green cloth and converted into a temporary arbour, in which was displayed the most costly flowering shrubs and evergreens, arranged upon shelves and ornamented with moss. This arbour extended into the hall, and being illuminated with variegated lamps, had the most enchanting effect. Thus conducted into the hall, a scene of dazzling splendour burst upon the sight. The whole of this Gothic pile exhibited a profusion of rich and brilliant cut-glass lustres with some thousands of wax lights, which were suspended from the cieling. The table for the Prince Regent and his royal visitors was raised four steps above the floor of the hall. Over the centre was a canopy extending in front, ornamented with the Prince's feathers and the Russian and Prussian eagles. It was a single table, reaching nearly the width and length of the hustings. It was served entirely with gold and silver plate. On each side of the canopy were three large mirrors, which reflected the whole of the company. Three beautiful lustres of cut glass were suspended from the lofty cieling. The east window was decorated with a transparency of the King's arms, finely illu-

minated. The monuments of Lord Chatham, and that of his son, William Pitt, on the opposite side, were left entirely open for the contemplation of the illustrious visitors. The floor of the hall was filled, but not crowded as on ordinary occasions, with dinner tables, and on each side a gallery was raised, and the pillars which support it formed large recesses for tables. The gallery was nearly 20 feet in depth, so as to contain four seats, and, where the windows admitted, a fifth, and extended on both sides of the hall to the west window, where it was enlarged so as to afford eight seats. The common councilmen dined on tables laid in the recesses. Below the gallery, and next to the two monuments, were two boxes facing each other, and extending with circular fronts, designed as orchestras, and in which were placed Messrs. Bellamy, Goss, Leete, Taylor, and other celebrated glee-singers. A music-gallery was raised over the clock, which was hid from view. The two giants were newly painted, and little more of them than their busts, hands, and staves appeared. From the noble gallery already described, folding doors were opened over the kitchen and over the comptroller's house, for every accommodation. This gallery was appropriated solely to the ladies. The whole of the walls and galleries were covered with cloth of crimson, plaited in folds, and forming a circular drapery over each of the recesses. Lustres were pendant from all parts, intermingled with banners of the arms of companies and of opulent citizens. The rise of a few of the steps to the King's Bench Court led to a splendid room, also lined with crimson cloth, and a volant figure of Fame, in transparency, an olive branch encircling her trumpet.

As the illustrious characters who preceded the Prince Regent arrived, they were conducted to the council chamber through the whole body of the common council and aldermen who had not joined in the procession, and who were all dressed in their gowns and robes. The Emperor of Russia and the Duchess of Oldenburgh alighted at half past five. They were followed by a vast number of British and foreign officers. The procession was one of the grandest spectacles ever witnessed in this country.

The dinner was announced at seven o'clock, when his Royal Highness the Prince Regent led the Duchess of Oldenburgh forth, and was followed by the Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, and the other distinguished visitors, who took their places in the order we have already described, and after grace had been said, proceeded to enjoy the banquet which was prepared for their entertainment, and which consisted of every

delicacy the season or the influence of money could procure. When the whole of this truly magnificent assemblage was seated, the *coup-d'œil* was most brilliant, and of a nature so imposing, that it would be impossible to describe it in adequate terms. The evening was spent in the greatest harmony.

Copy of Home District Orders.

Assistant-Adjutant-General's Office,

June 18, 1814.

LIEUTENANT-General Disney will post the brigade of guards and such part of the volunteer corps, under the inspection of Lieutenant-Colonel Harnage, as may be allotted to his command.

Lieutenant-General Disney's brigade will be posted from St. James's Palace to Northumberland House, a distance of about 950 yards.

Major-General Bolton will have the command of the cavalry to be posted between St. James's Palace and Temple-bar.

A detachment of cavalry to be posted at Cleveland-row, near St. James's Palace-gate.

Another detachment of cavalry to be posted at the bottom of the Haymarket ;

Another detachment at Charing-cross ;

Another detachment at Somerset House ;

Another detachment at St. Clement's Church ;

Another detachment at Temple-bar.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harnage will post such part of his brigade as may occupy the distance from Northumberland House to Exeter 'Change, about 800 yards.

Major-General Carey will have attached to his brigade, the King's own Stafford Regiment of Militia, and the remainder of the volunteer corps that are under the inspection of Lieutenant-Colonel Harnage. The King's own Stafford will be posted with their right to Temple-bar. Major-General Carey's brigade will occupy the distance from Exeter 'Change to Temple-bar, about 800 yards.

The infantry will be posted two deep ; the front rank of each corps will occupy one side of the street, and the rear rank the other.

All the troops will remain steady at their posts after they are planted in the streets they are to occupy, at *ordered arms* ; as soon as the procession passes each corps, it will *shoulder* and *present arms* ; the officers to salute and the colours to drop.

All carriages to be kept out of the streets after three o'clock.

All the streets leading to the Strand, Charing-cross, and Pall-mall, to be blockaded.

Return of the General Officers and of the Corps who were employed on Saturday, the 18th of June, 1814, on the occasion of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, going in Procession from St. James's Palace to Guildhall.

Lieut.-Gen. SIR C. GREEN, commanding the London District.

General Officers.	Stations.	Corps.	Offi- cers.	Non-C. Offrs. & Men.	Horses.
Gen. Earl Cathcart commanding the Household Tps.	Escorting the Regent and the Royal Car- riages.	1st Life Guards - 2nd - Royal Horse Guards - Advanced Guard. 7th Light Dragoons - 2nd Dragoons - 9th Light Dragoons - London Lt. Horse Volunteers Westminster Cavalry - Surrey Yeomanry - 2nd Dragoon Guards - 11th Light Dragoons - Loudon Volunteer Cavalry -	5 11 11 4 27 7 23 7 14 22 29 9	104 97 131 81 580 120 104 30 140 407 314 55	104 97 131 81 580 120 127 30 140 407 314 62
M. Gens. Bolton and Rebow.	From St. James's Palace to Northumb.H. and From Northumber- land House to Temple Bar.	CAVALRY -	169	2163	2193
Lt. Gen. Acland and M. Gen. Anson.	From Temple Bar to Guildhall.				
Lt. Gen. Disney	From St. James's Palace to Northumber- land House	1st Foot Guards, 2nd Battalion Coldstream - 3rd - Stafford Militia - Custom-House Regiment - St. James's - Queen's Regiment - 1st St. George's - Royal Westminster - Clerkenwell - Duke of G.'s Sharp-Shooters - Loyal North Britons - Princess Charlotte's - Loyal Britons - St. Giles's, St. George's - St. Margaret's, St. John's - St. Pancras - Mary-le-bone - British Artificers - Lambeth - Gray's Inn Ride - 1st Surrey Rifle - St. Andrews, St. George - Duke of G.'s Light Battalion - Aberdeen Militia - 1st Tower Hamlets - 2nd Ditto - East London - West London - East India Regiment { 1st - 2nd - 3rd - Whitechapel - Bethnal Green - Ratcliffe - Mile-End - 11th London - Artillery Company - East India Artillery - St. George's -	13 21 18 33 22 30 18 23 20 26 9 6 12 13 9 13 12 13 8 3 4 16 6 22 20 20 26 28 35 30 31 22 14 12 7 12 37 4 11	318 365 345 729 403 200 242 341 148 198 75 130 300 124 116 147 142 233 161 79 49 79 122 81 497 298 365 330 370 471 469 464 320 242 100 92 174 147 75 159	
M. Gen. Carey	From Northumber- land House to Temple Bar	INFANTRY -	695	9700	
Lt. Gen. Acland, Lt. Gen. Campbell	From Temple Bar to Guildhall.	TOTAL -	864	11863	2193

(Signed)

CHARLES GREEN, Lt.-Gen.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE GRAND CITY FESTIVAL

SATURDAY being the day appointed for the so much talked of City festival taking place, early in the morning the whole line from Charing-cross to Guildhall presented nothing but a scene of busy preparation. Soon after day-break, the street from Temple-bar to Guildhall was covered with a thick coat of gravel, and, by order of the committee of management, bars were placed across all the streets leading into Fleet-street, Ludgate-street, Cheapside, and King-street, and no carriage allowed to pass them after three o'clock. These precautions were taken to prevent any interruption or confusion occurring in the progress of the carriages taking the company to Guildhall. The streets, for the whole extent of the procession, were lined by military, consisting of regulars and volunteers; and parties of the horse guards also paraded to keep the passage clear. The shops, the windows, and roofs of the houses, were filled with spectators. Single seats were engaged at from five shillings to one guinea per head; and windows in particular situations were disposed of so high as from 20 to 30 guineas each. There were nearly 13,000 troops under arms. Every window of every house was crowded with beautiful and elegantly dressed females at an early hour of the day, and the pavement was so thronged as to become perfectly impassable, more especially in the vicinity of Guildhall. Here, however, every possible precaution against danger, and to prevent confusion, had been adopted by the committee; and to an extent almost beyond expectation they succeeded. The carriages were allowed to drive up only in a single line, and, having set down at the temporary entrance erected on this occasion, and which extended about 15 yards into Guildhall-yard, they immediatey drew off through Blackwell-hall-yard, and thus retired by the back streets.

The Interior of Guildhall.

The interior of Guildhall was, on this occasion, fitted up in a style of grandeur never equalled on any former occasion, and which was truly astonishing, when it is recollected how short a time the committee of management had to complete their preparations in. Nothing was omitted which could add to the splendour of the scene, or do honour to their illustrious visitors on this unprecedented occasion. As we have before observed, a temporary entrance was erected at the front door of Guildhall, extending several yards into the street; this entrance was covered on the sides and top with green cloth, and the flooring with fine matting, and it was lighted by a num-

ber of glass globes. Immediately preceding the entrance to the hall, namely, in the large porch, were placed a number of delicate foreign plants and flowers in full bloom, whose fragrant sweetness perfumed the air. These shrubs were raised one above another, and with them were intermingled a number of variegated lamps, the whole producing a most splendid effect. On entering the hall, the beholder was astonished with the magnificence which surrounded him. The entire of the walls were covered with beautiful crimson cloth. The body of the hall was surrounded with a gallery about eight feet wide, divided into compartments, appropriated to the accommodation of the ladies of the different wards. These, at an early hour of the day, were filled with ladies elegantly dressed, many of them of the highest rank and most resplendent beauty. At the upper end of the hall, the place occupied by the hustings, on a raised platform, was placed a table, designed for the Sovereigns, the Royal Dukes, and foreign Princes. In the centre of this table, facing the hall, was erected a magnificent canopy, formed of crimson velvet, richly ornamented with gold fringe tassels, &c. Beneath the canopy, and raised a few inches above the rest of the platform, were placed three superb chairs of state, above which, in the centre, appeared the Prince Regent's feather, and on each side the Russian and Prussian eagles, richly gilt. These chairs were, of course, appropriated for the Prince Regent and the two Monarchs. The table was decorated with an immense quantity of most superb plate; besides which, there were two side-boards, one at each extremity of the platform, loaded with massive services of plate. The table was further decorated with a vast number of small flags, richly ornamented, bearing the arms of the Prince Regent, the Emperors of Russia and Austria, the King of Prussia, and the other Princes. Opposite to this table, at the bottom of the hall, was a large and magnificent looking-glass. Down the centre of the hall were also placed three tables for the noblemen and others invited, the Aldermen, City Officers, and Common Councilmen. The galleries in which the ladies were accommodated, were built on arches, and the recesses thus formed were hung with beautiful tapestry lighted with rich-cut lustres, and occupied by circular tables. Over the steps leading to the King's Bench and Common Council Chamber, and still higher than the gallery in which the ladies were accommodated, was erected a small gallery, in which the band of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and the City bands, were placed; and in two small galleries, placed under the ladies' gallery, and nearly in a line with the Prince's table, were

the vocal performers, consisting of Messrs. Taylor, Leete, Vaughan, Niel, Bellamy, and the rest of the glee-corps. The entire floor of the hall was covered with fine matting, as were the floors of the King's Bench and passages leading to it, and to the Common Council Chamber. All exterior light was excluded from the hall, the windows being blocked up; and it was lighted with a number of wax-lights, placed in eight most superb cut-glass lustres, suspended from the roof along the centre of the hall; by similar lustres, suspended at equal distances above the ladies' gallery; and by a triple row of gold-coloured lamps carried all round the hall, along the cornice at the upper extremity of the pillars. From the upper part of the hall, also near the roof, were suspended the City and several companies' banners, new and elegantly painted. The two large painted windows at the upper and lower end of the hall, formed two beautiful transparencies, by means of strong lights placed behind them.

King's Bench.

From the grand entrance of the hall to the steps leading to the King's Bench, a passage was left. The Court of King's Bench was on this occasion converted into a retiring room for the company. It was hung with crimson cloth, lighted by rich lustres, and furnished with elegant sofas and chairs. At the upper end of the court, there was an elegant transparency formed of stained glass, representing our venerable Sovereign in his robes of state; on one side of him Britannia; on the other the figure of Plenty; above, in the centre, the figure of Peace with the olive-branch in her hand. In another part of the piece was a ship, surmounted with the name of our lamented Nelson, and in a corresponding situation, warlike trophies thrown together, over which appeared the name of Wellington. The whole was well worthy attention.

The Common Council Chamber.

This elegant room was, on this occasion, fitted up in a most magnificent style as a drawing-room for the reception of the Prince Regent and his illustrious friends. This room was hung, and the floor covered, with fine crimson cloth; all the seats were removed, and their places supplied by rich and costly chairs. At the upper end of the room a splendid throne was erected for the Prince Regent; the room and the avenues to it were illuminated with rich cut-glass chandeliers containing wax-lights.

* His Royal Highness reached Guildhall about half past five

* Here, and in some other places, the reader may perhaps notice a repetition of the same thing. We have, however, deemed it unadvisable to make partial alterations, lest the sense should be marred.

o'clock, where he was received by the Lord Mayor, and conducted through a line formed by the Aldermen and Common Councilmen, dressed in their robes, to the drawing-room, (the Common Council Chamber), where his Royal Highness remained in conversation with his royal brothers and the other illustrious persons.

About half past four o'clock his Majesty the Emperor of Russia quitted the Pulteney Hotel in his state coach, amidst the cheerings of the people, accompanied by his sister, the Duchess of Oldenburg, and attended by his usual guard. His Imperial Majesty's suite also attended him, and occupied four other carriages. His Majesty arrived at Guildhall about a quarter of an hour after the Prince Regent. As soon as his Majesty's approach was announced, the Lord Mayor went to receive him and his illustrious sister, and conducted them in the same manner, and with the same marks of respect, as had been shewn the Prince Regent, to the drawing-room. Here he was received and welcomed by his Royal Highness. These illustrious personages continued for some time in the drawing-room ; and about seven o'clock, it being announced that dinner was ready, they were conducted to the hall by the Lord Mayor, the music striking up "*The Roast Beef of Old England* ;" and after parading round the hall, took their seats under the canopy of state, amidst the shouts and acclamations of the company assembled, and the waving of handkerchiefs and plaudits of the ladies in the galleries. On the right of the Prince Regent was seated the Emperor, and next to him the Duke of York ; the rest of the Royal Dukes were seated at the table of the hustings. On the left of the Prince Regent sat his Prussian Majesty, and next to him the Duchess of Oldenburg, having her son upon her left. Lord Yarmouth stood behind the chair of the Emperor, attended by three of the Regent's servants, dressed in their state liveries and velvet caps. The Lord Mayor, in the first instance, placed himself behind the chair of the Prince Regent. At the table next to the hustings were seated Blucher, Platoff, several of the Nobility and Law Lords, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Lord Chancellor, &c. Blucher and Platoff were both equipped in blue uniforms, wearing "their blushing honours thick upon them." The gallant Prussian veteran no sooner was seated, than his eyes were directed to the galleries. He bowed to the ladies, and took off a bumper of wine, and in the course of the evening joined in a glass with Lord Castlereagh, the Lord Mayor, and several other persons of distinction. During the dinner the Prince Regent and the Emperor con-

versed much together, and the former explained the decorations of the hall, to which his Imperial Majesty paid the most minute attention. About nine o'clock *Non nobis Domine* was called for, and was performed in a superior style by the vocal corps. The first toast drank was that of *The King of England*, which was given by the Prince Regent. The greatest applause followed. *God save the King* was immediately after called for by the guests in general, but it was not sung at the moment.* Lord Castlereagh in particular appeared disappointed. The song was afterwards sung at the universal request of the company.

The health of the Prince Regent was proposed by the Lord Mayor, and drank with general acclamations. The Prince gave "*The Lord Mayor and Corporation, and thanks to them for our kind reception.*"

The following toasts were—*The Queen and Family*—*The Emperor of all the Russias*—*The King of Prussia*—*The Emperor of Austria*—*The Duchess of Oldenburg*—*The King of France*—*Ferdinand the Seventh of Spain*—*The Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands*—*Hereditary Prince of Orange*—All the Heroes who have served England by sea and land—All the Generals of the Allied Armies.

The songs given between the toasts were, "*Rule Britannia*," "*Hail Star of Brunswick*," "*To Arms, to Arms*," &c.

To speak of the dinner, it is almost needless to say that every delicacy, whether in or out of season, which money could procure, abounded. The wine was of the most choice and costly kinds, as was the dessert also. The cooks on this most important occasion were Messrs. Birch and Angel. The confectionary was furnished by Mr. Hoffman. The plate was the joint contribution of the different companies, the Lord Mayor, and individuals. The glass was furnished by Mr. Blades; the lustres by Nash and Co.; and the upholstery work was done by Mr. Phillips.

Whilst the Corporation and Committee of Management were thus studious of the arrangements for the comfort of those in the body of the hall, they were far from being forgetful of the fairer part of their guests, the ladies in the galleries. For their accommodation arrangements were made, and tables, containing refreshments of every kind, were set out in the houses of Mr. Comptroller and Mr. Town-Clerk, to which it

* It is believed that the Duchess of Oldenburg is not *partial* either to vocal or instrumental music—and her Imperial Highness dined at Guildhall on this memorable day!

was so arranged that they could retire at any time, and return to their situations in the hall without difficulty.

The only ladies who dined in Guildhall were, the Duchess of Oldenburg, the Countess of Lieveen, Lady Castlereagh, the Countess of Liverpool, and two Dowagers or Ladies of Honour to the Duchess. The music appeared to affect the sensibility of her Imperial Highness, and it ceased for a short time. Her Imperial Highness having recovered herself, the musicians resumed. "God save the King," "Rule Britannia," and "Hail Star of Brunswick," were played.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent joined most heartily in the choruses of "God save the King" and "Rule Britannia."

Upwards of fifty gentlemen of rank, who came in their carriages without being invited, had no means of gaining admission, consistent with the regulations laid down. So anxious however were they to obtain entrance, that they consented to perform the functions and assume the garb of waiters, by throwing napkins over their rich and costly habiliments.

After dinner the Prince Regent called for the Lord Mayor, and expressed his admiration at the very splendid manner in which he had been entertained. His Royal Highness was pleased to say that the dinner could not have been excelled. His Royal Highness then added, that as a testimony of his high satisfaction, he should order a patent to be prepared for the Lord Mayor, and that from henceforth his Lordship was created a Baronet.

About 800 ladies were present in the galleries. Many of them were of the highest rank, and distinguished for beauty. They were all most magnificently attired.

The total expense of this magnificent entertainment to the Imperial and Royal Visitors will, it is supposed, cost the Corporation of London 25,000*l.* sterling.

The Prince Regent, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, with their respective suites, departed from Guildhall about half past eleven o'clock. They reached Carlton Hoe about twelve. The streets were at that time thronged with people.

The following Officers of Arms attended at St. James's at three o'clock on Saturday, June 18, 1814, and preceded the Prince Regent in his state procession into the City.

Lancaster, York, Richmond, and Somerset Heralds.

Rouge-Croix and Rouge-Dragon Pursuivants.

On the arrival of the procession at the gate at Temple-bar it was received by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and

City Officers. The Lord Mayor presented to his Royal Highness the keys, &c. of the City: The Prince Regent returned them to the Lord Mayor, who thereupon took his place in the procession, and rode bare-headed before his Royal Highness, preceded by the Aldermen, also on horseback, two and two.

At the entrance into Guildhall, Garter and Norroy, Kings of Arms, and Windsor and Chester Heralds, together with Bluemantle Pursuivant of Arms, joined the other Officers of Arms, and conducted the Prince Regent about six o'clock into the drawing-room.

At about half-past seven o'clock his Royal Highness was conducted, with the Emperor of Russia on his right hand, into the hall up to the table appropriated to the royal party.

The Officers of Arms then retired to the New London Tavern to dinner, and about half-past nine returned to the hall.

In about an hour afterwards they conducted his Royal Highness and the rest of the royal party to the drawing-room; and after remaining an hour there they conducted his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, to their carriages.

The Duke of Devonshire's Grand Ball to the Allied Sovereigns, &c.

THE head of the noble houses of Cavendish and Burlington gave a magnificent ball and supper, in Piccadilly, on Saturday night. London may boast of having given a series of fetes in honour of the present peace, such, perhaps, as were never seen, in such rapid succession, at any former period, not even in Harry the Eighth's time. The spirited young nobleman above-named made ample preparations for the purpose of receiving his illustrious visitants; and they were such preparations as might be said to ravish the laurels from the brow of every preceding competitor; it was a rivalry which bore away the palm of victory. Although the notice was very short (only three days), such promptitude and judgment was displayed as challenged admiration. The mansion is certainly the first in town; added to which, it possesses advantages from its insulated situation, which are incomparably fine. The range of rooms, encircling the house, are of the most majestic proportions; and the whole enriched with such specimens of the arts, in carving and gilding, as are rarely seen. The company began to arrive at eleven o'clock; they entered the bower hall, an apartment of large dimensions, supported

by Ionic columns. Opposite to the portico there is a gallery leading into the lawn, through which the company saw a magnificent spectacle: it was a Roman temple, towering, at the distance of 400 feet, over the summit of the lofty trees; it was a representation of the celebrated triumphal arch erected by Constantine to conimemorate his triumphs. Here the most enthusiastic ardour was manifested by the artist to exalt, to the regions of immortality, the names of Alexander, Frederick William, and the Prince Regent; all appeared in letters of gold. Double festoons of variegated lamps, on the right and left, extended to the terrace-walk in the rear of the house: they thus formed altogether a semicircle of great beauty and magnitude. After some time passed in admiring these glittering objects, the visitants ascended the great staircase, and thence were conducted into—

First—The Back Drawing Room. This room was richly furnished with state sofas and *fauteuils*, of burnished gold, covered with superfine green cloth, margined with gold lace nearly a foot deep. In this room was hung the celebrated picture of St. John preaching in the Wilderness, valued at 10,000 guineas. *Second*—The Middle Drawing Room, *en suite* with the last. *Third*—The Great Hall, filled with portraits; among them Henry the Eighth, by Holbein, in full costume, and the only one extant. *Fourth*—A Temporary Room. This was formed at the top of the great flight of steps from the court-yard; it was appropriated for a conservatory, and filled with mirrors and choice exotics. *Fifth*—The Principal Drawing Room, highly furnished with mirrors, &c. *Sixth*—The late Duchess of Devonshire's Dressing Room. In this was a modern state bed of crimson damask, lined with pink satin. *Seventh*—The Duke's Dressing Room. *Eighth*—East Dressing Room. *Ninth*—The Grand Library. *Tenth*—The Small Library. *Eleventh*—The Great Dining Room. This apartment being selected for the royal banquet, it may not be amiss to describe its leading contents. At the upper end a magnificent sideboard appeared, with tiers, on which were placed three salvers of pure gold, measuring 30 inches across; and beneath them a pair of antique flaggons, weighing each 330 ounces, richly chased after the style of sculpture in the reign of the Henries. Added to these there were splendid and massive urns, cups, vases, &c. of gold. Opposite to these glorious objects was placed another sideboard, *en suite*; it having fac-similes in flaggons and salvers. Many of these precious specimens are executed in such a way as to baffle all the skill, the implements, and the industry of modern sculp-

tors. All these matchless articles were bequeathed to the Earls of Devonshire and Burlington many centuries ago. The supper-table likewise was truly grand. In the centre was placed a stately *epergne* of silver, decorated with flowers; and in frosted silver, several noble candelabras. All the rooms (here-tofore described), except the great hall, were devoted to the supper-tables. Every room was lighted up solely with wax, placed in chandeliers, &c. of great beauty.

Dancing commenced at midnight with waltzes, in the great hall. A violent ringing, communicated from the porter's lodge, at the entrance gates, announced the approach of one of the crowned heads; it was the King of Prussia. Lords G. Cavendish, Morpeth, and Leveson Gower, attended, each with two candles in silver candlesticks. This was at half past twelve. His Majesty was followed by his brother and sons; the Princes of Wirtemberg, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Cobourg, and Metternich. The noble host had not then arrived from the City dinner. The Duke came in just in time to conduct the Prince Regent to the foot of the stairs. About half past one, a degree of impatience was manifested, within and without doors, for the appearance of the principal guest; but to the great mortification of all, at half-past one, Count Lieven arrived, with a message from the Emperor, stating that his Grace must excuse him; say to him, added the gallant Monarch, "*Volo, non vado.*" The company adjourned to the supper-rooms at half past two o'clock. The banquet was in unison with every other part of the entertainment; it consisted of the rarest viands and the most delicious wines. The young Prussian Princes attracted every eye; they were dressed in blue uniforms, and conversed in French with almost every body, in a dignified style, at the same time simple, graceful, and correct.

— *Sunday, June 19.*

THE Emperor, the King and Princes of Prussia, the Prince Regent, Duchess of Oldenburg, &c. breakfasted with the Duke of Devonshire. The Emperor Alexander and his sister went, at ten o'clock, to the Russian private chapel in Welbeck-street. Afterwards they proceeded to the meeting of the Society of Friends, in Peter's Court, St. Martin's-lane. At three o'clock the Emperor and Grand Duchess visited the Princess Charlotte, and afterwards the Duke of Devonshire, at Chiswick. In the morning the King of Prussia went to St. George's Church, Hanover-square. In the afternoon he dined with the Duchess of York at Oatlands. In the evening the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the Duchess of Olden-

burg, &c. met the Queen at Carlton House, where there was a grand party.

This morning, soon after ten o'clock, the Emperor of Russia and the Duchess of Oldenburg went from the Pulteney Hotel to the Russian private chapel in Welbeck-street. From thence they proceeded, at half past eleven, to the meeting of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, in Peter's-court, St. Martin's-lane, where they remained about an hour, and then returned to the Pulteney Hotel, when the Emperor gave audiences to two American gentlemen in full court dresses, Sir William Paxton, several bankers, General Dumourier, the Right Honourable Warren Hastings, &c. About three o'clock the Emperor and Grand Duchess proceeded from Pulteney Hotel to Warwick House on a visit to the Princess Charlotte, and remained with her Royal Highness about half an hour. From thence they went to Chiswick, on a visit to the Duke of Devonshire, and returned to Pulteney Hotel at seven o'clock.

The King of Prussia, attended by Lord Charles Bentinck, went to St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The Princes of Prussia went to the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace. At half past two o'clock, his Majesty left Clarence House for Sion House, Brentford, to meet Earl Percy, at the seat of his father, the Duke of Northumberland. From thence his Majesty proceeded to Oatlands, to dine with the Duchess of York.

At night, about ten o'clock, the Emperor of Russia and the Grand Duchess went to Carlton House, to meet her Majesty and a numerous dress party.

Monday, June 20.

THE Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia, the Prince Regent, Prince Blucher, Platoff, &c. were present at a grand review in Hyde-park.

The Emperor, the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, the King of Prussia, &c. waited on the Queen at a court held by her Majesty at her palace.

The Emperor, the King, and the Grand Duchess visited both houses of Parliament, and in the Lords witnessed the ceremony by which the royal assent is given by commission to bills. The Emperor, his sister, and the Countess Lieven, sat for about an hour in the gallery of the House of Commons. The King of Prussia sat under the bar.

In the evening the same illustrious personages visited the Duke of Cambridge, who gave a grand dress party.

At night the same illustrious personages, the Prince Regent, and most of the foreigners of distinction in London, went to a magnificent fete at Burlington House, given in honour of the royal strangers by the gentlemen of White's Club.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE GRAND REVIEW IN HYDE-PARK.

This day, at an early hour, persons of every description were making preparations to go to Hyde-park, for the purpose of gratifying their curiosity, not only in seeing the royal visitors, the Prince, &c. but also for the purpose of seeing almost the whole of the military of London and its environs. At nine o'clock the different corps were on the ground, in a state of well-managed discipline, and the entire of Hyde-park, from Tyburn to Hyde-park-gate was covered with soldiers, equipped in their best regimentals. They appeared for a considerable time in a state of confusion, in consequence of the spectators multiplying so rapidly, and intermixing themselves with the different corps; orders were, however, soon issued for the total expulsion of the populace beyond the boundaries necessary to be preserved for the performance of their evolutions.

Soon after eleven, the Prince Regent mounted his charger, and, attended by a magnificent staff, proceeded to the garden gates of St James's Palace, where the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia were in waiting to join the royal party. They then proceeded to Hyde-park, the Prince Regent in the centre, the Emperor on his left, and the King of Prussia on his right. The young Prussian Princes followed, with Marshal Blucher and other distinguished persons. The Duke of York had preceded them above an hour. Platoff also had ridden along the Park, with his escort of Cossacks, and met the cayalcade at Hyde-park-corner.

Their entrance was announced by a royal salute of artillery. The multitude was immense, and the acclamations with which his Royal Highness and his august companions were cheered, were vivid and long continued.

The different lines were soon arranged, and the royal party passed, while they preserved the greatest order and decorum, and the bands played "*God save the King.*" After this the numerous regiments passed in review order, and then fired a *feu-de-joie*.

The illustrious visitors were pleased to express the greatest satisfaction at their discipline; and about half past three

the different corps marched from the ground, highly gratified with the honour paid them by the great generals.

THE following was the arrangement, as made public, for the grand review which took place in Hyde-park on Monday, the 20th of June, 1814.

Order of March.

1. Detachment of Life Guards, preceded by an Officer of the Quarter-Master-General's department.
2. The King's led horses.
3. Aides-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief.
4. Aides-de-Camp to the King.
5. Deputy-Adjutant-General, Deputy-Quarter-Master-General, and King's Equerries not in waiting.
6. Adjutant-General, Quarter-Master-General.
7. Commander-in-Chief.
8. Princes of the Blood.
9. The Sovereign.
10. Gold Stick in waiting, and Master of the Horse, if present.
11. King's Equerry in waiting.
12. General Officers on the staff in successive order, according to rank and seniority, followed by such other General Officers, not upon the staff, as may be present. Foreign General Officers and their Equerries, and attendants upon foreign Princes.
13. Assistant-Adjutant-General, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, and Deputy-Assistants.
14. Aides-de-Camp and Majors of Brigade, and General Officers on the staff.
15. Royal carriages.
16. Detachments of Cavalry.

By order of
THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Order of the Review in Hyde-park on Monday, the 20th of June, 1814.

THE corps to be reviewed will assemble in the Park, and stand in close columns of troops and companies, right in front, at eight o'clock in the morning.

The royal artillery and cavalry (including the volunteer cavalry) will assemble on Buckden-hill, their front to the east;—the regular infantry and militia in front of the north wall of the Park;—the corps of volunteers, in front of the

east wall of the Park, from whence they will be conducted into their respective positions in line by officers of the quarter-master-general's department. There will be small intervals between the corps, which must be formed with close files, according to his Majesty's regulations.

Such corps as have guns will be allowed sufficient ground for them on the right of each.

From this situation the general line will be formed by deploying to the left; which being effected, the ranks will be opened, and the officers and music will be advanced in front.

On the firing of the first signal gun, to notify the approach of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and of their Imperial and Royal Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, the whole will stand shouldered in perfect order, and the guns of the royal artillery and those of the honourable artillery company will immediately fire each a royal salute of 21 guns.

When his Royal Highness and their Majesties arrive at a given central point, in front of the line, a second cannon will fire, and the whole line, as much at the same instant as possible (each corps by command of its commanding officer) will present arms, officers will salute, the drums will beat, and the music will play "God save the King" once over.

At the third cannon, the corps will in like manner shoulder by word of command, support arms, and remain steady.

His Royal Highness and their Majesties will proceed to the right of the line, and pass along the front to the left. As they arrive near the right of each corps, each will be successively ordered to carry arms, and remain steady; officers are not to salute, nor are the colours to be dropped. The drums will beat, and the music play, while his Royal Highness and their Majesties are passing along the front, particularly of the corps which they are passing. The corps, previous to the approach of his Royal Highness and of their Majesties, and after they have passed them, may stand with their arms ordered.

When his Royal Highness and their Majesties have passed along the line, they will return to the front.

At the fourth cannon, the whole will shoulder and load, each corps by command of its own commanding officer.

At the fifth cannon, a *feu-de-joie* will be fired, beginning by the royal artillery on the right, passing along the ranks of the line by files to the left; each corps after firing will load, and stand shouldered.

At the sixth cannon, the same firing and loading will be repeated.

At the seventh cannon, the same firing will be repeated, but no further loading is to take place: after this firing, firelocks will be half-cocked, pans shut, and arms shouldered, by order of the commanding officers of corps.

At the eighth cannon, three English cheers will be given, hats and hands waving in the air, drums beating, and music playing “God save the King.” The ranks will then be closed.

The line will then pass the Prince Regent and their Majesties, in open column of troops and companies or divisions, supposing each to be nearly 60 men, so that small corps will pass in one, two, or three divisions, according to their numbers, and the larger corps probably in their proper companies. For this purpose the right troop, company, or division of the line, will be ordered to advance a few paces, be wheeled to the left, and march in quick time close along the front of the line (being followed in open column by each troop, division, or company successively, as it comes to its turn) till it arrives at a certain point which will be duly marked, where it is necessary for it to wheel in order to pass—it then wheels to the right, and proceeds to within 100 yards of the Prince Regent and their Majesties—the part of the line that is now in column receives the word *halt*, and immediately on the word *march*, proceeds in ordinary time, dressing by the right, and passes the Prince Regent and their Majesties, ranks being opened and officers saluting—the rest of the line in the same manner follows in succession: and it is to be observed, that all that part of the line which is to the left of the point where the leading division wheeled to the right, remains in line till every division on its right is fairly entered into the passing open column—it is then commanded to wheel backwards on the left by companies, and march on in the general column.

Each company and half-squadron (on its march) will open its ranks at 50 paces from his Royal Highness and their Majesties, and again close them after passing, officers saluting, and colours and standards dropping as they pass.

Whatever music first passes his Royal Highness and their Majesties, will wheel out to the left, and remain playing until relieved by the next band, and so of the others.

When the line receives the Prince Regent and their Majesties, and when they pass along it, commanding officers will be on foot at the head of their corps: when the column

marches past his Royal Highness and their Majesties, commanding officers, field officers, and adjutants will be mounted.

After passing the Prince Regent and their Majesties, by at least 250 or 300 yards, the several corps may proceed directly to their quarters, and may diverge so as to pass through such gates of the Park as are most convenient for their purpose, all of them taking care to keep wide of the rear of the passing column. Such corps as choose to make a short halt in the Park, after passing and after breaking from the general column, will do it at such a distance from the point of passing, as not to interrupt or interfere with the movements of others that may be behind them and may wish to proceed. Great care must be taken to avoid or correct any stop near the Park-gates, or passages through the rails.

The commanding officers of every corps are desired to send to the Adjutant-General, this evening or early to-morrow morning, a field-return of their respective corps.

No carriages, except those of the royal family, will be admitted into Hyde-park, on this day, till the review is over, and the troops are clear of the Park.

The troops who are employed in keeping the ground on this occasion, are enjoined to perform their duty, and carry the orders they receive into execution with the utmost exactness; but at the same time to avoid, as much as possible, giving any offence to individuals.

By command of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief,

Horse Guards, June 18, 1814.

HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant-General.

General Orders.

No persons on horseback (except in naval or military uniform) are to be admitted into Hyde-park on Monday next, the 20th instant, until after the review is over, except the servants belonging to the royal suite.

The troops will enter the Park on Monday morning, as follows:—

Cavalry, . . . by Hyde-park-corner Gate.

Artillery, . . . Private gate near the Butts

Infantry, . . . Cumberland-gate and Stanhope-street Gate.

The brigade of royal artillery from Woolwich will arrive an hour sooner than the rest of the troops, and will be allowed to enter the Park by Hyde-park-corner Gate.

By command of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief,

Horse Guards, June 18, 1814.

HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant-General.

General Orders.

Horse Guards, June 18, 1814.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief will personally assume the command of the troops in Hyde-park on the 20th instant.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Green will command the line under his Royal Highness's orders.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Stewart will command the cavalry, with the exception of the household troops.

Major-Generals Bolton and Anson will be stationed with the troops on the west line, on Buckden-hill.

Lieutenant-General Disney and Major-General Carey, with the line on the north side of the Park.

Lieutenant-General Acland, Lieutenant-General H. J. Campbell, and Major-General Cumming, with those on the east line of the Park.

The 7th hussars will furnish the guard of honour.

The 9th light dragoons and the volunteer and yeomanry corps will keep the ground.

By command of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant-General.

Return of the Corps which were assembled in Hyde-park on Monday, the 20th June, 1814.

	Corps.	Off. cer.	Non-C. Offrs. & Priv.	Horses.	Remarks.
	1st Life Guards	5	104	104	
	2nd	11	97	97	
	Royal Horse Guards	11	131	131	
	2nd Dragoon Guards	22	407	407	
	2nd Dragoons	27	580	580	
	11th Light Dragoons	29	413	413	
	7th	4	81	81	
	9th	17	222	222	Kept the Ground.
Ed. Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief	London Light Horse Volunteers	24	99	123	
	London Cavalry	9	55	62	
	Surrey Yeomanry	14	148	144	
	Westminster Cavalry	7	30	30	
	Wandsworth Yeomanry	3	40	40	
	R ^t . Artillery	6	85	96	And six Guns.
	Foot Guards	8	86	59	And six Guns.
	1st Reg. 2d B.	21	649		
	2d Reg. 2d B.	21	390		
	3d Reg. 2d B.	19	378		
Lt. Gen. Sir C. Green, Bart. commanding the Line, under his Royal Highness.	Fermanagh Militia	12	301		Kept the Ground.
	Aberdeen	22	502		
	Stafford	39	625		
	1st Royal Tower Hamlets	21	301		
	Bud	24	383		
	Royal East London	25	379		
	West London	28	378		
Lt. Gen. Lord Stew- art, commanding the Cavalry.	East India Regiments	1st	36	475	
		2nd	50	482	
		3rd	34	476	
	Whitechapel	22	355		
	Bethnal Green	14	242		
	Limehouse	20	249		
	Bow	6	106		
	St. George's	12	158		
	Ratcliffe	12	111		
General Officers of Cavalry.	Mile-End	7	92		
	11th London	13	106		
	Honourable Artillery Company	37	167		And six Guns.
Major Gen. Bolton.	East-India Artillery	4	78		And four Guns.
Aason.	Custom-House Regiment	22	403		
	St. James's	30	200		
	Queen's Royal	18	212		
	1st St. George's	23	341		
	Royal Westminster	20	148		
	Clerkenwell	26	298		
General Officers of Infantry.	Duke of G.'s Sharp-Shooters	9	75		
	Loyal North Britons	6	130		
	Princess Charlotte's	12	303		
Lt. General Disney.	Loyal Britons	13	124		
Acland	St. Giles's, St. George's	9	116		
Campbell	St. Margaret's, St. John's	13	147		
M. General Carey.	St. Pancras	12	142		
	Mary-le-Bone	13	233		
	British Artificers	13	161		
	Lambeth	8	79		
	Gray's Inn Rife	5	49		
	1st Surrey Rife	4	79		
	St. Andrews, St. George's	16	122		
	Duke of G.'s Light Bataillon	6	81		
	TOTAL	947	13429	2589	

RECAPITULATION.

Corps.	Officers.	Non-Comm. Officers and Privates.	Horses.
Royal Artillery	9	171	155
Regular Cavalry	126	2035	2035
Volunteer Cavalry	57	372	399
Regular Infantry	61	1417	
Militia	171	2864	
Volunteer Infantry	523	6570	
TOTAL	947	13429	2589

(Signed)

CHARLES GREEN, Lieut. Gen. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Horse Guards, 21st June, 1814.

THE Commander-in-Chief has received the Prince Regent's commands to express to the troops of various descriptions, who were yesterday reviewed in Hyde-park, before their Imperial and Royal Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, the satisfaction his Royal Highness has derived from their appearance and conduct.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to direct, that his acknowledgments shall be most particularly expressed to the numerous corps of yeomanry and volunteers, which gave their attendance on this auspicious occasion; and his Royal Highness assures them, that it has been a source of great exultation to him, to have had such an opportunity of displaying before these Illustrious Allies of his Majesty, this most gratifying indication of that national feeling and patriotic exertion which have, during the long and eventful warfare in which we have been engaged, pervaded all parts of the Empire (but certainly in none have been more conspicuous than in the metropolis), and have, at length, through the blessing of Providence, conducted us to a safe and honourable peace.

The Commander-in-Chief avails himself most willingly of this opportunity of expressing the personal gratification he has felt in appearing before the Allied Sovereigns, and the distinguished commanders who have visited this country in their suites, at the head of the volunteer force of the me-

tropolis, to whom his Royal Highness is attached by the warmest regard, founded on a just sense of their merits, with which he has become deeply impressed by a long course of military intercourse and communication, which has given him numberless opportunities of witnessing the cheerfulness and zeal with which they have, on every occasion, when their services have been demanded, participated in all military duties with his Majesty's regular troops.

FREDERICK,
Commander-in-Chief.

ALTHOUGH the royal strangers could not make it convenient to dine with the Duke of Cambridge on this day, on account of their numerous other engagements, they went to the evening party. His Royal Highness entertained to dinner, at seven o'clock, the Queen, whom the Royal Duke received at the door with his pages, in their state uniform, and the servants in their state liveries. Colonel Duke, his Royal Highness's principal equerry, received the rest of the royal party, consisting of the Princesses Elizabeth and Mary, the Dukes of Kent and Gloucester, Princess Sophia of Gloucester, &c.

At nine o'clock his Royal Highness had a dress party to a concert, which was attended by the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the Duchess of Oldenburg, the Princes of Prussia, and other foreign princes and personages of distinction, the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, the Earl and Countess of Liverpool, and a numerous assemblage.

The Sovereigns and suites left the party, about half past eleven o'clock, for White's Club Fete. The Grand Duchess took an affectionate leave of the Queen, by twice saluting her, agreeably to foreign royal custom.

WHITE'S GRAND FETE.

FOR taste and spirit, for splendour and liberality, the managers of White's Fete deserve great praise. It is impossible for us to give more than a faint outline of the *spectacle* exhibited at Burlington House. It would require a very retentive memory, and very extraordinary powers, indeed, to do justice to the charming *coup-d'œil* which therein presented itself.

At half past ten o'clock all the arrangements of lighting, &c. were completed. Let the imagination form a picture of

the first exhibition; the court-yard illuminated on all sides by no less a number than 28,000 lamps, in the form of crowns, stars, plumes, and wreaths, with the word "Peace" in the centre, produced by victory, and pourtrayed in very animated action, by lively elucidations. All the mass of columns, on the east, west, north, and south sides, were not decorated in the usual way, but in spiral lines, extending from the base to the summit. All the lamps over the portico were in green and blue, the others entirely white. The execution of the whole was no less exquisite than the design. These marks of unequivocal talent reflect great credit on Sir George Talbot, to whom this stupendous arrangement devolved.

At half past eleven the Prince Regent arrived, and soon after the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, their relatives, and *suites*. Some time was passed in admiring these splendid objects; the Emperor, in particular, was most delighted with the illustrations of the "Peace." Proceeding at last onward, and ascending the flight of steps, the company presented their tickets (at a bar erected under the temporary portico) to Sir R. Burrough and Sir G. Warrender; they were examined and passed. On entering the promenade saloon, the spectator advanced, under high and brilliant domes, that seemed to excel, in tasteful ornament, the fabled pageantry of ancient times. Above, and on all sides, appeared the *florid* Gothic, executed wholly in pink muslin fluted. What an indescribable tint of loveliness did not these draperies convey to the female face, without the aid of artificial ornament? Added to all the regular elegance of architecture, and the rich mingling of numerous diamond-cut glass chandeliers, with their exquisite variations of colour, may be ennumerated the appearance of the ladies' dresses, formed of gold or silver lace, enriched with diamonds and pearls; plumes of white ostrich feathers, towering in the full plenitude of beauty. Turning to the right, the ball-room presented itself to the eyes of the observer, in which seemed enshrined all the loveliest women of the age; it was the proudest record in the Regent's reign. It is certain, that so many beauties as took their station, at the commencement of the night, on the Ottoman couches, in regular rows (lengthways), were never before seen assembled together in our time. It would be impossible for the coldest imagination to describe the *tout-ensemble* without giving an air of extravagance to the picture. In this enchanted palace, apparently on fairy ground,

the company began to dance at half past twelve o'clock, led off with waltzes by the Emperor of Russia and the beautiful Countess of Jersey. The young Prussian Princes were likewise among the first who danced. There were waltzing parties at the upper end of the ball-room, and country-dances below. In the centre sat the Prince Regent, in a chair of state, to which he was conducted, with all the usual etiquette, by the Dukes of Richmond, Beaufort, and Grafton. On the right and left were six other state chairs, covered with crimson velvet, and ornamented with burnished gold; the one on the right was empty; that on the left was occupied by the King of Prussia. Mr. Cater, the upholsterer, has displayed great taste and judgment in fixing the drapery of this extensive room. At half past one, the pink drapery curtains in the centre of the promenade room disappeared, as if by enchantment, and presented to view the royal supper room, elevated on a platform, covered with scarlet cloth. What a scene for the pencil, when the Sovereigns and the illustrious branches of their families took their seats, mustering in all twenty-four! Below were two other tables—the first for the foreign ministers and their suites; the next for English Dukes and Marquises. These arrangements were made a few minutes after the half hour. Heavens! what luxury and magnificence! any one might suppose himself in the palace of the Great Mogul. He might imagine that he saw all the princes of the earth and the riches of the world collected together in one place. Sideboards, with tiers of gold plate, extending from the roof to the floor; tables decorated with urns, cups, epergnes, and candelabras of gold; the company in richly embroidered uniforms, wearing a profusion of stars and garters; the magnificently-proportioned chandeliers of the richest cut glass suspended above; all contributed to astonish and confound the senses. Behind the Emperor of Russia's chair stood the Duke of Grafton; the Prince Regent's the Duke of Richmond; and the King of Prussia's the Duke of Devonshire. The Emperor is neither a *gourmand* nor an epicure; he did not do much honour to the banquet; in less than ten minutes he arose and returned to the ball-room, wherein his Majesty singled out a very young lady, and went down two country-dances. Of the taste and judgment displayed in the dancing, it is impossible to speak in adequate terms of praise. The Emperor is an excellent dancer—French cotillions and figures; English and Scotch country-dances; waltzes, minuets, or

reels; none came amiss to him. His Majesty kept the *light fantastic toe* in motion until nearly six o'clock in the morning, declaring that as it was the last dance he probably should take in this country, it should be a *spell*. Almost the whole of the fashionable world were there, mustering 2400 persons. Lord Viscount Sydney and Mr. Freemantle presided at the management of the supper, (which was most admirably set out), and they likewise had the whole of the interior arrangements under their controul. In the general form and action of every department there was a taste of decoration which extended even to the flowers which surrounded them; in the arrangement of the latter we never saw a more happy effect; it was a true representation of the choicest scenes of nature. All the chandeliers were provided by Hancock, Shepherd, and Rixon; all new in device, and valuable accessions to the treasures of art.

The utmost order was preserved both within and without the court-yard. Horse and foot lined the road on one side, and the police (mustering nearly 100 strong) were under the personal direction of that active and intelligent magistrate, Sir N. Conant.

Tuesday, June 21.

THE Emperor of Russia did not return to Pulteney Hotel till past six o'clock in the morning from White's Fete. After breakfast the Emperor received a deputation of the Religious Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers.

The Emperor and the Grand Duchess received visits from the Dukes of York, Kent, and Gloucester, the Princess Charlotte, the Prince of Orange, Prince Metternich, and a number of other distinguished characters. They were introduced by the Emperor's Grand Marshal. In the evening the Emperor and Duchess went to dine with Count Lieven.

Soon after eleven o'clock, the King of Prussia, attended by Lord Charles Bentinck, Count Arman, &c. went to view the British Museum, the London and West India Docks, &c. His Majesty returned to Clarence House about two o'clock, and took some refreshment. His Majesty went out again in a short time with the same attendants, and returned again at six o'clock, and then gave a long audience to Viscount Castlereagh.

GRAND PARTY AT CARLTON HOUSE.

THE Emperor of Russia having been extremely delighted with the performances of sacred music at Carlton House, on Sunday night, it being the first English concert he had attended, the Prince Regent gave another grand concert this evening, for the gratification of the Sovereigns, and invited a splendid party to meet her Majesty the Queen; upon which occasion every thing was conducted in full state order. A guard of honour, with a band, in their state uniform, marched into the court-yard of Carlton House a little before nine o'clock, and saluted the Sovereigns and the different branches of royalty with military honours. The marshalmen, the yeomen of the guard, and others, attended the same as on a court-day. The company were received by the officers of the royal household and state. The Queen and Princesses came soon after nine o'clock, and entered by the garden from St. James's Palace. The King and Princes of Prussia came about ten o'clock. The Emperor and the Grand Duchess did not come till about eleven o'clock; and the Grand Duchess staid but a very short time, merely while she took a final farewell of the Queen, the Royal Family, and other distinguished characters. Princesses Elizabeth and Mary were the last she bid adieu to, and they most cordially embraced each other, agreeably to royal etiquette. The Emperor remained till after the Queen and Princesses left. The concert was upon a grand scale, and was very judiciously arranged. It was led by Mr. Salomon; Sir George Smart presided at the grand piano-forte. The Emperor was particularly active in different parts of the state rooms. On his leaving the princely mansion not to return, the guard of honour presented arms to him, and the band struck up "God save the "King," and those assembled in the court-yard gave the great and good Alexander three huzzas.

The following had the honour of being invited to this princely banquet, besides the Queen and Princesses, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, the Dukes of Kent and Cambridge, Princess Sophia of Gloucester, Princess Volochowski, Marshal Prince Blucher: Princes—Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Metternich, Saxe-Coburg. Dukes—Oldenburg, Orleans, Devonshire, Richmond, Montrose, Northumberland, Dorset, Gordon. Duchesses—Dowager Rutland, Richmond, Montrose, Wellington, Northumberland, Dowager Roxburgh, Dowager Leeds. Marquises—

Stafford, Winchester, Camden, Hertford, Headfort, Salisbury, Wellesley. Marchionesses—Stafford, Winchester, Camden, Hertford, Headfort, Salisbury, Dowager Bath. Earls—Hardwicke, Powis, Harrowby, Buckinghamshire, Bective, Liverpool, Cholmondeley, Bathurst, Harrington, March, Lonsdale, Chatham, Winchilsea, Morton, Aberdeen, Delaware, Pembroke, Macclesfield, Arran, Gower, Dartmouth, Yarmouth, Uxbridge, Westmoreland, Scarborough, Cunningham. Countesses—Meerfeldt, Hardwicke, Powis, Harrowby, Buckinghamshire, Liverpool, Cholmondeley, Bathurst, Harrington, Lonsdale, Chatham, Delaware, Pembroke, Dowager Pembroke, Macclesfield, Arran, De Lieven, Dowager Harcourt, Dowager Cardigan, Cunningham, Scarborough. Counts—Meerfeldt, Munster, Gerubtzoff, De Lieven. Viscounts—Castlereagh, Melville, Sidmouth, Cranbourn, Melbourne, Petersham, Perry, Lake, Palmerston, Maynard, Forbes, Jocelyn, Hampden. Viscountesses—Castlereagh, Melville, Melbourne, Dowager Melville, Jocelyn, Hampden. Lords—R. Manners, Saltoun, G. Morpeth, Erskine, Clive, G. Lenox, R. Seymour, Lowther, Eldon, St. Helen's, S. Osborne, Somerville, Gordon, G. Beresford, Burghersh. Ladies—C. Forester, Hunter, Monson, Saltoun, G. Morpeth, L. Gowers, Yorkes, Clives, Priests, M. Stewart, S. Ryder, S. Hobart. M. Taylor, C. Cholmondeley, G. Cecil, G. Bathurst, Stanhope, Lenox, Seymour, Lowthers, Grahams, Percys, Thynnes, D. Herbert, Heathcote, Haggerstone, C. Osborne, C. Paget, Gordon, Beresford, Burghersh. Right Honourables—F. Robinson, J. M'Mahon, N. Vansittart, B. Bathurst. Honourables—J. Ward, Bathurst, J. Villiers, H. Pierrepont, B. Craven, Major F. Howard, A. C. Bradshaw. Sirs—C. Hunter, E. Paget, W. Congreve, G. Heathcote, C. Haggerstone, W. Keppel, T. Tyrrwhitt. Monsieur de la Chater. Generals—Stephens, Leigh, Torrens, Hammond, Hulse, Finch, Stanwix, Lumley. Colonels—Thornton, Braddys, Mellish, Adams. Messrs.—Forrester, Adair, J. Manners. Mistresses—Hon. Percival, M'Mahon, Villers. Misses—Percivals, Frazer, Gordon.

Wednesday, June 22.

ABOUT nine o'clock the Emperor of Russia, Duchess of Oldenburg, the King of Prussia and his sons, and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, with a great number of persons of distinction in their respective suites, left London for Portsmouth.

Before the Emperor left London he visited the Tower.

The Prince Regent, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, stopped in succession at the Earl of Liverpool's, at Cobbe-Wood, and took some refreshment, on their road to Portsmouth.

At half past four his Royal Highness the Prince Regent arrived at Portsmouth, amidst salutes of cannon, and proceeded to the Government House.

About eight o'clock the Emperor of Russia and Duchess of Oldenburg arrived, and went to the house of Sir C. Grey.*

The King of Prussia and his sons likewise arrived about the same time, and proceeded to the house of the Lieutenant-Governor.

In the evening the town was splendidly illuminated.

The Emperor and the Grand Duchess, his sister, did not retire to rest till three o'clock, and rose again at eight, on the morning of their departure for Portsmouth. They sent for Mr. Escudier, the proprietor of the hotel, and thanked him for the attention he had shewn them, and the accommodation which they had experienced in his house. The Rev. Mr. Smirnove, the Russian clergyman of Welbeck-street chapel, waited upon Mrs. Escudier, and by the command of the Emperor presented her with a very valuable broach, in remembrance of the Emperor. Count Orloff, Count Wöronzow, Baron Nicolai, Colonel Fanshaw, and a number of Russian gentlemen who remain in England, attended to take their farewell of the Emperor, and they embraced according to the custom of their country. No person was admitted into the hotel yesterday morning as a spectator. The Emperor, the Grand Duchess, the Duke of Oldenburg, and the Prince of Würtemberg, entered an open carriage of the Prince Regent, exactly as the clock struck nine. As they were entering the carriage, a woman presented a book to the Emperor, which he handed to a page on the steps. Another female presented him with a

* Then Commissioner, since made a Baronet by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

very fine rose, which the Emperor gave to the Grand Duchess, and she placed it in her bosom. They then departed, amidst the loud huzzas of the assembled spectators. The carriage drove to the Tower of London, and the royal party afterwards visited Turner's patent rope manufactory at Limehouse. The Emperor could ill spare the time necessary for its inspection; but he was induced to make this visit in conformity to a previous promise. About twelve o'clock they passed over London-bridge, on their way to Combe-Wood, the seat of the Earl of Liverpool, where they took refreshment, and then continued their journey to Portsmouth.

The King of Prussia, followed by the Princes, left Clarence House at half past nine, in a royal carriage, for the Earl of Liverpool's seat.

The King of Prussia, it is said, revisits Paris. The Emperor of Russia will meet his consort at Berlin, and from thence they will proceed to St. Petersburgh, where their arrival will be celebrated by magnificent fetes.

From the arrival of the Emperor, Escudier's Hotel became one continued busy scene both day and night. The interior of the house was almost constantly crowded with ladies, and the juvenile branches of our distinguished families, who filled the great hall, the passages, and staircase, in constant succession, to have a glimpse of the Emperor. A curious scene always took place on his passing in or out of the hotel. On such occasions he very condescendingly shook hands with some of the females, and would put his hand between the rails of the staircase to shake hands with others. This caused such an emulation with the fair sex to obtain this honour, that some actually came a considerable distance from the country to experience the gratification.

VISIT TO PORTSMOUTH.

22nd June continued.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent did not make his entry in the night. He arrived about five o'clock this evening, in a covered travelling chariot, drawn simply by four horses, escorted by about 250 of the 10th hussars. Troops lined the road each side of the way, from the parade at the bottom of the High-street to Hilsea, a space of several miles. His Royal Highness's approach to the town was

announced by the cheers of the people, who were assembled one hundred deep up the road for several miles. When the cavalcade approached the gates, his Royal Highness was saluted by the guns of the ramparts and batteries, which kept up a tremendous firing, and the cheers of the people, who crowded the walls and crowned every eminence. The applause was continued through every street until his arrival at the Government House. His Royal Highness was there received by all the Admirals and Captains in port, at the head of whom was the Duke of Clarence, as well as by Generals Wilson and Houstoun, and a great number of military officers. When he alighted, the troops presented arms and colours, and "God save the King" was played by the military bands. The colours of each regiment were also presented on the road as the royal carriage passed along the line. His Royal Highness the Duke of York accompanied the Regent in the same coach.

The Emperor and King, as well as Blucher, Platoff, &c. did not arrive so soon as the Prince Regent. The Emperor of Russia, and his sister, the Duchess of Oldenburg, went to the Commissioner's house in the Dock-yard. The Regent and the Duke of York took up their residence at the Government House, the Princes of Prussia at the George Inn, and the illustrious Blucher at the Bank of Goodwin and Co. on the Parade.

Soon after his arrival, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent came into the balcony of the Government House, and bowed to the people, who were assembled round by thousands; he was greeted by repeated cheers, both from the populace and troops. He was surrounded by several military officers of rank, as well as foreign officers, whose names could not, in the confusion, be ascertained. His Royal Highness appeared much gratified with his reception, which was of a nature bordering on enthusiasm, and no doubt will make a lasting impression on his Royal Highness's mind. He was dressed in a blue coat with a red collar, and looked remarkably well. When he left the balcony, he again bowed most affably, and the applause, if possible, was redoubled.

His Royal Highness dined in the evening at the Government House with a very numerous party. On the next day the naval review took place; the weather proving favourable, the spectacle was most gratifying. The number of people assembled, it was calculated, amounted to 300,000. The throng was such that the gates were obliged to be shut, and they that chanced to be outside, remained there after the royal cavalcade had entered. The towns of Portsmouth and

Portsea were generally illuminated at night in the most splendid manner. Many transparencies were exhibited worthy of notice, and which displayed much taste in the execution. The balcony in front of the Government House was decorated with festoons of drapery and branches of laurel, formed by coloured lamps; in front of the house were the initials A. and F. (Alexander and Frederick) surmounted with laurel and the word "Peace," and on each side two splendid stars, all formed by coloured lamps; Goodwin's Bank was one blaze of light; the Fountain Inn, a transparency of Buonaparte and his counsellor (the Devil) in the Isle of Elba; the residence of the Admiralty board, various devices appropriate to the occasion, and very splendid; the Crown Hotel exhibited the royal arms painted in a superior manner, beneath tributes to Wellington and British valour, and on each side the names of foreign Sovereigns and heroes who have contributed to the fall of Buonaparte. In short, almost every house displayed either a transparency or devices in coloured lamps.

Several hundred vessels were collected outside the harbour, to take people off to see the naval review; all of them gaily decked out with colours, &c.

Thursday, June 23, 1814.

At half past ten o'clock his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia, and the Duchess of Oldenburg, embarked in the King's barge; the other branches of the royal family and distinguished personages embarked in the Admiralty and Commissioner's barges, and the illustrious personages sailed out to Spithead to inspect the fleet.

Among the fleet were the following ships of the line:—

The St. Domingo, Bedford, Rodney, Chatham, Ville de Paris, Impégnable, Prince, Tigre, Queen, Norge, Magnificent, Stirling Castle, Montague, and Egmont.

On approaching the fleet, which was at anchor, the royal party received a salute from the St. Domingo, the headmost ship, which was repeated by all the rest of the fleet. The yards of the ships were all manned, and as the royal party passed each ship they received three cheers. On their return they received a royal salute from the whole fleet, and from the batteries on shore.

In the evening the Prince Regent gave a grand dinner, at which their Imperial and Royal Majesties, Prince Blucher

and a great number of British and foreign nobility, were present.

— *Portsmouth, 24th June.*

THE Dock-yard engaged the attention of our illustrious visitors. The Prince Regent, the Duke of York (with much military splendour), and the King of Prussia, the Prussian Princes, the other Princes of Germany, and a large assemblage of distinguished individuals, native and foreign, repaired early to the Emperor Alexander, at Commissioner Grey's house, whence they proceeded to view the various establishments. The ships building or repairing in the slips, the immense naval stores of every description in the warehouses, the rope-house, the copper-works, and all the other important branches, were examined with much attention. But the Emperor and the King appeared more peculiarly interested by that unequalled system of machinery for making the ships' blocks, the rapid operation of which they witnessed with particular pleasure. All expressed their admiration of the mechanism, which, they thought, was of itself well worth coming to Portsmouth to see. The numerous objects of curiosity and utility in the yard occupied all the forenoon. About twelve o'clock the royal barges, with the whole party, and the rest of the grand aquatic procession, left the King's-stairs at the Dock-yard in the same order as before, to pay another and a longer visit to the fleet in the roads. Royal salutes were fired from all the batteries. On their arrival at the fleet, the Prince Regent, King and Princes of Prussia, and many others, went on board the Royal Sovereign yacht, which immediately hoisted the royal standard. The Emperor Alexander had previously gone with the Duke of Clarence on board the Impregnable, the interior of which seemed to afford his Imperial Majesty peculiar delight. He was as assiduous as before, in making himself personally acquainted with nautical arrangements. The fleet, consisting of 15 sail of the line, and about the same number of frigates, formed a line of seven or eight miles in extent, in front of the Isle of Wight. They received the royal visitors with a general salute, after which they slipped their cables, and were immediately under sail with a brisk north-east gale. They speedily cleared St. Helen's, and went quite out to sea. The Royal Sovereign yacht led the van. The yachts and barges of the Admiralty, the Naval Commissioners, the Ordnance, and other public offices, a great number of private yachts, and above 200 vessels of all descriptions, sailed out, keeping at various

distances from the fleet. About five o'clock the whole line-of-battle ships hove to by signal, when the Prince Regent, the King of Prussia, the Prusian and other Princes, left the Royal Sovereign, and went to the Emperor of Russia and his party in the Impregnable, to which the royal standard was accordingly shifted. At this time the leading ships were about twelve miles from Portsmouth. The royal party partook of some refreshment in the Impregnable's cabin. The signal was made soon afterwards for the return of all the ships of war to their anchorage, where they were reviewed on Thursday. The wind was not so favourable for sailing back; but the general effect of so many vessels of war and pleasure-boats, working to windward through a narrow channel, the men of war ranging up alongside the smaller vessels, and the frequent repetition of signals in both directions along the line, together with the amazing accuracy of the naval movements, was of the most beautiful and of the grandest kind imaginable. As they returned, they continued their firing, so as to afford, in some respects, the idea of a naval engagement. In the visit yesterday the ships lay at anchor with their sails furled; in that of this day they displayed, before the assembled Sovereigns, the proudest boast of this sea-girt isle, a British fleet in a state of activity. In the course of the night and morning, many private vessels had come in from various parts of the coast, so that the number had considerably increased since yesterday. The day was certainly more like one in October than in June, but it was not forbidding. Gleams of solar glory occasionally elicited the green of the ocean, or lighted to view the undulated beauties and umbrageous richness of the Isle of Wight; or set forth with all the brilliancy of a transparency, the various emblems and ensigns of the vessels, and, in a particular manner the fantastic but beautifully coloured variety of the innumerable flags with which some were covered. The Prince man of war, of 98 guns, was thus decorated, and was in the night splendidly illuminated. The oldest boatmen of the harbour never saw before so great a number of vessels collected together, nor so fine a sight, at Portsmouth.

The whole line were at their anchorage by half past seven, off Spithead, when the Emperor, King, Regent, Princes, &c. all quitted the man of war, and got into their respective barges, sailed up the harbour, and landed at the King's-stairs. The salutes, on their coming away, were very imposing. On shore and in the harbour, the discharge of all the artillery round the works of Portsmouth and Portsea, on

the block-house, Cumberland, and South-sea forts, and on the different batteries at Haslar and elsewhere, followed by ten *feux-de-joie* of the many thousand military drawn up, chiefly on the ramparts, was prodigious. Under this tremendous firing, the Sovereigns retired to their several residences. An opinion was general, that something of a regular naumachy was intended; it was, however, rather a short cruise, to which the frequent firing gave an additional interest.

When the Prince Regent arrived at the Government House he found a gratification indeed, and which he could not have expected with certainty. He had been accompanying and entertaining at sea, foreign Sovereigns, his august allies, and their brave officers, and displaying to them the character of those armaments, with the great names of whose heroes, the Russells, Hawkes, Rodneys, Duncans, St. Vincents, and Nelsons, the histories of past, and the events of present times, had made them all familiar. When he stepped into the Government House, he found his own great military commander, the **DUKE OF WELLINGTON**, the deliverer of nations, invader of France, star of the British army, waiting his royal approach. However exalted the feelings of the Regent amid the splendid group of foreign crowns, the public glories of his regency at this brilliant moment were raised to their climax, by the appearance of the Marlborough of his time, the great commencer and co-operator of the liberation of the Continent.

The multitudes without filled the royal ear with the shouts of "Wellington," from the landing place to the doors of the Government House. The Noble Duke had entered Portsmouth about an hour and a half previously, and was driving to an inn in the High-street. The British hero was speedily known, and the overjoyed populace instantly took the horses from his carriage, and drew him, in their triumphant tumult of patriotic joy, to the portico of the Regent's abode. When he went in, the voices of a gladdened public resounded from the streets and ramparts; and, after the lapse of a few minutes, his Grace the Duke of Wellington appeared publicly on the balcony, and bowed repeatedly. He looked well, and shewed strongly his feelings at what he heard and saw. He wore his British uniform with several Orders. Lord Stewart (late Sir C. Stewart) also came in yesterday, and was highly honoured.

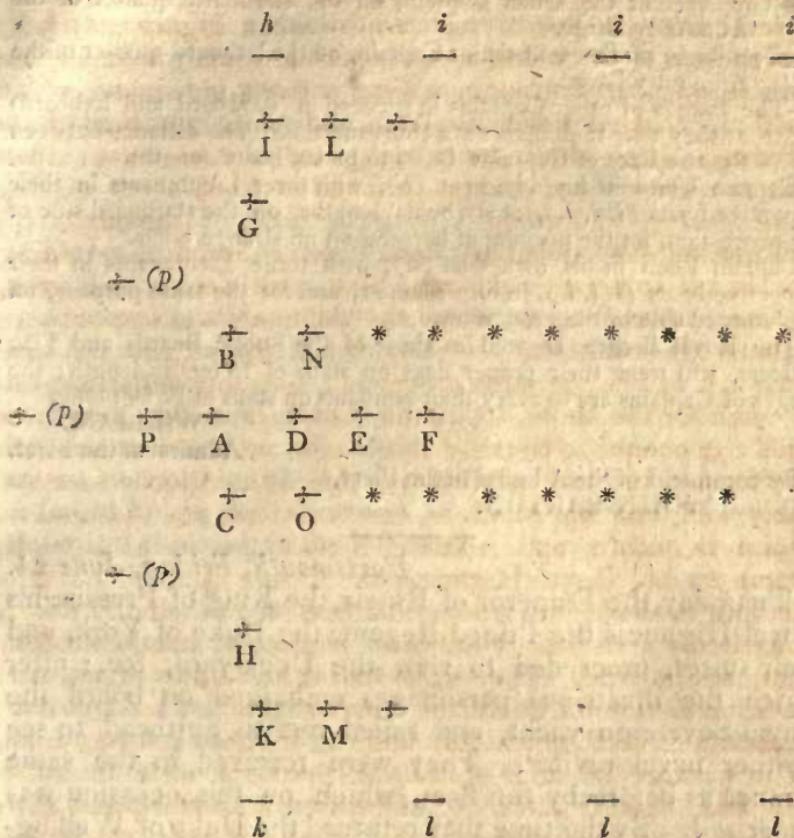
Between eight and nine o'clock, the company were arriving to dine with the Prince. All the streets were lined with hussars, dragoons, and infantry. The King of Prussia

and his family came earliest. The Emperor of Russia and the Duchess of Oldenburg followed, each accompanied by guards of honour. The Duke of Wellington dined with them at the Regent's, and at half past ten appeared at the balcony again, in company with the Regent, Emperor, King, and Princes, about a dozen in number, and was again received with enthusiastic acclamations. The Duke lodged at the George Inn, at which sentinels were placed. The whole town was again illuminated, and with additional splendour. The Duke of Wellington's initials were on the George Inn.

Early on the morning of Thursday, orders were issued that the review at Spithead would take place (the day promising to be fine), the ships of war having been previously arranged in order, with the frigates in a line ahead within. At eleven, therefore, the procession commenced agreeably to the plan in p. 185, surrounded and accompanied by thousands of pleasure vessels, yet with high order and decorum. The day was propitious for this truly great occasion; a gentle breeze, without the least swell, assisted the rowers during the pull off from Sally-port to the Impregnable, and was sufficient to keep the numerous yachts and pleasure boats from running foul of each other, notwithstanding they literally covered the whole space of Spithead. The Royal Sovereign yacht was directed to leave the harbour, and anchor near and abreast of the flag-ship for effect. Nothing could exceed the regularity, beauty, and grandeur of this matchless scene, which took up a full hour; and at twelve the Lords of the Admiralty in their barge (then preceding the whole) went along-side the Impregnable, in readiness to receive the Prince Regent and his royal visitors; the Prince in the centre of his barge, the Emperor of Russia on his left, and the King of Prussia and Grand Duchess of Oldenburg on his right, with a few chosen nobles as their companions. The other barges rowed up according to order and seniority. During this ceremony the yards of all the ships were manned, and each cheered as the boats neared them. As soon as the royal party got on board, the Admiralty flag was hoisted at the fore, the standard at the main, and the union at the mizen, and a general salute fired, which had a very picturesque and fine effect. To describe the *tout-ensemble* of this truly grand and sublime spectacle, is beyond possibility. Thousands of deck-boats accompanied the royal party, each filled with beautiful females, anxious to have a near view of the royal guests, who

repeatedly shewed themselves to the multitude, so that the Impregnable was scarce visible to the ship ahead and astern of her. These pleasure vessels, with their colours and streamers flying, and standing off and on with a gentle breeze from the north, rendered the scene highly gratifying to the royal party and every spectator; and, to make the whole singularly striking, several frigates got under weigh, and manoeuvred under the stern and across the bow of the Prince's ship, which much delighted the numerous spectators; cheers and huzzas resounded from every quarter, and pleasure and urbanity were the order of the day. The Prince and his noble party took their station in the Impregnable till three o'clock, beholding with delight the grand scenery around them, when the Admirals and Captains resumed their stations, and the Prince Regent, in the same manner, and in the same procession, took his departure, and steered for the shore. Captain Adam, of the Impregnable, had the honour to be the Prince's pilot on this occasion, and performed his task admirably. The Prince looked remarkably well, and appeared in excellent spirits. Admiral Sir John Beresford and Admiral Neale were naval aides-de-camp to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. Whilst pulling to shore, the troops who lined the beach and streets, repeatedly fired *feux-de-joie* most admirably, and the different batteries on land. The second and third salutes afloat, with an illumination on board the Impregnable, closed this day's exhibition with splendour, and the highest *éclat* possible. The number of ships of war at Spithead were 15 sail of the line, nine frigates, 37 brigs, two schooners, and three cutters. Soon after the arrival of the Prince, the Admirals and the whole of the Captains of the fleet were introduced and kissed hands.

Plan of the Procession when his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, accompanied by the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, visited the Fleet at Spithead.



A—The Royal Barge, preceded by the Prince Regent's Household (P), at the distance of three boats' length; and three boats (p. p. p.) to clear the way, at the same distance, one a head, and the other two on the bows of the Prince Regent's Household.

B—{ The Barges of the { To keep a little abaft the beam of the Royal
C—{ Royal Strangers. { Barge, on each side, at the distance of two
boats' length.

D—The Admiralty Barge, at the same distance, right astern of the Royal Barge.

E—The Navy Board, at the like distance, astern of the Admiralty Barge.

F—The Victualling Board, at the like distance, astern of the Navy Board Barge.

G—The Barge of his Royal Highness the Admiral of the Fleet, on the starboard quarter of the Royal Strangers.

H—The Barge of Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, commander in chief at the port, on the larboard quarter of the Royal Strangers.

I—The Barge of the next senior Admiral, on the starboard quarter of his Royal Highness.

K—The Barge of the next senior Admiral, on the larboard quarter of Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton.

L—} The Barges of the next senior Admirals, starboard and larboard, as
M—} they take their places at a court-martial.

N—The Barge of the senior Captain, on the starboard quarter of the Admiralty Barge.

O—The Barge of the next senior Captain, on the larboard quarter of the Admiralty Barge.

*—The Barges of other Captains in succession (starboard and larboard) as they take their places at a court-martial. The distance between the two lines of Captains' Boats to be six boats' lengths.

Captain Codd in his own boat (*h*), with three Lieutenants in their respective boats (*i. i. i.*), at six boats' lengths, on the starboard side of the procession, for the purpose of keeping off all strange boats.

Captain Loch in his own boat (*k*), with three Lieutenants in their respective boats (*l. l. l.*), in like manner, and for the same purpose, on the larboard side of the procession.

The Royal Barges, as well as those of the Public Boards and Flag Officers, will wear their proper flags on staffs of 15 feet in length; the Barges of Captains are to carry their pendants on staffs of 12 feet long.

WILLIAM,
Admiral of the Fleet.

By command of the Admiral of the Fleet,
JOHN BARTON.

Portsmouth, Friday, June 24.

THIS day the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Duke of York, and their suites, proceeded to view the Dock-yard, &c.; after which the illustrious personages embarked on board the Royal Sovereign yacht, and sailed out to Spithead to see another naval review. They were received in the same manner as before by the fleet, which on this occasion was under sail. By the time they returned the Duke of Wellington had arrived, and was at the Government House, waiting to pay his respects to the Prince Regent.

In the evening the Prince Regent gave a grand dinner to his illustrious visitors, the Duke of Wellington, and a great number of British and foreign nobility.

Portsmouth, Saturday, June 25.

AT eleven o'clock the Prince Regent and the Allied Sovereigns proceeded from Portsmouth to Portsdown-hill, to a military review.

After the review the royal party went to Goodwood, to breakfast with the Duke of Richmond; and from thence the Emperor of Russia proceeded to the seat of the Earl of Egremont at Petworth, where he slept.

In the afternoon the King of Prussia arrived at Brighton,

and continued there all night. At eight o'clock next morning he set off for Dover.

Sunday, June 26.

ABOUT twelve o'clock the Emperor of Russia and Duchess of Oldenburg reached Brighton, on their road to Dover.

In the evening the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and Duchess of Oldenburg, arrived at Dover.

Monday June 27.

AT eleven o'clock the King and Princes of Prussia embarked at Dover on board of the Nymphen frigate, for Calais, under a royal salute.

At a quarter before seven, in the evening, the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg embarked on board the Jason frigate, under a royal salute.

And at half past seven the Emperor of all the Russias embarked on board of the Royal Charlotte yacht; he was received on board by his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, Admiral Foley, &c. A grand salute was fired from the batteries and shipping in the harbour.

THE Prince Regent returned to town on the 27th, in the evening, his illustrious guests, the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, having taken their final departure from England in the morning. Their Imperial and Royal Majesties reached Dover on the preceding evening, where they were received under a general salute from all the batteries, and with every other military honour, an immense number of troops being in attendance on the occasion, the populace at the same time cheering them with rapture. On the whole of their route from Portsmouth, at Chichester, Goodwood (the seat of the Duke of Richmond), Petworth, (the seat of Lord Egremont), Brighton, Rye, Folkstone, &c. they were hailed with ecstatic applause, and every town and village exhibited decorations of triumphal arches, trophies of oak and laurel leaves, and flags of different descriptions. At Brighton they breakfasted on Sunday at the Pavilion; after which the Emperor and the Duchess of Oldenburg walked on the Steine for a few minutes, amidst the rapturous acclamations of assembled thousands; and at twelve, the whole of the imperial and royal party set out for Dover, where, as we have already stated, they arrived the same evening, and yesterday took their final departure from our shores, accompanied by the prayers and good wishes not only of the immediate spectators, but of the whole nation.

Official Account of the Visit to Portsmouth of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, accompanied by their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, from the London Gazette of Tuesday, June 28, 1814.

THEIR Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia having expressed a desire to see the fleet and arsenal at Portsmouth, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased to direct, that the Board of Admiralty should repair to Portsmouth, and that the flag of the Lord High Admiral, as well as that of his Royal Highness the Admiral of the fleet, should be hoisted on this occasion.

On Sunday the 10th instant, his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence hoisted the union on board his Majesty's ship Jason, and was saluted with 17 guns.

On Monday the 20th, the flag of the Lord High Admiral was hoisted on board his Majesty's ship Ville de Paris, of 110 guns, at Spithead, and saluted with 19 guns by the whole fleet, and the flag of the Admiral of the Fleet was shifted to the Impregnable, of 98 guns. On Tuesday the 21st, the flag of the Admiralty was shifted to his Majesty's ship Bombay, of 74 guns, in Portsmouth harbour, and the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir H. Neale, Bart. was hoisted in the Ville de Paris.

On Wednesday the 22nd, about nine o'clock, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, set out from Carlton House, and arrived at the Government House, Portsmouth, about four o'clock the same evening.

On the arrival of his Royal Highness at Portsdown-hill, he was received with a royal salute of 21 guns from a brigade of light artillery stationed at that point; and at the same moment a royal salute was also fired from all the ships and vessels of war lying at Spithead.

When his Royal Highness arrived at the Landport-gate, he was received by Lieutenant-General Houstoun, Lieutenant-governor of the garrison, who presented his Royal Highness with the keys of the town, which his Royal Highness was pleased immediately to return to the Lieutenant-Governor.

On his Royal Highness's entering the place, he was saluted with a triple discharge of all the artillery on the ramparts and the lines, and all the ships and vessels fired a royal salute; and these salutes were again repeated when his Royal Highness alighted from his carriage at the Government House.

At some distance from the town, his Royal Highness had been met by a party of the rope-makers of his Majesty's dock-

yard, wearing scarves and bearing white slaves, who ran before the royal carriage, agreeably to an ancient custom.

The road, streets, ramparts, and the parade, were crowded with spectators, who received his Royal Highness with the greatest demonstrations of loyalty and affection.

His Royal Highness was received at the Government House by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Board of Admiralty, the Commissioners of the Navy, his Royal Highness the Admiral of the Fleet, Lieutenant-General Houstoun, &c. &c.

The Prince Regent immediately held a levee, at which the Admiral of the Fleet presented to his Royal Highness, Admiral Sir R. Bickerton, commanding at the port; Vice-Admirals Martin and Sir Harry Neale, Bart.; Rear-Admirals Sir F. Laforey, Bart. Foote, and Martin; and all the Captains and commanders in commission at the port.

They were all most graciously received, and had the honour to kiss his Royal Highness's hand.

Immediately after the levee, his Royal Highness proceeded with his attendants to the balcony in front of the Government House, where he was received by the people with the greatest joy, and his Royal Highness was pleased to express his satisfaction at the duty and loyalty which the people displayed on this occasion, and indeed on every subsequent opportunity which they had of seeing his Royal Highness.

At seven o'clock his Royal Highness sat down to a dinner of forty covers, to which the Secretary of State, the members of the Admiralty Board, the Comptroller of the Navy, all Flag Officers in commission, the Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth, and the General Officers on the Staff, and several other persons of distinction, had the honour of being invited.

About half past seven, his Majesty the King of Prussia, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince Royal, Prince William, Prince William his Majesty's brother, and Prince Frederick of Prussia, and attended by Lord Charles Bentinck and several persons of his Majesty's Court, were met outside the town by a guard of honour, which conducted his Majesty to the Lieutenant-Governor's house, which had been prepared for his Majesty's residence.

A guard of honour also awaited the arrival of his Majesty the Emperor, who arrived about nine o'clock in the evening, accompanied by her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Catherine, and attended by the Earl of Yarmouth, Count Lieven, his Imperial Majesty's Ambassador, and by several other Noblemen of the Imperial Court.

His Imperial Majesty and her Imperial Highness proceeded to the Commissioner's house in the Dock-yard, which had been prepared for their residence.

Thursday, June 22.

This morning, at ten o'clock, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, who had arrived late the preceding evening, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, proceeded in his carriage to the residence of his Majesty the King of Prussia, and thence his Royal Highness and his Majesty, with the Princes of Great Britain and Prussia, proceeded to the Commissioner's house in the Dock-yard, where they were received by his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and conducted to his apartments: the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Board of Admiralty, and the Commissioners of the Navy, being in attendance at the Commissioner's house to receive his Royal Highness.

After a short delay, his Royal Highness, their Imperial and Royal Majesties, with their Imperial and Royal Highnesses the Grand Duchess and the Princes of Great Britain and Prussia, and attended by the Board of Admiralty, the Navy Board, and the suites of the Emperor and King, proceeded through the Dock-yard, amidst the acclamations of the officers and spectators, to the King's-stairs, where his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, their Majesties the Emperor and King, her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess, her attendants, their Royal Highnesses the Princes of Prussia, attended by the Viscount Melville, First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, embarked in the barge prepared for their reception, in which the royal standard of Great Britain was immediately hoisted, and proceeded down the harbour to Spithead.

Abreast of the royal barge, on the right hand, a barge carried the imperial standard of Russia, and another, in the same situation on the left, carried the royal standard of Prussia; both these barges were filled with the suites of the respective sovereigns.

The Board of Admiralty, with the Ambassadors of Austria and Russia, and several other persons of distinction, in their barge, bearing the flag of their office, immediately preceded his Royal Highness's barge.

The barges of the Admirals and Captains, carrying their respective flags and pendants, followed in two lines according to their seniority; the barge of the Admiral of the Fleet, in which his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, with their

Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Cambridge, and his Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, were embarked, leading the starboard line, and that of the Admiral of the Port, in which were the Admiral and several persons of the royal suite, leading the larboard line.

As the Prince Regent passed the garrison, he was saluted with 21 guns from the battery on the platform; and when the royal standard was seen from the fleet at Spithead, his Royal Highness was saluted in the same manner from the several ships there, which was repeated by the guns on the platform; and as the royal barge passed the ships (commencing with the westernmost of the line), the yards were all manned, and their companies gave three hearty cheers, the guards being turned out, beating a march, and the officers saluting.

On his Royal Highness and their Majesties going on board the Impregnable, the sides were manned by lieutenants, and his Royal Highness was received at the head of the ladder by the Captain of the Fleet; and as soon as his Royal Highness passed the guard of marines on the quarter-deck, where he was received by his Royal Highness the Admiral of the Fleet, the union flag was struck and shifted to the Chatham, of 74 guns, and the royal standard was hoisted at the maintop-mast-head, the flag of the Admiralty at the foretop-mast-head and the union flag at the mizen. The Admiralty flag was also shifted from the Bombay in the harbour to the Ville de Paris, and the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir H. Neale, Bart. to the Norge, of 74 guns.

The standard was immediately saluted by the whole fleet, except the Impregnable, as before, and the salute was answered by an equal number of guns from the battery on the platform.

His Royal Highness, accompanied by their Majesties, the Grand Duchess, and the Princes, visited every part of the ship, with which they expressed themselves in the highest degree gratified.

After his Royal Highness and their Majesties, and the other distinguished persons, had partaken of a collation in the great cabin of the Impregnable, they were pleased to gratify the immense crowd which had assembled round the ship, by appearing severally at the entrance port, and his Royal Highness and their Majesties were received with the most enthusiastic expressions of joy; and when his Royal Highness retired, the people spontaneously sang "God save the King."

His Royal Highness was so much pleased with his visit, that he expressed his intention of returning to Spithead the next day, and he desired the fleet might be kept ready for getting under weigh as soon as the tide should serve.

On his Royal Highness and their Majesties leaving the Im-pregnable, a royal salute was again fired by the whole fleet, and the barges proceeded in the order in which they came, except that the Emperor of Russia and his suite embarked in the barge which bore his flag, and was followed by one of the lines of barges, while the barge which bore the royal standard of Great Britain led the other, the barge of the Board of Admiralty preceding both.

When the barges approached the shore at South Sea Castle, they were saluted by a *feu-de-joie*, which was fired by the troops drawn up on South Sea Beach, and on the ramparts of the town, and by the acclamations of the people, who covered the beach and ramparts; and a royal salute was fired from the battery on the platform, and the *feu-de-joie* and the acclamations of the crowd were repeated and continued while the royal barge was passing.

The Prince Regent, the King of Prussia, and the Board of Admiralty, and the suites of his Royal Highness and his Majesty, landed at the Sally-port, while his Majesty the Emperor of Russia proceeded to the King's-stairs at the Dock-yard.

His Royal Highness, accompanied by his Majesty, walked from the Sally-port to the Government House, amidst the acclamations of the crowds that filled the street, and testified by every possible means their joy at seeing amongst them his Royal Highness and his illustrious guests.

In the evening his Royal Highness had a dinner of above 120 covers, where their Majesties, the Grand Duchess, the Princes, and their respective suites, dined; and to which several distinguished foreigners, the Board of Admiralty, the Ministers, and naval and military Officers of the rank of Post-Captain and Colonel respectively, had the honour to be invited.

In the course of the evening, the Prince Regent and their Majesties were pleased to gratify the wishes of the people by appearing on the balcony, and were again received with every demonstration of joy.

Friday, June 24.

THIS morning, at ten o'clock, his Royal Highness and his Majesty the King of Prussia, and their respective royal families and suites, again met his Majesty the Emperor at the Commissioner's house in the Dock-yard, and proceeded on foot to visit the yard.

His Royal Highness conducted their Majesties through the

several store-houses, rigging-lofts, rope-houses, the anchor-forge, the wood-mills, and metal-mills ; and in all those places his Royal Highness and their Majesties were pleased to express their approbation of the good order, zeal, and ingenuity displayed by the respective officers and artificers.

His Royal Highness and the King of Prussia afterwards proceeded to the King's-stairs to embark in the barges, while his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, accompanied by the Grand Duchess, and attended by Lord Viscount Melville, the Earl of Yarmouth, and the Imperial suite, continued to inspect the Dock-yard, and afterwards crossed over to visit Haslar Hospital.

His Imperial Majesty, after expressing the greatest satisfaction at the general system of the Hospital, and the good order and comfort which appeared to prevail therein, returned with his suite to the Commissioner's house in the Dock-yard.

The Prince Regent and the King of Prussia having embarked, the procession moved nearly in the same order as the day preceding to Spithead, and the royal party went on board the Royal Sovereign yacht, where the royal standard and the flag of the Admiralty and the union were hoisted, as they had before been in the Impregnable.

His Royal Highness was then pleased to direct a signal to be made for the fleet's getting under weigh, which was immediately executed, and the whole squadron stood out to sea with a favourable breeze.

When the fleet had proceeded as far as St. Helen's, the Prince Regent, the King, and the Princes, attended as before, went on board the Impregnable, where they were received with the usual salutes and forms ; the standard, the flag of the Admiralty, and the union being hoisted as before.

The fleet, now under full sail, performed several evolutions, and manœuvred with the greatest celerity and precision, till about four o'clock, when being about five leagues from the anchorage, the fleet tacked and continued to work up to Spithead till about seven, when it had regained its former position, and his Royal Highness and the King, and their respective royal families and suites, again entered their barges, and proceeded as the day before, and under similar *feux-de-joie*, and the like acclamations of the people, to the Sally-port, where they landed, and immediately proceeded to the Government House, where they were received by the Earl Bathurst, Secretary of State for the War Department, and his Grace Marshal the Duke of Wellington, who had just arrived from town.

At eight o'clock his Royal Highness sat down to a dinner

of 120 covers, at which the Emperor and King, the Grand Duchess, and the Princes were entertained, and the Secretaries of State, the Board of Admiralty, and the other distinguished persons of the royal and imperial suites, and the officers of the navy and army, of the ranks of Captain and Colonel respectively, had again the honour of being invited.

In the course of the evening, the Prince Regent and their Majesties again appeared on the balcony, and were received, as before, with every expression of the popular joy ; and at night his Royal Highness was pleased to invite the noblemen, gentlemen, and naval and military officers at Portsmouth and its vicinity, with their ladies, to a ball and supper, which their Majesties the Emperor and King, and their Royal Highnesses the Princes, honoured with their presence.

Saturday, June 25.

THIS morning, about nine o'clock, his Royal Highness held a levee at the Government House, at which the Mayor and Corporation of the Borough of Portsmouth were introduced, to present the following address :—

“ To his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

“ Most illustrious Prince,

“ We, his Majesty's most faithful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of this ancient Borough of Portsmouth, offer our duty and congratulations to your Royal Highness on your again honouring this place with your presence.

“ We more particularly congratulate your Royal Highness, on this event being rendered so auspicious, by the presence of those august personages who accompany you, and who, by their conduct and valour, by their heroism and intrepidity, have so eminently contributed to deliver Europe, and to give us the inestimable blessing of peace. This event, under the permission of Divine Providence, has been accomplished by the wisdom of your Royal Highness's councils, the exertions and co-operation of his Majesty's fleets and armies, and thus saved us from the wretched state of anarchy and confusion which has visited other nations.

“ Those excellent laws which raised this nation to the highest state of prosperity, which enabled us to bear a war, unequalled for its sanguinary effects or its immense expense—these laws, we trust, will now be appreciated by other nations ; and under the influence of them, peace and happiness cover the earth.

“ With hearts full of zeal, we beg to assure your Royal

Highness, we will on all occasions prove ourselves dutiful, loyal, and affectionate subjects, and most truly support our valuable constitution. We cannot take leave of your Royal Highness without expressing our hope, that the Almighty will look down on your good and virtuous father, and smooth the evening of a life which has been so devoted to the honour and welfare of his subjects."

To which his Royal Highness was pleased to give the following gracious answer:—

“ I thank you for this loyal and dutiful address.

“ It is with particular satisfaction that I receive your congratulations at this place; distinguished as it is by the presence of illustrious allies of his Majesty, whose wisdom and magnanimity have been eminently instrumental in terminating the calamities of Europe.

“ I reflect with pride and exultation on the conduct of all descriptions of his Majesty’s subjects, throughout a contest the most arduous, in the prosecution of which they manifested a degree of fortitude and constancy, of which history affords no example.

“ The sentiments which you have expressed towards my Royal Father, are highly grateful to my feelings. It is to a firm adherence to the principles which he invariably maintained and cherished, that, under the favour of a gracious Providence, the glorious result of all our exertions is chiefly to be ascribed.”

His Royal Highness was pleased, on this occasion, to confer the honour of Knighthood on Henry White, Esq. the Mayor of Portsmouth, as also on Vice-Admiral Martin, Henry Peake, Esq. one of the Surveyors of the Navy, and Captain Freeman Barton, of the 2d (or Queen’s own) regiment of foot.

His Royal Highness was also pleased to intimate his intention of conferring the title of a Baronet of the United Kingdom on the Honourable George Grey, Commissioner of the Dock-yard.

His Royal Highness and their Imperial and Royal Majesties, and the Princes, and their suites, then left Portsmouth; and after reviewing the troops, who were stationed on Portsdown-hill, proceeded to Petworth, the seat of the Earl of Egremont, on their way to Dover, where the Emperor and King had arranged to embark for the Continent.

Before his Royal Highness left Portsmouth, he commanded the expression of his perfect satisfaction at the appearance,

manceuvres, and discipline of the fleet, to be conveyed to the Admirals, Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Royal Marines; and his Royal Highness was pleased to direct that the two senior commanders of sloops at Spithead should be promoted to the rank of post-captains of his Majesty's fleet; the first lieutenant of the Impregnable and the lieutenant of the Royal Sovereign yacht, in which ships the royal standard had been hoisted, and the first lieutenants of the flag-officers' ships, viz. the Prince, Ville de Paris, Rodney, Queen, and St. Domingo, to be promoted to the rank of commanders; and two midshipmen from each of those ships and yacht to be made lieutenants: he also directed the sum of 3000*l.* to be distributed among the artificers, workmen, and labourers of the Dock-yard, including the Ordinary and Victualling Department, and to the crews of the Impregnable and Royal Sovereign yacht; 100*l.* to the poor of the parishes of Portsmouth and Portsea; 50*l.* to the poor of the parish of Gosport; and 50*l.* to the debtors in Portsmouth gaol.

The weather was, in every respect, favourable during his Royal Highness's stay; and nothing could exceed the splendour of the scene which Portsmouth and Spithead exhibited during the whole visit. Great numbers of the nobility and gentry from all parts of the country had repaired to Portsmouth; and when his Royal Highness went afloat, the crowds of sailing vessels and boats which covered Spithead, ornamented with flags and filled with company, afforded the most brilliant and gratifying spectacle that can be imagined.

The towns of Portsmouth and Gosport, and the neighbourhood, were brilliantly illuminated every night; and the inhabitants vied with each other in displaying transparencies and devices, expressive of their dutiful affection to his Royal Highness's person and government; and their gratitude for the signal glories and blessings which had been achieved under his auspices. Indeed, wherever his Royal Highness appeared, he was received with the liveliest expression of joy on the part of the people; and on his going to Portsmouth, the towns and villages were crowded with spectators, who had collected from all parts of the country; flags and banners were hung out from the windows, and triumphal arches, adorned with laurel and wreaths of flowers, were erected in several places through which his royal Highness and his illustrious visitors passed.

The satisfaction with which his Royal Highness received these lively and continued demonstrations of the affection of the people was heightened by the happy consideration, that notwithstanding the immense concourse of persons collected

everywhere on shore, and the innumerable boats and vessels which crowded Spithead, and attended the fleet to sea, no accident whatsoever was known to have occurred.

On the evening of the 27th, the Prince Regent returned to town, highly satisfied with an excursion which appeared to give equal pleasure to his Royal Highness, and to all those who had the happiness to approach his royal person.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE ILLUMINATIONS ON THE 9TH,
10TH, AND 11TH OF JUNE, 1814.

Whitehall, Tuesday, June 7, 1814.

THE Public Offices will be illuminated on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 9th, 10th, and 11th instant, in consequence of the signing of the Definitive Treaty of Peace.

THE number of brilliant and pleasing spectacles exhibited on the 9th of June, in every quarter of the town, exceeded in every respect those which were displayed at the peace of Amiens. Transparencies representing Peace descending on earth, and in her progress scattering her various blessings on the four quarters of the globe, were very appropriate; but among them none pleased us more than one in Piccadilly; the devices were as follows:—The Goddess of Plenty and Britannia in her car, the cornucopia in her hand, and the abundant stores therein contained rolling out. The sun rising, with the most resplendent brightness; the bird of Jove in the back-ground, flying towards the sun, and abundance covering the whole surface of the scene; underneath the words, “Peace and its attendant Blessings.” Another, the countenance of Britannia, furrowed by the toils of war, and Ceres, smiling with the bloom of ease; underneath, “Glory to God on high.” In Berkeley-square, a representation of a town on fire—mortars, bombs, and rockets flying—a soldier dead, and a female fainting on his bosom—underneath, “War and Desolation;” Fame with the trumpet, on a scroll, with “Peace and Restoration.” Another in Grosvenor-street—the Angel of Peace, with her eye looking to Heaven, to which she directed our national thanksgivings; and in her right hand held a scroll, “God hath blessed his People with Peace.”

The most splendid in effect, tasteful in design, grandest in conception, and most beautiful in appearance, was Carlton House.

Viscount Castlereagh's Office.—In the most prominent situation appeared the word "Peace," in large capitals. On the right G. R. on the left G. P. R. above the British star (uncommonly beautiful), surmounted by the imperial crown of Britain, and two plumes of ostrich feathers; laurel branches encircled "Peace," and variegated lamps encircled the columns. The whole of the front, from the pediment to the basement, was covered with lamps.

The Foreign Office.—"The Peace of Europe," surrounded by branches of laurel, occupied the central space in front; the laurel rose out of a vase at the base, on a parallel line with which was written, "May 50, 1814." On the right was G. R. the left G. P. R.; brilliant stars decorated the parapet, and in the centre was the British crown.

The Council Office.—"Peace," G. R. laurel branches, festoons, and the crown; likewise the windows encircled by lamps.

The Board of Trade.—"Ships, Colonies, and Commerce," in large capitals.

The Home Department.—A magnificent scene. Here was exhibited the first specimen of the florid Gothic we ever saw pourtrayed in lamps. In different triumphal arches were placed:—"Russia," "Prussia," "Sweden," "Austria." The central space was occupied by G. P. R. a crown, &c. The spiral temporary ornaments had a fine effect. The eagles and other heraldic ornaments were introduced.

The Horse Guards.—"Every man has done his Duty," in lamps. The cupola illuminated to its summit. Laurel branches, a crown, &c. Every window was studded with lamps; and the wings similarly lighted up. On the right G. R. and on the left G. P. R. rows of lamps, and the pediment and architraves marked out with lamps.

The Pay Office.—"Europe saved by the Grand Alliance."

The Admiralty.—"Glorious War crowned by honourable Peace." The anchor in the centre, encircled by wreaths of laurel surmounted by the arms of England. At the east end of the façade a star of great magnitude; and on the west another of similar dimensions; straight rows of lamps encircled the pediment. There are likewise triumphal arches, pillars, and festoons.

Fife House, Privy Gardens.—Lord Liverpool displayed his usual taste. "Peace honourable to all," with pyramids, festoons, straight rows, and pillars of variegated lamps.

Viscount Castlereagh's, in St. James's-square.—A beautiful transparency, with the words "Peace" in a glory. Festoons and straight rows of lamps.

The Ordnance Office.—Brilliant in the extreme; the whole of the front lighted up, carronades along the balcony, in lamps, and cannon balls regularly piled. The crown, a star, &c. surmounted by the Prince Regent's plume. Columns, arches, festoons, and pyramids.

Mr. Whitbread's House, in Dover-street.—Resplendently brilliant. The whole of the front lighted up; a most magnificent spectacle. Encircled by branches of laurel, appeared the word "Peace."

Earl of Ashburnham's, in the same street.—A brilliant star, festoons, and straight rows of lamps.

Marquis of Wellesley's, Hyde-park-corner.—Three triumphal arches, festoons, &c.

The Spanish Ambassador's.—The absence of his Excellency prevented his usual display. The house was lighted up with candles only.

Lord Grantham's, in St. James's-square.—The word "Blucher" over the portico of the entrance.

Lord Elliot, in the same square.—A crown, star, and festoons.

Earl of Cholmondeley.—The Prince's plume and flambeaux.

The Duke of Grafton's, Piccadilly.—"Peace, Peace," and straight rows of lamps.

Sir Francis Burdett's.—Festoons of variegated lamps.

Carpenter and Son, Booksellers to the Prince Regent, in Old Bond-street.—A magnificent transparency. The centre was composed of a figure representing Peace holding an olive-branch, under whose wing were seen the sister arts, Music, Poetry, and Painting, with the motto, "*Pax Nutrix Artium*." Beneath is a beautiful group of boys, in the act of burning the several instruments of war. The effect of the whole was extremely good, and we should conceive, from the masterly manner in which the design was pourtrayed, that it was the work of some artist of celebrity.

Hancock, Sheppard, and Rixon, Cockspur-street.—A ship appears sailing into port with the name of the Prince Regent on the stern. The great novelty in this was, that the whole consisted of variegated lamps. Underneath appeared "Peace," not in lamps, but in diamonds, producing an effect surprisingly beautiful. Added to these were pyramids, festoons, and triumphal arches. On the right were placed L. R. on the left K. P.

Oakley and Co. Old Bond-street.—Festoons and straight rows of lamps.

Weston, Old Bond-street.—A brilliant star, crown, festoons, and straight rows of lamps.

H. Watson, 35, Old Bond-street.—Three large transparencies; in the centre the Goddess Astræa; the titular Angel of Albion crowning Britannia, whose steady perseverance has gained peace for Europe. In the right-hand one the Duke of Wellington, relating his actions to History; Prudence and Victory attended him; above in the heavens, the immortal Marlborough and the restorer of Grecian liberty admiring this hero of his age. The sign of Leo, in the zodiac, illustrating his natal day. The left-hand one represented the ancient dynasty of France tottering over the gulph, restored by the illustrious allies. Peter the Great and Catherine, from the regions of immortality, looking down with transport on this happy event. Right—The liberation of Spain. Centre—England hospitable and triumphant gives peace to the world. Left—The magnanimous Emperor of all the Russias. On each side of the transparencies were pyramids, with the names of victorious commanders, and the battles they have gained.

At Mr. Edward Orme's, in Bond-street, on the south front, a capital portrait of the Emperor of Russia, and the new Russian arms, with the title lately voted by the Senate, "Alexander I. blessed by God." Above the whole, in large letters, formed of variegated lamps, the word "Welcome." On the west front, all the Royal Family of England on one transparent picture; a proud display, not to be equalled by any court in Europe.

Earl of Hardwicke's, St. James's-square.—Very beautiful, the word "Peace," in amazingly large capitals, filling up each of the drawing-room windows.

White's Club-house, St. James's-street.—Magnificent in the extreme—"England and Perseverance," in lamps; likewise a crown, surmounted by a brilliant star, together with festoons and straight rows of lamps.

Officers' Club-house, opposite.—"Peace to Europe," a crown, two stars, festoons, and rows of lamps.

Brookes's—A crown, festoons, and a star.

Bootle's, the Savoir-Vivre Club.—"Peace" and laurel branches.

Arthur's—"Victory and Peace."

The Cocoa Tree.—A transparency—Britannia supporting a globe, attended by female figures, representing the four quarters of the world; above, suspended in air, appeared an union of hands; surmounting the whole, Fame sounding the trumpet.

Palmer's, St. James's-street.—Three fleurs-de-lis, encircled by a glory, attended by a Russian eagle, darting rays of lightning upon the fallen Emperor, who lies prostrate on the ground.

Phillips's Auction Office, New Bond-street.—Festoons of lamps, and the letters A. and F.

G. Taylor, Old Bond-street.—“Peace” and festoons.

Devonshire House.—The word “Peace” in very large capitals, erected along the front on the outer wall, and flambeaux.

All the fashionable streets and squares were lighted up with candles and flambeaux. The Marquis of Lansdowne had “Peace.” Others had the pediments beaded with lamps. In addition to the brilliancy produced in every quarter of the town, fireworks, the most beautiful, were let off. Rockets, stars, wheels, and blue lights, met the eye every moment. Among other transparencies were represented Mars conducting the fair form of Peace to Britannia, who, seated on her shore divested of warlike emblems, receives her with the warmest transports. Mostly all the subjects were highly chosen and well executed.

Opera House.—A fine transparency of Britannia and her triumphs, with a variety of brilliant ornaments.

Drury-lane Theatre, Brydge's-street side, had that front entirely illuminated: the word “Peace” in letters of about four feet each, with an imperial crown over, surmounted with the Prince's plume, and a star on each side the crown: the whole enclosed with a wreath of laurel of great extent, while on the top there were several blazing torches all round.

Covent-garden Theatre—on the Bow-street side, under the portico, the word “Peace,” each letter enclosed within a wreath of laurel, forming an arch; “G. R.” at each angle; at the top a double row of lamps along the base, and various devices of small lamps in diamonds and festoons.

Haymarket Theatre.—The word “Peace,” sprigs of laurel, and other brilliant ornaments.

The European Museum.—A brilliant star, richly encircled with elegant festoons of variegated lamps, and the words, “Pax Perseverando.”

The House of the Literary Fund Society, of which the Prince Regent is patron, was tastefully illuminated; having plumes of feathers, &c. in variegated lamps.

Royal Anti-Attrition Office.—The words, “Anchored in Peace,” under a star; the whole supported by an anchor,

displaying an immense number of beautiful variegated lamps.

The Hungersford Coffee-house, Strand, made a very handsome show, having the word "Rejoice," in large characters, extending the whole of the front, and surmounted with a crown of great magnitude and the brightest radiance; a laurel branch rising from each end.

Jenkins, Carver and Gilder, Strand, had two large transparencies, with descriptive poems to each. The first transparency, Britannia seated on a rock, with the lion couchant at her feet, trampling under foot the ensigns of war, whilst a fleet of merchantmen appear on the fore-ground, with bales of goods landing, and a cornucopia pouring out different fruits in abundance. The following descriptive poem:—

Britannia rise !
Nor heed the lurking foe,
While peace and plenty
Ward the lurking blow.

Second transparency.—A figure, representing an angel, holds Buonaparte by the back of the neck, who is crouched on his knees, chained, whilst the gates of Hell stand open to receive him. Descriptive poem:—

Die, tyrant, die !
Receive thy proper doom—
Hell opes her doors
To give thee ample room.

The British and Westminster Fire Office, Strand.—A most brilliant star, on a bed bordered with a chain of dazzling lamps, from whence a branch of olive extends on each side along the centre front, with a double row of bright lamps along the base.

Polito's Menagerie, Exeter Change, made a grand and whimsical appearance; it was ornamented with a superb plume of the Prince's feathers, diamonds and festoons of coloured lamps, the word "Peace" in large letters; the whole enclosed within an illuminated arch, ornamented with laurel, whilst the transparencies of Louis, tigers, elephants, ostriches, &c. gave it a novel appearance.

Read's, the Old Slaughter's Coffee-house, St. Martin's-lane, had along the front the words, "Rejoice, Peace, Huzza!" with festoons to ornament.

Brunet's Hotel, in Leicester-square, where some of our brave warriors put up, made a very splendid appearance.

J. Porglano, Sabloniere's Hotel, had the words, "Peace, United," with several ornamented devices, which gave it a most brilliant appearance.

Morgan and Saunders, Catherine-street.—G.R. over which was a large crown. In the same line P. R.; above which were the Prince's feathers. In the next line, Pitt, Nelson, Perceval, Liverpool, Castlereagh, Vansittart, Catheart, Stewart, Aberdeen, and all "The Pilots that weathered the Storm." —In the third line, the Duke of Wellington, coronet; with Hill, Cole, Picton, Hope, Beresford, Cotton, Paget, &c. the Army of British Heroes; and on each side a brilliant star. Underneath this, in the centre, W. for Wellington, and on each side a transparency, one in honour of the Emperor Alexander and his brave Generals, Platoff, &c. and Army; the other for the King of Prussia, the brave Blucher and the Army; Austria, and Swartzenberg and Army; the Crown Prince of Sweden and Army. The bottom completed the whole with the words, "Praise God," in large lamps.

Price's Cut-glass Manufactory, Strand, had a very brilliant star in front, while the reflection of the immense number of superb chandeliers in the show-room had a grand effect.

Somerset House had the three entrance gates bordered with a double chain of small brilliant lamps and the three large arched windows on each side bordered in like manner to correspond, each being connected with a double festoon of brilliant lamps; the base over the arches had a double row of small lamps, extending the whole length of the front; the ten pillars, reaching from the base to the parapet, were encircled with wreaths of small brilliant lamps, each column being also ornamented; at the top, in large letters, which formed two lines, there were the words, "Glory to God," "Peace on Earth." On the centre, near the top, there was an imperial crown, with the Prince's plume on the one side, and a brilliant star on the other. Each window on the first floor was covered with a plateau of wood, on each of which were wreaths of laurel, and between each a diamond; at each end of the building rose two columns of small lamps to the top to make it complete.

At the Fleecy Hosiery Manufactory, in High-Holborn.—On the fore-ground a flock of sheep, their attendant shepherd leaning against an oak, his eyes directed towards an angel descending from the clouds, having a palm-branch in his right hand, and an olive-branch in his left. On the left of the picture a pack, marked "Wool;" behind that a bale of fleecy hosiery, marked "For Exportation," and shipping in the back-ground. The quiet pastoral employment of the shepherd, and the descending angel, are finely emblematic

of that greatest of all blessings, peace. At the top of the piece, "Thanks be to God," words very fit to be the spontaneous effusion of the heart and lips of the shepherd, and indeed of us all.

The Thames Police.—The Crown with G. R. in large variegated lamps. A transparency exhibiting the Eye of Providence; its rays shining on a shield royally supported by the lion and unicorn surrounded with a wheat-sheaf. Over the shield, G. P. R. on one side of the wheat-sheaf, and Louis XVIII. on the other side. On the upper part of the shield "Ainity," with two hands in unity, under which, "Russia, Austria, and Prussia." Below the shield two cornucopias across with a sheet anchor; on a scroll, "England has conquered Peace," in large capitals.

Crease's Cheap Paint Warehouse, West Smithfield.—Two transparencies, shewing the implements of war broken, and the following inscriptions:—"May Heaven decree, that the Angel of Peace may bind the Demon of War in everlasting chains, that all nations of the earth may be filled with righteousness and peace;" then, "Wherever the footsteps of man shall be found, he will bind these decrees to his heart."

Thomson, 25, Fenchurch-street.—The emblazoned banners of England, France, and Russia, waving over a *border* of variegated lamps, surrounding appropriate and patriotic mottoes. In the centre, a large transparency: the upper compartment representing the emblems of plenty, trade, and industry, with the words, "Peace, Industry, Agriculture." Beneath, the armorial insignia of Great Britain, Russia, France, Spain, Prussia, Austria, Holland, and Portugal, encircling the Dove of Peace, whose emanating glories illuminated the motto, "Europe united."

Blades, Glass-Manufacturer to their Majesties.—A large transparency represented Britannia, under the guidance of Mars and Minerva (War and Wisdom), giving peace to Europe. Mars in the act of sheathing the sword of war; the British lion protecting the shield, and at the same time trampling under foot the eagle standard of Buonaparte; in the fore-ground, boys depositing emblems of peace, agriculture, and wealth.

Millard, Linen-draper, Cheapside, had, round the arms over the door, an arch of small lamps, with a circle of small lamps on each side.

The East India House was very brilliantly lighted; the six massy columns were encircled with splendid lamps; between each were the letters G. P. R. with a brilliant star on

each side, over which was a wreath of laurel, composed of variegated lamps; on each side of the columns was a dazzling range of lamps in festoons, extending to each corner, where was another brilliant star, with the letters A. F. in the centre of it: the whole had a very beautiful effect, and attracted an immense concourse of spectators at an early hour in the evening.

Excise Office.—This spacious building was one blaze of light. In the centre was the word "Peace;" a magnificent star and G. R. beneath. The whole was a brilliant half-diamond star of variegated lamps; on each side were arches of several rows of yellow lamps; between each were the initials, R. A. P. S. P. H. denoting Russia, Austria, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, and Holland restored; above which were six of the Prince's plumes. Underneath, several anchors and Roman battle-axes; at the top of this building was an elegant crown, 12 feet high. The whole was surrounded with rows of plain-coloured lamps, which were magnificent in the extreme.

Bank of England.—A fine transparency over the great entrance represented France and England joining hands, and swearing amity on an altar dedicated to departed heroes. On the altar an urn with incense smoking. Britannia leaning on her shield, the lion couchant at her feet. France leaning on her shield, which was decorated with the fleurs-de-lis; and with the right hand pointing to the statue of Louis XVIII. placed on a pedestal; while the eagles of Buonaparte lay broken and trampled under foot; over head the Angel of Peace, descending on the altar with an olive-branch, and Justice in the cloud, holding the balances over her head, and pointing to the arms of Russia, Austria, &c. The whole was edged round with festoons of small lamps, and surmounted with a crown of great magnitude. All the columns and the different recesses in the wings were thickly ornamented with several devices of small lamps. There was a railing of wood at each end of the street to keep off all carriages.

Second Night.

THE interest of the scene appeared progressively to increase. Some of the transparencies were sublime beyond conception; on the 10th, great taste and variety were displayed. Lamps of different colours enlightened the picture and relieved the eye. Wheat-sheafs, ploughs, and the various fruits of the

earth ; olive-branches, emblems of plenty, &c. Among others were Peace with her attributes, personified in letters of vivid light. The streets were filled with people before nine o'clock. The cavalcade of equipages was much greater than on the preceding night. All the avenues leading to the different goals of attraction, viz. Carlton House and the public offices, poured forth shoals every moment. The following were among the leading objects :—

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, in Grosvenor-square.—“Peace,” in large capitals ; laurel branches along the balcony, festoons, stars, and a crown.

Earl of Fortescue, in Grosvenor-square.—Lamps and flambeaux, very brilliant.

Earl of Bridgewater.—Ditto, festoons of coloured lamps, and flambeaux.

Duke of Beaufort.—Ditto, festoons and flambeaux.

Lord Cathcart’s, Grosvenor-square.—A brilliant device, consisting of a branch of laurel and olive, surmounted by the British crown, of extraordinary size.

Lord Fitzwilliam’s, Grosvenor-square.—A most beautiful star of the Order of the Garter, with rows of variegated lamps extending to the extremity of the large mansion.

Earl Winchilsea, South-street, Park-lane.—Very brilliant. “Peace,” in large letters, with festoons and other draperies.

The Portuguese Ambassador’s, South Audley-street.—Radiant columbus and triumphal arches, extending to the parapet. The windows encircled with lamps.

The Duke of Cambridge’s, in South Audley-street.—Magnificent and tasteful. In the centre “Peace,” on the right E. R: left F. K. surmounted by the diadems. In a parallel line branches of laurel, two stars and festoons of lamps.

Earl of Chesterfield’s.—Candles and flambeaux.

The Swedish Ambassador’s, in Chesterfield-street.—Triumphal arches of lamps.

The Austrian Ambassador’s, in Hanover-square.—A transparency of Fame sounding the trumpet ; and “Peace” issuing thereout. Underneath, “Russia, Prussia, Austria, England,” supported by cherubim. In the centre a wreath of laurel, “*In Union Virtus.*”

Marchioness of Downshire.—The letters “Peace,” in prominent capitals, with festoons, and every window encircled with lamps.

Viscountess le Despencer.—A female figure, representing the Guardian Angel of Great Britain, reversing the cornucopia, with the other attendant blessings of peace.

The Pulteney Hotel.—“Thanks to God,” in lamps placed along the balcony.

Stubbs, St. James's-street.—A splendid transparency of an octagon form, representing Wellington, Blucher, and Britannia. The Guardian of Britain trampling on War. Peace allegorically represented with much taste.

Bootle's Club, St. James's-street.—Two angels supporting the busts of the five principal heroes in the late campaign. The Russian eagle. Ships sailing into port laden with goods. Military standards furled, and the implements of war discarded.

The Ordnance Office excelled the preceding night. The illuminated front was surmounted by castellated ornaments.

Thomson's, Mortimer-street.—Festoons and rows of lamps.

Mr. Freemantle's, Stanhope-street.—Festoons, crown, and star.

Phillips's Auction Office, New Bond-street.—A full-length portrait of the Prince Regent in his robes. The figure reclining against a pillar, round which was wreathed a scarf, inscribed, “To the Judgment and Perseverance of the Rising Sun of Britain.” On the right appeared Wellington in full regiments, with the following words:—

“ His deeds it's needless to repeat,
For Wellington means all that's great.”

On the left side was Blucher, with “A pattern for Heroes.” These were encircled by laurel wreaths. Over the head of the Prince was placed a brilliant star, with other rays of light emanating from a glory. The whole of the front was delineated by lamps, producing a very vivid flame. The transparencies being admirably executed, added greatly to the general effect.

Stodart, in South Audley-street.—“England, the Wonder of surrounding Nations.” Britannia seated on the implements of war; a view of the British navy coming into port, and the return of Wellington.

Mr. Thomson, Grosvenor-square, splendid indeed. The whole of the front occupied by transparencies and lamps. The first represented Wellington offering to Louis XVIII. the crown; the Emperor of Russia on his right, and Blucher on his left. In the back-ground, the fallen Emperor kneeling on a fragment of a rock in the midst of the ocean. Before him were placed some articles of food, which an eagle was devouring. From a glory descended the spread-eagle with the olive-branch. On the right, in large capitals, appeared

G. P. R. and on the left three fleurs-de-lis, likewise formed in lamps. Above were crowns encircled by laurel-branches. Underneath, very conspicuous, "Glory" on one side, and "Peace" on the other. To complete the outline, "Wellington," in still more conspicuous characters.

Messrs. Oakley, Old Bond-street.—A projecting colonnade of the Ionic order, with corresponding pilasters, was richly decorated with festoons of gold-coloured lamps. In the centre were laurel-branches formed by green lamps, and at the angles pillars of the same. The letters A. and F. conspicuous. In the back-ground mirrors, of vast magnitude, encircled by branches of real laurel; the effect was beautiful, from their reflecting all the objects in front. Crowning the whole of this temporary fabric were rows of lamps; and underneath, the words, "To all Nations, Unity, Peace, and Concord."

Miss Linwood's, Leicester-square.—A grand transparency: the Regent encircled by Alexander, Wellington, and other military heroes of renown; with "Peace to the Souls of Heroes" at one end; at the other, "Every one has done his Duty."

Coad and Adams, Paper-Hangers, 68, Strand.—A superb star and an elegant double festoon.

The Count de Chastre, in Old Cavendish-street.—Represented a Temple of Peace, most tastefully decorated with variegated lamps. On the pediment, which was supported by wreathed columns and pilasters, were the Regent's feathers: on the front, the arms of the King of France were emblazoned; in the centre a most magnificent star. The whole formed a most brilliant *coup-d'œil*, and displayed a taste in the arrangements we have seldom witnessed.

Morant's Ornamental Paper Manufactory, top of New Bond-street, displayed a beautiful allegorical transparency on a very large scale. Fame, attended by cherubims, was represented binding to a palm-tree golden medallions, inscribed with the victories obtained by the Duke of Wellington and the allies. History recording the deeds of the heroes. The British lion at her feet, couching, having torn the insignia of the French revolution. In the back-ground were seen the Temple of Peace, ships lading, &c. The whole was surrounded by a magnificent frame, composed of trophies: amidst which was a large medallion in gold of the Duke of Wellington; beneath were arranged shields, bearing the arms of the Allied Sovereigns, admirably painted in gold relief.

Smith, Fruiterer to the Regent, Duke-street.—A well

executed Justice, as large as life; in her right hand an olive-branch, leaning on a pillar, on which appeared the name of our hero, Wellington, with Blucher, Alexander, Francis, and Platoff: in one scale, the fleurs-de-lis; in the other, Boney's eagles, which finally kick the beams, with appropriate mottoes.

Dickson's, Printseller, New Bond-street.—A large transparency, in the centre of which were the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Liverpool, as large as life, relating to each other the glorious deeds which have been accomplished by themselves and their countrymen. On the left, Peace showering down plenty, from her cornucopia, upon Europe. On the right, Britannia and Commerce, well executed, with appropriate motto.

Sadler's Wells:—A large transparency, divided by coloured lamps into several compartments, exhibiting an orange tree with "Orange Boven;" a white lily and fleur-de-lis, with "Vive le Roi;" palm and olive branches; a cornucopia pouring out its fruit; the cap of liberty; and crown as an emblem of loyalty; representations of Commerce and Agriculture; and in a medallion, the rose, shamrock, and thistle united, with the words, "Bouquet of Freedom;" over them the crown and "God save the King;" round the medallion, "The Allied Sovereigns;" and in a festoon, "*Laus Deo! Pax Mundi!*" The whole surmounted by a brilliant crown of coloured lamps: the effect was extremely brilliant.

Ackermann's Repository.—The whole of the house was covered with emblematical ornaments. The lower part was divided into seven compartments, architecturally arranged into as many arches, within which were represented in transparent paintings, the size of life, the Christian and Cardinal Virtues, indicating that they have animated the allied powers to end the war so nobly. Upon the upper compartment, on a transparency 24 feet in height, the tyrant Buonaparte, like another Phaeton, hurled from his car by the veteran Blucher, who personated Jupiter; on the centre of the frieze of the lower compartment, an altar dedicated to Peace was burning with an ethereal flame; on the extremities of each side two lesser altars exhibited their pure flames. The whole of these splendid transparencies were surrounded by a profusion of superb ornaments, in imitation of carved work in gold. The royal arms, in shield of the materials, were surrounded by the standards of the allied powers, together with that of France. All the ornaments being painted in opaque colours, received a reflected

light, and formed a magnificent frame. The *coup-d'œil* of Ackermann's house was unique, and afforded the best specimen of this species of ornamental painting.

Third Night, 11th June.

IN St. James's-square—The houses of the Duke of Norfolk and the Bishop of London were illuminated from top to bottom; and the principal apartments had a great number of wax candles in silver branches; they seemed an entire blaze of light.

Lord Beauchamp.—Very tasteful, produced by festoons of lamps.

Arlington-street.—Marquis of Salisbury's, Earl of Sefton's, Earl of Pembroke's; very brilliant.

Cavendish-square.—Earl of Harcourt, Earl of Oxford, Lord Northwick; flambeaux and candles.

Old Burlington-street.—Earl of Uxbridge, Marquis Cornwallis, Mr. James Crawford; flambeaux and candles.

Grosvenor-square.—The Duke of Beaufort, Marquis of Bath, Lord Sydney, Lady Penryhn, Mr. Drax Grosvenor, Earl of Derby, Duke of Montrose, Earl of Shaftesbury, General Needham, Earl of Westmoreland, &c.; very brilliant, flambeaux and candles.

The Terrace, Piccadilly.—Marquis of Wellesley, a device, formed of lamps, in the central space, meant to pourtray the Temple of Peace, triumphal arches on each side, stars, crowns, and festoons.

Duchess of Devonshire.—Flambeaux and candles.

Earl of Cholmondeley.—The Prince's plume on a very large scale, and G. P. R.

Pulteney House.—Flambeaux and candles.

The wall of Burlington House court-yard, and those attached to the other mansions in London belonging to the great, were lighted up by flambeaux. Among the other transparencies, we were much pleased with several, wherein the illustrious Sovereigns of Europe were in the act of uniting their hands in token of amity, before an altar dedicated to Humanity, with the word "Peace," and olive-branches around it. The Duke of Devonshire introduced a novelty on Saturday night; it was the letter A, on the summit of the pediment of his house, in magnitude, however, not quite proportionate to the "Peace," in front.

Lord Coventry.—The Prince's plume in the middle, Russian eagle on the right, Prussian on the left, united by branches of laurel and olive.

The Earl of Dysart, in Piccadilly, exceeded in taste and

elegance any thing we have noticed. The whole front, from the very top to the bottom, was occupied with devices; a large transparency, the figure of Britannia, with couching lion in centre; a soldier and sailor bringing the glorious news of peace; the transparency was surmounted by these words in white lamps, "We have done our Duty." The Prince's plume, in a style of splendour scarcely ever witnessed, and two handsome stars, one on each side; underneath, the two letters "P. R." and "Peace on Earth." The windows of the lower part, and the door, were lined to the very bottom with lamps, and produced a most finished and beautiful effect.

Sir Charles Cockerell, next to the Earl of Dysart's, had the whole of his front most splendidly illuminated. The four Corinthian pillars, with their capitals, were lighted with white lamps, in sloping rows, all the way to the bottom, and the basements in squares, with circles of coloured lamps inside; between the pillars, at top, were the letters E. A. P. in the middle, a large star, with two elegant laurels, in green lamps, and at bottom, between pillars, P. R. S. Under the basements were these words in large letters, "Peace to Europe." The whole had a novel and extremely pleasing appearance, and was universally admired for its elegant simplicity.

One of the most splendid and elegant illuminations was that displayed in Park-lane, at Lord Dudley's. It was impossible to be exceeded in taste of decoration or brilliancy of effect.

Lady F. Beresford's House, in Upper Grosvenor-street, was not illuminated, but the balcony displayed a transparency which seemed to excite much interest, and recalled "the memory of the brave." Her Ladyship's son, a youth of singular promise, fell at Ciudad Roderigo, after having highly distinguished himself both during the siege and at the storming of the town. Upon the latter service he acted as aide-de-camp to the gallant General M'Kinnon, whose fate he shared.

Firman and Longdale had one of the most brilliant stars that could be imagined, formed of coloured glass and gold, with a small lamp on the top of each range.

Hatchet and Co. Coach-Makers, Long-acre, "G. R." with a crown over it, a dazzling star on each side, with several festoons to ornament it.

Bushnell and Co. Coach-Makers to the King of France and the Royal Family, at their house in Berners-street.—

His Majesty's initials, L. S. X. surmounted by the royal crown, beautifully neat, displayed in lamps. At their rhe-darium and factory in Oxford-street, a tastefully designed and well executed transparency, representing Mars and Neptune calling the attention of Britannia to a scroll with the names of the imperial and royal conquerors, and the most distinguished generals, with other appropriate figures and applicable mottoes, the whole producing an interesting and pleasing effect.

Great Rooms, Spring-gardens.—A grand allegorical transparent subject, dedicated to the Duke of Wellington, the pride of Britain. The heroic Wellington represented on horseback; Victory crowning him; not unlike the north wind, laying down every thing which opposes it, and putting to flight the adventurous enemy, and with him Despotism, Impiety, and Rapine. Portugal, on the brink of an abyss, supported by Time, and raised by England. At a distance the British army victorious. The Rainbow of Happiness beginning to spread over the regions of Lusitania; and from the empyrean appeared the Conqueror of Carthage, John Duke of Braganza, and the great Marlborough, contemplating, with due admiration, the Saviour of the peninsula. Twenty eight feet by 20.

At Mera's, Confectioner, Oxford-street, was exhibited a most beautiful transparency, the subject of which did honour to the artist who composed it. The figure of a lovely female representing Peace, with the olive-branch in her right hand, forming a crown to the Regent's feathers, which the branch encircles; in her left hand the medallion of Louis XVIII. the border of which was formed of the rose, shamrock, thistle, and fleur-de-lis; this was supported by the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian eagles; in the back-ground, the mast of a ship, the bulwark of England. It shewed that with the approbation of the Almighty, and the support of our brave allies, we have at length secured a safe and honourable peace.

The Office of Woods and Forests, facing the Admiralty.—The British oak, surmounted by a laurel-wreath in green lamps, and crowned by the word "Peace"

Webb's Lottery-Office had two very large stars of the most dazzling radiance.

The Temple of Fancy.—An allegorical subject, representing Britannia seated on the sea-girt shore, upon a rock, on which were placed the medallions of the allies, and with her right hand supporting the flag of Louis XVIII. that of

Liberty with the other, while the British lion lies couchant on the broken eagle of the Usurper; in the fore-ground of the left was the Cave of Despair, with the Demon of Despotism, in the likeness of Buonaparte, retiring from the resplendent rays of Peace, who, with the olive-branch, descended to the world.

Among the various curious exhibitions in the streets during the late illuminations, there was one called the Agricultural Car, decorated with laurel, &c.; it displayed most of the implements used in husbandry. The reapers were within the car, with their scythes and sickles; their flags were supported on hay-rakes, forks, &c. bearing this motto, "We have cut down the Corn Bill." We never remember to have seen so much joy and satisfaction expressed on all sides by honest John Bull; hats and handkerchiefs, huzzas and bravoes, gave the reapers a fine treat.

But among the curiosities of the evening, that which attracted the most notice, and which was, perhaps, most worthy of attention, was the exhibition at Hancock, Shepherd, and Rixon, in Cockspur-street. After the first night the devices were changed. On the last evening the effect was heightened by the introduction of additional ornaments in richly cut diamond paste drops. The Russian eagle on the right, and the Prussian on the left; the centre, G. P. R. There were likewise pillars, with triple heads, and three large stars surmounting the whole.

Carberry, Conduit-street.—A beautiful transparency of the globe, and the union of the allies, with olive-branches, emblems of plenty, &c. Underneath, "The World one Country; its Inhabitants one Family."

Mr. Barr Dudding's, in New Bond-street.—Very neat and elegant.

The annexed lines were placed above an excellent large transparency, covering the whole front of Mr. Fildes, Upholder, in Lamb's-conduit-street:—

When nations groan'd beneath the Tyrant's rod,
And all but Britain trembled at his nod;
When the whole Continent, o'erwhelm'd with grief,
Implor'd of England succour and relief;
With native pity and indignant frown,
She felt their wrongs, and made their cause her own;
Arm'd her brave sons with this express command,
"Go tear the blood-stain'd sceptre from his hand;
Go crush his power and his fell decree;"
Then spoke with seraph voice to all, "Be free."
For this, O Britain, was thy flag unfurl'd,
The friend of want, the Saviour of the world,

Mrs. John Ball, 7, Princes-street, Hanover-square, had a transparency, which displayed the taste and ingenuity of this promising artist—A most fascinating countenance of a female majestically seated, representing Peace, with her attendant attributes; on her right hand was Britaunia, with the lion couchant; his visage, divested of that ferocity natural to him, appeared as if he knew and felt that we were blessed with the long-wished-for peace; on the left of this interesting picture was Time, with his scythe broken, which pourtrayed that peace will be eternal; he rested on a shield, on which was finely delineated the royal plume; the entire of the background was composed of a triumphal pyramid, on which were the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian arms, the fleur-de-lis; the entire surmounted by the British crown, so well combined as to form over the wreath of laurel, which entwined the head of the figure of Peace, an elegant coronet. The balconies were tastefully decorated with lilies and laurels, in large artificial flowers, interspersed with lamps; the entire suspended from the mouths of eagles. On the transparency was written, "Our God, our Country, and our Allies."

ARRIVAL, &c. OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

ON Thursday, the 23rd of June, the country was gratified with the safe return of our illustrious general, the Most Noble the Duke of Wellington. Soon after his arrival His Grace left town for Portsmouth to pay his duty to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

The following Extracts from the Votes and Journals of the Houses of Lords and Commons will, we are convinced, be highly acceptable, as tending to shew the estimation in which the high services of the Duke of Wellington are held by those august and honourable assemblies.

House of Lords, Tuesday, June 28.

SHORTLY after three o'clock, the Lord Chancellor having taken his seat on the woolsack, a numerous assemblage of Peers being present, the above-mentioned illustrious nobleman was introduced into the House with every possible splendour and formality which the occasion admitted, and which the noble and excellent subject of it so justly merited. The Duke of Norfolk, acting as Earl Marshal, led the pro-

cession into the House. Sir Isaac Heard, Knight, Garter King at Arms, appeared in his tabard and state habiliments, with Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. The illustrious Duke of Wellington entered the House, supported by their Graces the Duke of Richmond and the Duke of Beaufort, all in military uniform, and in their ducal robes of state. Being arrived in the body of the House, and near the woolsack, the Duke of Wellington made the usual obeisance to the Lord Chancellor, and shewed his patent and writ of summons: the illustrious personages then approached the table, where his Grace of Wellington's various patents and peerage, as Viscount, Earl, Marquis, and lastly as Duke, were each read by the clerks. The oaths were then administered to his Grace, and the test rolls were signed by him. He then, accompanied by his noble supporters, took his seat on the Duke's bench, and saluted the House in the usual manner, by rising, taking off his hat, and bowing respectfully.

The Lord Chancellor then rose, and, pursuant to their Lordships, order, addressed his Grace to the following general purport:—

“ My Lord Duke of Wellington—In obedience to the commands of their Lordships, I have on this occasion to communicate to your Grace the thanks of this House, and the cordial congratulations of their Lordships on your return from your continental service, and on your introduction to a seat of the very highest rank and dignity in this House. Those proud and distinguished honours have been well and eminently merited by your Grace, by a long series of splendid and signal services, performed in various places and situations, but more especially on the Continent of Europe. The cordial and applauding thanks of this House—the highest honorary distinction in the power of their Lordships to bestow—have not only been most frequently and repeatedly voted to you, with the most perfect unanimity, but your Grace has had the additional satisfaction of being the medium and channel through which the like honours have been conveyed at various periods to other gallant and meritorious officers, who commensurately distinguished themselves under your Grace's directions and command. In the instance of your Grace also, is to be seen the first and most honourable distinction of a member of this House being at his first introduction placed in the very highest and most distinguished rank among their Lordships, and in the peerage. No language, no expression of mine, however fully I feel im-

pressed with their magnitude and importance, can do justice to your great and unparalleled services and merits; their nature and character is such as will render the name of Wellington immortal, and will constitute one of the most brilliant epochs in the history of this country. They have been frequently and justly felt by this House, and repeatedly made the subject of its thanks and its applause. In the sentiments so often and so justly expressed by the House, I have, for my own humble part, most fully and cordially participated. The wisdom, gallantry, and exertions so frequently displayed by your Grace, in a long series of services in the kingdoms of Portugal and Spain, is beyond any language I can use to characterise or express. Your freeing the kingdom of Portugal from the arm and power of France—your glorious career of victory, in subduing on various occasions, and pursuing the enemy through the territory of Spain, more especially on the signal occasions of the victories of Salamanca and Vittoria, the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, and other mighty fortresses, will be luminously inscribed in the page of British history, as well as your subsequent successes, by which you led on the allied forces, until you had established them in occupation far within the territories of France. Great and important as these services are in themselves, their consequences are incalculable, with reference not only to their so greatly contributing to secure the prosperity and tranquillity of your own country, but to the peace, the happiness, and the independence of Europe at large, by infusing the spirit of resistance, and enabling other countries to place themselves in that state which enabled them successfully to resist the influence and the power of the common enemy. You will have the heartfelt, the glorious satisfaction of considering yourself as principally instrumental in the achievement of this great work, and for all which I feel a conscious pride and satisfaction, in being the organ of communicating in person, and on this auspicious occasion, the recent vote of thanks of this House, which I am thus directed to pronounce—That the thanks and congratulations of this House be given to Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, on his return from his command on the Continent of Europe, and for the great, signal, and eminent services which he has so repeatedly rendered therein to his Majesty and to the public."

The Lord Chancellor having expressed himself generally to the foregoing effect, in a most feeling and impressive manner,

His Grace the Duke of Wellington, evidently under strong and laudable feelings of embarrassment, proceeded to answer the address from the woolsack, in terms, as we could hear them, to the following effect:—He assured his Lordship and the House, he felt himself overwhelmed by the strength of his feelings, as occasioned by what he must consider as the very flattering language, far beyond his personal merits, in which the expressions of their Lordships' favour and approbation were conveyed to him that day, and for which he had to tender his most sincere and grateful thanks. The successes which had attended his humble but zealous efforts in the service of his country, he had principally to attribute to the ample support which he had received from his Prince, his Government, and that country; and also to the zealous co-operation and assistance which he had received from his gallant and meritorious companions in arms, and the valour and exertions of that army which he had the honour to command. The support which he had thus received encouraged and excited him, and gave rise to that conduct, in which, by the favour of Parliament, its unanimous approbation and applause had been pronounced. For those honours, to that and the other House of Parliament, he felt most gratefully indebted. These, together with the very kind and flattering manner in which the Noble Lord was pleased to express himself, he repeated, were sufficient to overwhelm one who felt unconscious of deserving such a degree of panegyric and eulogium. He could assure their Lordships he had endeavoured to serve his country and his Prince to the very best of his power and ability, and that he would always endeavour so to do whenever occasion should require it, in the best manner in which his limited capacity would allow him.—
(Loud and repeated cheers.) His Grace then retired to unrobe. He wore a field-marshal's uniform, with his blue ribband and other insignia of the Order of the Garter, and looked remarkably well. On his return into the House, he sat for a few minutes on the extremity of one of the benches, and then retired for the evening.

Their Graces the Duchesses of Richmond and Wellington were present on this auspicious occasion, as were the Countess Dowager of Mornington and Lady Charlotte Lennox.

Extract, House of Commons, 27th June, 1814.

Resolved, nem. con. That the thanks of this House be given to Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, on his return

from his command abroad, for eminent and unremitting service to his Majesty and to the public; and that a committee of this House do wait upon his Grace to communicate the same, and to offer to his Grace the congratulations of this House on his arrival in this kingdom.

Ordered, That a committee be appointed to attend the Duke of Wellington with the said thanks:—And a committee was appointed accordingly.

Extract, House of Commons, 30th June, 1814.

Lord Viscount Castlereagh reported, that his Grace the Duke of Wellington had been this morning, according to order, attended with the thanks of this House, and had received their congratulations, and desired to express his answer in person to the House.

Extract, House of Commons, 1st July, 1814.

Lord Viscount Castlereagh acquainted the House, that the Duke of Wellington having desired that he may have the honour to wait upon this House, his Grace is now in attendance.

Resolved, That the Duke of Wellington be now admitted.

And a chair being set for his Grace on the left hand of the bar towards the middle of the House, he came in, making his obeisance, the whole House rising upon his entrance within the bar; and Mr. Speaker having informed him, that there was a chair in which he might repose himself, the Duke sat down, covered, for some time, the Serjeant standing on his right hand with the mace grounded; and the House resumed their seats: His Grace then rose, and, uncovered, spoke to the effect following:—

“ Mr. Speaker,

“ I was anxious to be permitted to attend this House, in order to return my thanks in person for the honour they have done me, in deputing a committee of members of this House to congratulate me on my return to this country; and this, after the House had animated my exertions by their applause upon every occasion which appeared to merit their approbation, and after they had filled up the measure of their favours by conferring upon me, at the recommendation of the Prince Regent, the noblest gift that any subject had ever received.

“ I hope it will not be deemed presumptuous in me to take this opportunity of expressing my admiration of the

great efforts made by this House and the country, at a moment of unexampled pressure and difficulty, in order to support the great scale of operation by which the contest was brought to so fortunate a termination.

“ By the wise policy of Parliament, the Government was enabled to give the necessary support to the operations which were carried on under my direction ; and I was encouraged, by the confidence reposed in me by his Majesty’s ministers and by the commander-in-chief, by the gracious favour of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and by the reliance which I had on the support of my gallant friends, the general officers of the army, and on the bravery of the officers and troops, to carry on the operations in such a manner as to acquire for me those marks of the approbation of this House, for which I have now the honour to make my humble acknowledgments.

“ Sir, it is impossible for me to express the gratitude which I feel ; I can only assure the House, that I shall always be ready to serve his Majesty in any capacity in which my services can be deemed useful, with the same zeal for my country which has already acquired for me the approbation of this House.”

Whereupon Mr. Speaker, who during the foregoing speech sat covered, stood up uncovered, and spoke to his Grace, as follows :—

“ My Lord,

“ Since last I had the honour of addressing you from this place, a series of eventful years has elapsed ; but none without some mark and note of your rising glory.

“ The military triumphs which your valour has achieved upon the banks of the Douro and the Tagus, of the Ebro and the Garonne, have called forth the spontaneous shouts of admiring nations. Those triumphs it is needless on this day to recount. Their names have been written by your conquering sword in the annals of Europe, and we shall hand them down with exultation to our children’s children.

“ It is not, however, the grandeur of military success, which has alone fixed our admiration, or commanded our applause ; it has been that generous and lofty spirit, which inspired your troops with unbounded confidence, and taught them to know that the day of battle was always a day of victory ; that moral courage and enduring fortitude, which, in perilous times, when gloom and doubt had beset ordinary minds, stood nevertheless unshaken ; and that ascendancy of character, which, uniting the energies of jealous and rival

nations, enabled you to wield at will the fates and fortunes of mighty Empires.

" For the repeated thanks and grants bestowed upon you by this House, in gratitude for your many and eminent services, you have thought fit this day to offer us your acknowledgments; but this nation well knows that it is still largely your debtor; it owes to you the proud satisfaction, that amidst the constellation of great and illustrious warriors who have recently visited our country, we could present to them a leader of our own, to whom all, by common acclamation, conceded the pre-eminence; and when the will of Heaven, and the common destinies of our nature, shall have swept away the present generation, you will have left your great name and example as an imperishable monument, exciting others to like deeds of glory, and serving at once to adorn, defend, and perpetuate the existence of this country amongst the ruling nations of the earth.

" It now remains only, that we congratulate your Grace upon the high and important mission on which you are about to proceed; and we doubt not that the same splendid talents, so conspicuous in war, will maintain, with equal authority, firmness, and temper, our national honour and interests in peace."

And then his Grace withdrew; making his obeisances in like manner as upon entering the House; and the whole House rising again whilst his Grace was re-conducted by the Serjeant from his chair to the door of the House.

Ordered, nem. con. That what has been now said by the Duke of Wellington, in returning thanks to the House, together with Mr. Speaker's answer thereto, and the proceeding upon the above occasion, be printed in the Votes of this day.

EXTRACT FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Foreign Office, 5th July, 1814.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint the Most Noble the Duke of Wellington, K. G. to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of his Most Christian Majesty, Louis XVIII.—His Royal Highness has also been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint the Right Honourable Lord Fitzroy Somerset to be Secretary of Embassy at that court.

ACCOUNTS OF THE ROYAL PROCESSION TO ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL ON THE THANKSGIVING DAY, 7TH JULY, 1814.*

THE Prince Regent, the Members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, the Foreign Ministers, &c. proceeded in great state this day to St Paul's.

By eight o'clock, detachments of infantry from the foot guards, the 5th foot, the Stafford, West Middlesex, Aberdeen, and Fermanagh militia, marched into Pall-mall and the Strand, and lined each side of the route from St. James's to Temple-bar. The route from Temple-bar to St. Paul's was also lined by troops, consisting of the East India regiments of volunteers and the honourable artillery company.

A detachment of 150 of the 11th light dragoons was divided into patrols, and kept moving backwards and forwards, from one end of the line to the other, to preserve order, and assist the peace officers in the execution of their duty; a detachment of 30 of the royal regiment of horse guards was allotted for keeping the grand route from the Houses of Parliament to Charing-cross clear of impediments; of these a subaltern officer and 12 men were posted in Palace-yard, and the remainder employed in patrolling from thence to Charing-cross.

One hundred and four of the 11th light dragoons were posted at the end of the chief streets leading into the Strand.

The light horse volunteers, the London volunteer cavalry, the Westminster volunteer cavalry, and the Surrey yeomanry, assembled at seven o'clock in the morning, in Hyde-park, and proceeded along the grand route by St. James's, Pall-mall, and the Strand, to Temple-bar, where they entered the City. They kept the route open from Temple-bar to St. Paul's, furnishing strong detachments at the top of Fleet-market and in Bridge-street, and particularly guarding all the venues leading into Fleet-street and Ludgate-hill.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Green commanded the troops.

So early as eight o'clock, lines of carriages proceeded along Pall-mall and the Strand, with Peeresses and other ladies of rank, to St. Paul's.

At eight o'clock, the Peers assembled in their own House, all

* This article concludes our accounts of public processions, and we cannot omit the opportunity of recording the highly useful and effective exertions of the Police in preserving order and tranquillity upon the several occasions wherein their services have been lately called for, under the orders and directions of the Home Department.

robed, together with the Judges and the Masters in Chancery, and soon after set off in the following order :—the Masters in Chancery, the Judges, the Peers, the Lord Chancellor.

At nine o'clock, the Members of the House of Commons assembled in their House, and the House was called over. After this ceremony had taken place, they proceeded in the following order :—Messengers of the House on horseback, Constables of Westminster, the Clerk-Assistants, the Chaplain and Deputy Serjeant at Arms in one of the Speaker's carriages, Members of the House in their carriages—The Speaker closed the procession.

At about a quarter after ten o'clock, a discharge of cannon announced the departure of the Prince Regent from Carlton House. There were six of the royal carriages besides, drawn each with six horses. Life guards preceded and followed each. There were the Dukes of York, Cambridge, Sussex, Kent, and Gloucester.* The silver trumpets sounded at intervals. After the royal carriages came two of the Heralds, in costume, on horseback. A detachment of the royal regiment of horse guards preceded the state carriage ; then 20 of the King's footmen, in state liveries, walking. Last of all came the Regent himself, in the state carriage, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, beautifully adorned with blue ribbands. In the carriage with the Regent were the Duke of Wellington and the Duke of Montrose. A numerous detachment of light dragoons followed the state carriage, and then an immense concourse of people. The Prince Regent was loudly cheered by the populace throughout the whole route, and surely well does he deserve their plaudits, who, by the firmness and wisdom of his conduct, has been the chief means, under Providence, of bringing about that glorious and happy state of affairs, for which we are this day returning to Almighty God our sincere and hearty thanks.

A little after eleven, the Regent arrived at St. Paul's, and was received at the grand entrance with due state.

The arrangements in St. Paul's were so well made, that every person seemed at his ease. The Prince Regent sat on a seat prepared for him at the east end. On the right of the royal seat were the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Privy Seal, on the left the Archbishop of York and Lord President of the Council. On the left of the royal seat were foreigners of distinction, and Princes and their suite on the right. The Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the House of Commons

* His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence was prevented attending from indisposition.

sat opposite to each other ; behind them were the Members of the House of Commons. The Peers sat in the middle aisle, and immediately behind them the Peeresses. The First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, had separate seats prepared for them in the west end of the Cathedral.

After the service appointed for the day had been finished, the procession returned in the same order.

The streets were lined with people, and every window along the whole line filled with well-dressed females. The streets were gravelled, and so admirably were all the regulations carried into effect, that not the slightest accident happened—no disorder, no confusion. The day was well adapted to the occasion, bright and brilliant, a cloudless sky, and a gentle breeze moderating the heat.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

7th July, 1814.

THE Prince Regent, the Members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, the Foreign Ministers, &c. proceeded in state this day to St Paul's.

By eight o'clock, detachments of infantry from the foot guards, the 5th foot, the Stafford, West Middlesex, Aberdeen, and Fermanagh militia, marched into Pall-mall and the Strand, and lined each side of the route from St. James's to Temple-bar. The route from Temple-bar to St. Paul's was also lined by troops, consisting of the East India regiments of volunteers and the honourable artillery company.

A detachment of 150 of the 11th light dragoons was divided into patrols, and kept moving backwards and forwards, from one end of the line to the other, to preserve order, and assist the peace officers in the execution of their duty ; a detachment of 30 of the royal regiment of horse guards, was allotted for keeping the grand route from the Houses of Parliament to Charing-cross clear of impediments ; of these a subaltern officer and 12 men were posted in Palace-yard, and the remainder employed in patrolling from thence to Charing-cross.

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mall, and the Strand, to Temple-bar, where they entered the City. They kept the route open from Temple-bar to St. Paul's, furnishing strong detachments at the top of Fleet-market and in Bridge-street, and particularly guarding all the avenues leading into Fleet-street and Ludgate-hill.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Green commanded the troops.

The House of Lords assembled at half past eight o'clock; and, soon after nine, Francis Townshend, Esq. Windsor Herald, proceeded to call over the House, commencing with Charles William Lord Stewart, the youngest Baron, advancing regularly to the highest ranks, and concluding with the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Chancellor. As their Lordships were called over, those who were present retired, and immediately proceeded in their carriages to St. Paul's; the Masters in Chancery and the Judges preceding the Peers and Bishops, and the Lord Chancellor going last.

The House of Commons also met precisely at half past eight o'clock; and at nine the clerk proceeded to call over the House by counties, in alphabetical order. The Members, as they were called, retired to their carriages to join the procession.

The Right Honourable B. Bathurst, habited in his robes, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, followed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was also dressed in his official costume, moved the question of adjournment as he retired, and was immediately followed by the Speaker, in his state robes, who, accompanied by the principal Officers of the House, closed the procession.

The Prince Regent went from Carlton House in his private carriage to St. James's Palace, and entered by the garden-gate. His Royal Highness proceeded to robe in his parliamentary robes, wearing his English and foreign Orders. The Peers upon his Royal Highness's Household robed in their parliamentary robes in the presence chamber; and in addition to them, was his Grace the Duke of Wellington, wearing his field-marshal's uniform adorned with his numerous honours of various nations, which he has so highly merited, and wearing his robes as a Duke, his Royal Highness having signified his commands to his Grace to attend him on this memorable occasion.

At half past ten o'clock, a communication being received at the palace from the Lord Chancellor, that the two Houses of Parliament were in readiness to move towards St. Paul's Cathedral, the royal procession began to move through the state rooms in the following order:—

Three Heralds.

Five Gentlemen Ushers.

General Arabin, Silver Stick.

The Earl of Harrington, Gold Stick.

General Bailey, Equerry.

The Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.

The Comptroller of the Household.

The Treasurer of the Household.

Vice-Chamberlain.

The Master of the Horse.

The Groom of the Stole (Marquis of Winchester).

Lord Chamberlain.

Lord Steward.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in his full robes, with his train held up by Sir William Keppel, the Groom in Waiting, and the Page of Honour in Waiting.

On his Royal Highness entering his state carriage, the band on duty in the Palace struck up "God save the King," and a telegraphic communication was made from the top of the Palace, by one of the artillery, and a discharge of cannon took place in St. James's-park. The Duke of Wellington, as a marked honour on this occasion, rode with the Prince in the state carriage; in addition to the Duke of Wellington was the Duke of Montrose, as master of the horse. The eight beautiful cream-coloured horses were decorated with a profusion of light blue ribbons. The other attendants rode in a carriage and six black horses decorated with crimson ribbons, a carriage with six bays decorated with red ribbons, and a carriage preceded by Marshalmen, Yeomen of the Guard, and Royal Footmen.

The royal procession advanced in the following order:—

Two Horse-guards.

The Duke of Gloucester, in his state carriage, and drawn by six horses.

A party of Horse-guards.

The Duke of Cambridge, in his state carriage, drawn by six horses.

A party of Horse-guards.

The Duke of Sussex, in his state carriage, and six horses.

A party of Horse-guards.

The Duke of Kent, in his state carriage, and six horses.

A party of Horse-guards.

Two of the Oxford Blues.

The Heralds, in their official costume.

Three state carriages, drawn by six horses each, containing the Household of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

A detachment of the Blues.

Fourteen Royal Footmen, in state liveries.

Twelve Marshal's Men.

A troop of the Horse-guards.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in his state carriage, drawn by eight beautiful cream-coloured horses, accompanied, as above, by

The Duke of Wellington and the Duke of Montrose.

A troop of Horse-guards closed the procession.

AT THE CATHEDRAL.

FROM the west door to the choir there was an avenue lined with a file of soldiers, and a range of yeomen of the guard; on each side were raised elevated benches, for the accommodation of the spectators, all filled with beauty and fashion. At ten o'clock, all the persons who were to be admitted by tickets were arrived, and every seat was filled, excepting those of the choir, which were for the persons who formed the procession. At 25 minutes past ten, the Chancellor of the Exchequer entered the great west door, dressed in his robes, and his train borne up; the Master of the Rolls followed, in his robes, and his train also borne up: then upwards of 100 Members of the House of Commons, each either in full dress or in military uniform; several Peers in their robes; the Speaker of the House of Commons, preceded by his mace-bearer; the Barons of the Exchequer, &c. &c.

Precisely at half past ten o'clock, a signal gun from the artillery in the Church-yard announced the arrival of Marshal Prince Blucher, whilst the shouts from the multitude assembled on the outside rent the air. S. P. Cockerell, Esq. surveyor to the fabric, in full dress, and a wand in his hand, announced that Marshal Blucher was coming, but begged they would make no noise, but wave their handkerchiefs. Marshal Prince Blucher made his entrance in a blue uniform, with gold epaulets, &c. a red sash, and three stars on his breast, whilst the approbation of the multitude was expressed by the waving of their handkerchiefs in silence. He was followed by two of his aides-de-camp, in splendid uniforms, decorated with stars. The Serjeants at Law in their robes, the Heralds in their splendid dresses, the Lord Chancellor, with his mace and train bearer, the Archbishop of Canterbury, with his train-bearer, next followed.

At eleven o'clock, the band struck up "God save the King,"

and every eye was turned towards the door for the entrance of the Royal Dukes, when about 20 officers, with drawn swords, entered, followed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and his Highness the Duke of Gloucester, in their robes, walking arm in arm, with their trains borne up by their respective train-bearers; next entered his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in his robes, with his train-bearer; the Duke of Kent next followed, with his train borne up; and then the Duke of York, in the same order. The Duke of Clarence was prevented, through indisposition, from being present.

At a quarter past eleven, a second signal gun announced the arrival of the Prince Regent, who drove up in his state coach to the entrance door (which was the only coach allowed to enter the yard); the Royal Dukes went out to receive him at the foot of the steps. His Royal Highness was accompanied by his Grace field-marshal the Duke of Wellington, who bore the sword of state, and the Duke of Montrose, master of the horse; S. P. Cockerell, Esq. announced the arrival of the Prince Regent and our immortal hero, Wellington, and begged the spectators would make no noise, out of respect to the place, but testify their joy by waving their handkerchiefs.

The procession moved thus:—

City Marshal.

Heralds at Arms, in their splendid attire.

Aldermen, in their robes.

Lord Mayor, with his Sword and Mace Bearers, and his train borne.

Duke of Gloucester, with his train borne by his train-bearer.

Duke of Cambridge, ditto.

Duke of Sussex, ditto.

Duke of Kent, ditto.

Duke of York, ditto.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in his robes of state, with a plume of white ostrich feathers in his hat, which he carried in his hand, accompanied by Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, in his robes, bearing the sword of state, and the Duke of Montrose, in his robes, as master of the horse. After the royal cavalcade passed to the choir, the yeomen of the guard, and the royal servants, in their state liveries, closed the procession.

On their entering the choir, and the Prince Regent taking his seat in the royal pew under the organ-loft, the Dukes of

Wellington and Montrose, and their Equeuries, and the Royal Dukes, went to their pews on the right, Marshal Prince Blucher in the royal foreigners' box on the left, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Privy Seal on the right at entering ; the Archbishop of York's pew on the left at entering was occupied by the Lord President of the Council, the Archbishop being absent ; the Lord Chancellor in the Bishop's throne on the right of the communion-table, and the Speaker of the House of Commons on the opposite side ; the Peers, and Peers' eldest sons, from the communion-table to the reading-desk ; the Commons and their ladies in the galleries, and Peeresses in the stalls in the body of the choir.

The communion-table was splendidly ornamented with the church plate, around which the Dean and Prebendaries of the Church were seated. As soon as all were seated, the service began, which was read by the Rev. Mr. Moore. Mr. Attwood presided at the organ. The anthem, composed by Mr. Green, "God is our hope and strength," was delightfully sung by Messrs. Goss, Gore, J. B. Sale, Hawes, Neild, and Vaughan ; on the organ by Mr. Attwood, "We praise thee, O God;" also, "O be joyful in the Lord, all ye lands."

The choir consisted of eight boys of the Chapel Royal, in rich dresses, eight boys of St. Paul's Cathedral, and eight boys from Westminster Abbey.

After service, a most excellent sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Chester, which was well adapted to the occasion. At a quarter past two, service being ended, the Prince and the Royal Dukes, &c. returned to their carriages in nearly the same state.

When the Prince left the choir, he leaned on the arm of the Bishop of Lincoln, who walked between the Regent and Duke of Wellington, the Peers and Commons followed. From the dome were suspended six flags, two of them bearing the City arms, enclosed with an olive-wreath, and the rest a similar wreath, enclosing the initials, S. P. Q. R.

Amongst the most interesting females, we noticed the Duchess of Wellington, who attracted particular notice : her Grace looked remarkably well—she wore a white sarsnet petticoat, with a rich embroidered border, and drapery richly spangled with small sprigs ; train of white and silver tissue, trimmed with very handsome broad silver fringe, sleeves and front spangled to correspond ; head-dress, crescent and wreaths of diamonds.

White was the prevailing colour worn by the ladies ; no

feathers, but combs and small crescents of diamond pins in their hair.

The Members of the House of Commons appeared either in rich court dresses or military uniforms.

Brown or fawn coloured coats, with cut steel buttons, and silk embroidered waistcoats, were much worn.

The interior of the church was computed to hold nearly 10,000 persons, amongst whom we noticed the following :—

The Prince Regent.

Royal Dukes—York, Kent, Sussex, Cambridge, and Gloucester.

Princes—Marshal Blucher and Castelcicala.

Ambassadors—Russian, Prussian, Spanish, Portugues, and Neapolitan.

Several foreigners of distinction.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

Bishops—Lincoln, Chester, and Ely.

Dukes—Montrose, Rutland, Beaufort, Richmond, and Wellington.

Marquises—Camden, Blandford, Headfort, Salisbury, Winchester, Stafford, and Wellesley.

Earls—Carlisle, Caryford, Aylesford, Barrymore, Carnarvon, Aberdeen, Aylesbury, Carhampton, Bathurst, Breadalbane, Cassillis, Chatham, Derby, Eglinton, Chichester, Darnley, Fortescue, Grey, Cowper, Darlington, Fitzwilliam, Dartmouth, Essex, Euston, Powis, Egremont, Ilchester, Grosvenor, Sefton, Harcourt, Jersey, Uxbridge, Stamford, Yarmouth, Spencer, Harrington, Tankerville, Mortons, Manvers, Selkirk, Romney, Percy, Rosebery, and Mulgrave.

Viscounts—Melville, Duncannon, Anson, Castlereagh, Althorpe, Cranley, Melbourne, Curson, Fitzharris, Hampden, Sidney, Newark, Milton, Palmerston, Marsham, Hereford, Maitland, St. Asaph, and Wentworth.

Lords—Vernon, G. Thynne, Petre, Dillon, A. Windham, Beauclerk, Alvanley, Stanley, F. Spencer, Bayning, Crewe, Blaney, Dundas, Dynevor, Elliot, Bruce, Somerville, Proby, J. Murray, Keith, Holland, Somerset, Reay, Penry, Ossulston, Carrington, Sheffield, Glenbervie, A. Hamilton, Hutton, Kinnaird, and Seymour.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Master of the Rolls, the Judges, Lord Mayor, and all the other great Officers of State, and the Aldermen of the City of London.

Sirs—G. Wombwell, G. Cornwall, J. Shaw, John Duckworth, G. Affleck, C. Bishopp, V. Gibbs, and G. Heathcote.

Generals, Admirals, Colonels, and other military and naval officers out of number.

Duchesses—Manchester, Richmond, Wellington, Montrose, Rutland, &c.

Marchionesses—Wellesley, Winchester, Lansdowne, Salisbury, Exeter, Blandford, Downshire, Headfort, and Camden.

Countesses—Mulgrave, Suffolk, Stamford, Seston, Rosslyn, Spencer, Pembroke, Powis, Manvers, Liverpool, Yarmouth, Jersey, Harcourt, Euston, Essex, Ely, Cowper, Chatham, Cassillis, Cardigan, Buckinghamshire, Aylesbury, Bathurst, Harewood, Grey, and Harrington.

Viscountesses—Dillon, Dowager Dillon, Anson, Wentworth, Sidney, Primrose, Binning, Castlereagh, Cramley, Percival, Duncannon, Lowther, and Dungannon.

Ladies—E. Whitbread, Ashburnham, Bingham, Wrottesley, Amherst, Bagot, Dillon, F. Bentinck, C. Waldegrave; F. Viner, Boringdon, Cecil, Carrington, Thurlow, Templetown, Boston, H. Cotton, G. Cavendish, J. Long, Holland, Hawkesbury, Hall, Crewe, Finch, Henley, Lamb, Herbert, C. Damer, De Clifford, Essex, three Dawsons, Drummond, Spencer, E. Somerset, Sheffield, Sondes, Fortescue, Fitzroy, Hall, Grenville, Grantham, Beaumont, Affleck, Rumbold, Millbank, Gibbs, Clarges, Glyn, Petre, Dalrymple, Harvey, and Manners.

Some of the ladies appeared with dress nets, or Oldenburg lace bonnets.

The Prince Regent and the Royal Dukes returned in the same order as they went, about three o'clock; and the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the House of Commons also returned in state soon afterwards, together with the Peers, Bishops, Members of the House of Commons, &c.

The streets were lined with people, and every window along the whole line of the procession filled with well-dressed females. The streets were gravelled, and the whole was conducted with great regularity.

Thanksgiving-day, 7th July, 1814.

REPORT.

THE Committee appointed to consider of the manner of this House going to St. Paul's Church on Thursday, the 7th day of this instant July, and of such regulations as may be necessary to be observed for the preservation of order upon that occasion ; and to whom the reports which upon the 21st day of April, 1789, and the 14th day of December, 1797, were made from the Committees appointed to consider of the manner of going to St. Paul's Church ; and also the report which upon the 21st day of April, 1789, was made from the Committee appointed to inquire into the state of any scaffolds or temporary buildings making in the Strand, and other avenues to St. Paul's on the west side of Temple-bar, were referred ; and who were empowered to report from time to time to the House ;—

Have considered the matters to them referred ; and have agreed to report, that the following are proper regulations to be observed on the said occasion :—

First, That the House be called over at nine of the clock in the morning precisely.

Secondly, That the Clerk-Assistants, the Chaplain, and Deputy-Serjeant at Arms, do go first in one of the Speaker's carriages, being preceded by some of the messengers of the House on horseback all the way, and also by the constables of Westminster as far as Temple-bar.

Thirdly, That the Members be called over, not by their names, but by counties (once only), and, as they are called over, do proceed to the places prepared for them in St. Paul's Church, not passing the officers in the Speaker's carriage ; and that the Speaker do go last ; and that no carriage belonging to any Member of this House be permitted to follow that of the Speaker.

Fourthly, That upon the arrival of the Members at St. Paul's, they do enter the church-yard by the south-west iron gate, and do enter the church by the great western door, and go to the places appointed for them in the north and south galleries.

Fifthly, That one of the messengers on horseback do conduct each carriage to the place appointed to wait in, and the other remain to attend the last carriage in the procession ; and that they do take into custody any coachman, footman, or other person, who may be disorderly, or violate any orders

given him, or interrupt the execution of any rules made for the accommodation or dignity of this House.

Sixthly, That the Members do go to St. Paul's in their own carriages, with a pair of horses only to each carriage ; that no hackney coaches be permitted ; and that each carriage do pass, one by one, within the chains of Old Palace-yard ; and that each Member do direct his servants to keep the rank during the procession.

Seventhly, That no carriage of any sort whatever be permitted to stand or pass between Temple-bar and Palace-yard, from six o'clock in the morning till five in the afternoon, except the carriages of such persons as belong to the Members of either House of Parliament and Foreign Ministers, or to the procession of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent and the Royal Family ; and that no Member of this House do come down to the House by the Strand eastward of St. Martin's-lane, or by Pall-mall.

Eighthly, That the Serjeant at Arms do station one or more messengers of the House on horseback, who may assist in preventing any person from violating this order ; and may take into custody any person falsely pretending to belong to either House of Parliament.

Ninthly, That Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the Justices of the Peace, the Bailiff of Westminster, and other proper officers, to assist in the preservation of order, and the due observance of these regulations. And,

Lastly, That the Serjeant at Arms, and other officers of the House, do attend at St. Paul's, to conduct the Members to their seats, to prevent any other persons from taking possession of the same ; and be ordered to take into custody any person who may violate or obstruct these orders.

The Committee further inform the House, that they have given instructions to Mr. Charles Bacon, to examine the temporary scaffoldings which may be erected for the purpose of viewing the intended procession ; and that he do report to the Committee if any part thereof shall appear to him to be insecure.

The Committee further report, that the Lord Mayor of London has communicated to this Committee, certain regulations for the arrangement of carriages within the City of London ; which this Committee approves, so far as the same respects the Members of this House :—And the regulations are as follow :—

Regulations proposed for the accommodation of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent and the Royal Family, the Members of both Houses of Parliament, the Foreign Ministers, the Aldermen, &c. of London; and others, passing to and returning from the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1814.

That there be three avenues to the church kept, with distinct outlets from each, for the carriages to pass off, and prepare to return.

West Avenue, for his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Royal Family, the Members of both Houses of Parliament, and the Foreign Ministers.

That the great street or avenue from Temple-bar to the church be reserved entirely for the passage of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent and the Royal Family, the Members of both Houses of Parliament, and the Foreign Ministers; all their carriages to pass in single rank, and no other carriage whatever to be admitted. It being understood that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent and the Royal Family will enter the church at the west door, their carriages are to drive in at the west gate of the church-yard, put down at the bottom of the steps, draw off to the north side of the church, and there wait until divine service is over; then return to the bottom of the steps to take up. It is recommended that the carriages of the Members of both Houses of Parliament, and of the Foreign Ministers, put down at the south-west iron gate of the church-yard; and that they order their servants to proceed with their carriages on the south side of the church-yard eastward, through Watling-street and Budge-row, to turn up Walbrook, pass the west side of the Mansion House, and return through the Poultry into Cheapside, and to remain on the south side of Cheapside, in three rows, with the horses' heads towards the church, until called for.

North Avenue, for the Nobility (not in Parliament) and other persons from the west end of the town.

That the nobility, gentry, and others, coming into Holborn from the west end of the town, be requested to proceed along Skinner-street and Newgate-street, turn to the right down Warwick-lane, and then to the left along Paternoster-row, and be set down at Canon-alley, opposite the north door of the church; then to order their servants to proceed with their carriages to the end of Paternoster-row, and turn round to the left into Newgate-street, then down St. Martin's-le-Grand,

into Aldersgate-street, keeping the left side of the street to Long-lane, and return on the right, there to remain in a double row, with the horses' heads towards Newgate-street, until divine service is ended; and then to return the same way to take up.

Eastern Avenue, for the Corporation.

That the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and six gentlemen of the Committee, proceed from the Mansion House, rather before ten o'clock, through Cheapside, round the south side of St. Paul's Church-yard, and up Fleet-street to Temple-bar; put down at Messrs. Child and Company's; then direct their carriages to drive through Temple-bar, turn short about, and follow each other down Fleet-street, round St. Paul's Church-yard, and along Cheapside, turn to the left down King-street, and wait in Guildhall-yard till called for.

That the Alderman and City officers immediately follow the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and gentlemen of the Committee, to the south side of St. Paul's Church-yard, set down at the south door of the church, and order their carriages to turn short about, and return the same way they came, to the top of King-street; then turning down King-street into Guildhall-yard, continue there till called for.

That direction boards be fixed up, and constables, &c. placed at all the turnings where necessary, to prevent the coachmen mistaking their lines.

Hours of Admission.

That it be recommended,

1. To the Minor Canons and their friends to enter the church, at the Dean's gate, by nine o'clock.
2. To the Members of the Court of Common Council, to enter the church, at the north door, by ten o'clock.
3. To the Aldermen, to enter the church by ten o'clock.
4. To the Foreign Ministers, to enter the church rather before ten o'clock, in order that their carriages may not break into, or interfere with, the procession of the Members of the Houses of Parliament and the Royal Family.
5. To the Members of both Houses of Parliament, to enter the church before eleven o'clock, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent and the Royal Family may not be stopped or impeded in going to the church.

General Directions.

That, in order to keep the avenues to and from the church as clear and open as possible, posts with bars or chains be fixed

at the entrance of all the streets and passages on the north and south sides of Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, Ludgate street, St. Paul's Church-yard, Watling-street, Budge-row, the Poultry, Cheapside, Newgate-street, Skinner-street, Holborn up to the Bars, and Paternoster-row, and at the entrance of all the streets and passages on the east and west sides of Walbrook, King-street, St. Martin's-le-Grand, and Aldersgate-street, as far northward as the corner of Barbican.

That posts and rails be fixed from the south-east corner of Paternoster-row, rounding to the north side of Newgate-street; from the north-east corner of Dowgate-hill, cross Cannon-street, to the north-east corner of Walbrook; and from the north-east corner of the Mansion House, cross the street, to the south-west corner of Prince's-street; and from the south-west corner of Barbican, cross Aldersgate-street, to the south-east corner of Long-lane; and from the north-east corner of Warwick-lane, cross Newgate-street; and that the ends of all other streets and passages communicating with the lines of the different processions, be obstructed in like manner.

That all the said posts, rails, and bars, be fixed by two of the clock in the morning, and continued until the whole company shall have left the church; and that no coach or other carriage, except those belonging to the persons above-mentioned, be suffered to remain in any street or passage within the extent of such posts and bars, on any pretence whatever.

That where two or more lines of carriages, coming from different streets, in order to proceed towards the church, are to fall into one line, constables and other proper persons be stationed, who shall direct the several lines to advance alternately—one carriage from each into the single line; and shall immediately take into custody any coachman or other person who shall resist or disobey such orders as may be given for the observance of this regulation.

That all carriages in the north-west avenue shall advance in a single line from Holborn-bars; and that all carriages in the eastern avenue shall advance in a single line from the Mansion House.

That constables, and other proper persons, be placed to secure all the bars and chains in every passage where they shall be fixed.

That constables, and other proper persons, be placed to keep clear and uninterrupted the footway from the north-west avenue through Canon-alley.

That no hackney coach be permitted, on any pretence whatsoever, to be drawn within those parts of the City to be in-

closed with bars and chains ; and that the commissioners of hackney coaches be requested to take away the licence from any coachman who shall attempt the breach of this regulation.

Military Arrangements in aid of the Civil Power, for the Preservation of Order during the Procession of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent and the Two Houses of Parliament, to St. Paul's Cathedral, on the occasion of the Public Thanksgiving, on Thursday, 7th July, 1814.

THE Prince Regent will take the grand route from St. James's, along Pall-mall and the Strand.

The two Houses of Parliament by Charing-cross.

The Peeresses, and others having a right to places in the Cathedral, take the route along Holborn.

Two thousand rank and file, of the regiments specified in the margin,* are to line the grand route from St. James's to Temple-bar, 1000 for each side.

The infantry are to be assembled on St. James's Parade, at seven o'clock in the morning.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Green will command the troops, and will take his station at or near the Adelphi, that being the centrical situation :—he will distribute the officers on his right and left in such manner as that they may, with the men respectively under their command, be enabled to attend to, and guard, in the best way possible, the entrances of the side streets into the grand route.

A detachment of 150 of the 11th light dragoons will be divided into patroles, and kept moving backwards and forwards, from one end of the line to the other, to preserve order and assist the peace officers in the execution of their duty ; a detachment of 30 of the royal regiment of horse guards is to be allotted for keeping the grand route from the Houses of Parliament to Charing-cross clear of impediments ; of these a subaltern officer and 12 men are to be posted in Palace-yard, and the remainder to be employed in patrolling from thence to Charing-cross.

One hundred and four of the 11th light dragoons are to be posted at the end of the chief streets leading into the Strand ; the distribution of these men will appear in paper No. 1, ac-

* Foot guards. 2nd Batt. 5th foot. Stafford militia. W. Middlesex militia. Aberdeen militia. Fermanagh militia.

companying this arrangement, which also shews the stations of the peace officers appointed for this service.

No carriages of any denomination whatever are to be suffered to enter the grand route, excepting those of the Royal Family, which will precede that of the Prince Regent, and also those of the two Houses of Parliament, except those at the entrance of the Haymarket, Whitcomb-street, and St. Martin's-lane, which are to be left open for the Members of both Houses of Parliament, to pass down to Westminster between the hours of six and nine in the morning, after which these entrances are to be closed again, until the procession has returned to St. James's.

A detachment of the 11th light dragoons, amounting to 100, is to be partly posted and partly employed as patroles, between the east end of Oxford-street and Holborn-bars, to keep that route clear for the Peeresses; of these, 40 dragoons, divided into four detachments, are to be appointed to keep constant patroles in their several divisions between Oxford-street and Holborn-bars.

The arrangement of the above service is contained in No. 2.

The chief business of this detachment will be to prevent, as much as possible, all carriages, excepting those of the Peeresses and others entitled to places in the Cathedral, from coming into the line or stopping so as to obstruct the procession. For this purpose, the officer posted at the east end of Oxford-street will oblige all waggons, carts, drays, &c. coming from the westward along Oxford-street, to proceed up Tottenham-court-road, in order to get into the New-road. In like manner, the officer posted at Holborn-bars will oblige all carriages of every denomination coming from the City, to turn up Gray's Inn-lane to get into the New-road.

Carriages belonging to the centrical parts of the town, between Fleet-street and Holborn, and the Strand and Holborn, that may want to go to the north or north-west, are to keep in the middle streets till they get as far west as the neighbourhood of Soho, when they cross Oxford-street, and get into the New-road.

A reserve, consisting of 70 of the 7th hussars, will be formed in the King's-mews; this reserve will furnish detachments at the bottom of the Haymarket, and at Charing-cross, and wherever they may be required.

Two hundred of the life guards, and 100 of the royal regiment of horse-guards, will form the escort of the Prince Regent and the Royal Family, and will make part of the procession.

The following corps of gentlemen yeomanry and volunteers who assemble on this occasion, will be disposed of as follows:—

The light horse volunteers, the London volunteer cavalry, the Westminster volunteer cavalry, and the Surrey yeomanry, to assemble, at seven o'clock in the morning of the 7th instant, in Hyde-park, and proceed from thence along the grand route by St. James's, Pall-mall, and the Strand, to Temple-bar, where they will enter the City. They will keep the route open from Temple-bar to St. Paul's, furnish strong detachments at the top of Fleet-market and in Bridge-street, and particularly guard all the avenues leading into Fleet-street and Ludgate-hill, and follow such other instructions as they may receive from the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.

It is presumed that the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, with the aid of the East India regiments of volunteers, the honourable artillery company, and of the corps of cavalry above-mentioned, will be enabled to prevent any confusion in the grand route from the entrance of the City at Temple-bar to St. Paul's Cathedral, by Fleet-street and Ludgate-hill, and in the various avenues leading thereto.

The disposition for St. Paul's Cathedral, which is to be occupied by a detachment of grenadiers of the foot guards, and the yeomen of the guard, will appear from the paper No. 3, which accompanies this arrangement.

The Prince Regent's carriage, and those of the Royal Family and suite, are to remain in St. Paul's Church-yard.

Those of the two Houses of Parliament, after setting down at the south-west gate, are to proceed through Watling-street and Budge-row, turn up Walbrook to the Mansion House, and return through the Poultry into Cheapside, where they will remain drawn up in a double row along the south side until the service is over.

The carriages of Peeresses and others having taken the route of Holborn, and arrived in Newgate-street, turn to the right down Warwick-lane, and then to the left along Paternoster-row, and set down at Cannon-alley opposite to the north door of the church, when the said carriages are to proceed to the end of Paternoster-row, turn round to the left into Newgate-street, then down St. Martin's-le-Grand into Aldersgate-street, and remain till the service is over.

A proper number of constables are directed by the magistrates of Westminster to be posted at the bottom of Parliament-street, to direct all carriages coming from West-

minster-bridge to take the route of Lower Westminster and Pimlico.

By command of his Royal Highness

The Commander-in-Chief,

HARRY CALVERT,

Adjutant-General to the Forces.

Horse Guards, 6th July, 1814.

Arrangements and Regulations concerning Carriages.

THE inhabitants of Pall-mall and the Strand, who may intend to use their carriages on the 7th instant, are to be requested to send them very early in the morning into the streets and squares to the northward of their respective situations; those of Pall-mall into St. James's-square, &c. and those of the Strand and streets leading from it towards the river, into Covent-garden, and streets near it, and to walk to their carriages when they want to use them.

The Peers and Members of the House of Commons living at the west end of the town, and as far as Lincoln's-inn-fields, are to be requested to go to Westminster in the morning, either by the Haymarket, Whitcomb-street, or by St. Martin's-lane, or through the Parks, in which they must be requested to go down Constitution-hill, and such Members as live to the eastward of St. Paul's are to be requested to go to Westminster over London-bridge.

No. I.

Distribution of the Peace Officers and Troops in the Grand Route.

	Cons.	Dgs.		Cons.	Dgs.
St. James's-street	12	12	Picket-street	6	4
George-str. } St. Janies's....	4	2	South side of the Strand.		
John-street } square	4	2	Northumberland-street	4	2
St. Alban's-street	6	4	Craven-street.....	4	2
Market-lane.....	2	4	Hungerford-street	4	2
Haymarket.....	10	0	Villiers-street.....	4	2
Suffolk-street.....	4	2	Buckingham-street.....	4	2
Whitcomb-street	4	2	Adelphi.....	6	4
Spring-gardens	4	2	Salisbury-street.....	2	2
Charing-cross.....	12	0	Durham-yard.....	2	2
St. Martin's-lane	8	4	Cecil-street.....	4	2
Little Bedford-street	4	2	Beaufort-buildings	2	2
Southampton-street	2	4	Surrey-street.....	4	2
Catherine-street.....	6	4	Norfolk-street.....	6	2
Little Drury-lane.....	4	4	Arundel-street.....	4	2
Holywell-street.....	4	4	Essex-street	4	2
Newcastle-street.....	4	4			
St. Clement's Church.....	10	14			

No. 2.

Distribution of Peace Officers and Troops appointed to guard the Passages, and patrol the Streets in Holborn, from the East End of Oxford-street to Holborn-bars.

There are 40 carriage turnings in the above space, at the Holborn end of each of which dragoons are to be posted, and peace officers are to be appointed by the civil magistrates, and stationed at each of the said turnings with the dragoons, who are to keep those avenues clear.

DISTRIBUTION IN HOLBORN.

NORTH SIDE.		SOUTH SIDE.	
Bainbridge-street.....	2	Hog-lane	2
Buckeridge-street.....	2	Denmark-street.....	2
Hampshire-hog-yard.....	1	New Compton-street.....	2
Dyot-street.....	2	Broad-street.....	2
Plumtree-street	2	Black-dog Inn.....	1
Vine-street.....	2	Drury-lane.....	2
Bow-street.....	3	Smart's-buildings.....	1
Lion-street.....	2	Black-horse-yard	1
Southampton-street.....	2	Newton-street	2
King-street.....	2	Little Queen-street.....	2
Kingsgate-street.....	2	Bull Inn.....	1
White-horse-yard	1	Womack's Stables	1
Dean-street.....	1	Red-lion-yard	1
French-horn-yard	1	George and Blue-boar.....	1
Greyhound-yard	1	Unicorn Brewhouse	1
Blue-boar Inn	1	Chancery-lane	2
Red-lion-street	2	Southampton-buildings	1
Featherstone-buildings	1		
Brownlow-street.....	2		
Gray's Inn	1		
Gray's-inn-lane.....	2		

Posted at Carriage Turnings..... 60 dragoons.

Patrols in four detachments, of 10 men each... 40

No. 3:

Distribution of the Detachment of Foot Guards to be employed at St. Paul's Cathedral on the 7th July, 1814.

From the west end of south back aisle to the Peers' walk, a single line.....	35
From the west end of north back aisle to the Peeresses' walk	35
From the south door to the choir, a double line for the Peers and Commons.....	22
From the north door to the choir for the Peeresses	22
From the north door to entrance of children's scaffolding, a double line.....	6
From south door to entrance of dome, a double line	6
At the north, south, and three west doors, each four men.....	20
At each of the gates of the choir, four men.....	12
West end top of the steps.....	10
 Total inside and guarding the doors	168
 Side railing of the steps to street railing, south side.....	7
Inside railing of the church-yard, all round, 566 yards.....	130
At west, north, south, and south-east gates of church-yard, each six men.....	24
 Total outside, exclusive of the guards on the doors ..	161
 Total of foot guards.....	329
 Yeomen of the guards { Without the choir.....	70
{ Within the choir	24
 94	

Official Account from the London Gazette of the 9th July, 1814.

Whitehall, July 9, 1814.

THURSDAY last, the 7th instant, being appointed by the proclamation of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to be observed as a day of general thanksgiving to Almighty God for the interposition of his good providence in putting an end to the long, extended, and bloody warfare, in which this United Kingdom had been engaged against France and her allies; his Royal Highness was pleased, for the greater solemnity of the day, to go to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, accom-

panied by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Kent, Sussex, and Cambridge, and his Highness the Duke of Gloucester, and attended by both Houses of Parliament, the Great Officers of State, the Judges, and other Public Officers, to return thanks to God for these his great mercies and blessings.

At nine o'clock in the morning, the House of Commons was called over; and the Members set out in their carriages, preceded by the Clerk-Assistants, the Chaplain, and Deputy Serjeant at Arms, in one of the Speaker's carriages; the Messengers of the House going before on horseback all the way, and the Constables of Westminster as far as Temple-bar. Then followed the Right Honourable the Speaker in his state coach.

Next came the Masters in Chancery, the Judges; and, after them, the Peers Spiritual and Temporal, in the order of precedence, as they were marshalled by the officers of arms at Westminster; the youngest Baron going first, and the Lord High Chancellor, in his state coach, closing this part of the procession. Such of the Peers as were Knights of his Majesty's Orders, wore their respective collars over their parliamentary robes.

Afterwards proceeded the Royal Family, in order of precedence, with their attendants, escorted by the life guards.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent set out from St. James's Palace soon after ten o'clock, in a solemn manner, in a state coach drawn by eight cream-coloured horses (in which were also the Officers of State attending his Royal Highness); and proceeded through the gate at the Stable-yard, along Pall-mall, and through the Strand, amidst the loyal acclamations of a great concourse of people.

The road from St. James's was lined by detachments of infantry from different regiments. The streets were lined as far as Temple-bar by the foot guards, the grenadier companies of which were posted in St. Paul's Church and in the church-yard. The avenues into the streets, through which the procession passed, were guarded by dragoons belonging to the above-mentioned regiments of cavalry. From Temple-bar to the church, the streets were lined by the East and West Regiments of London Militia, the Honourable Artillery Company, &c.; the peace officers attending, both within and without the City, to preserve order. The balconies and windows of the houses were crowded with multitudes of

spectators, who testified the greatest joy and loyalty on the occasion.

At Temple-bar his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was met by the Lord Mayor in a gown of crimson velvet; the Sheriffs in their scarlet gowns, and a deputation from the Aldermen and Common Council, being all on horseback; when the Lord Mayor surrendered the City sword to the Prince Regent, who, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, returned it to him; and he carried it, bare-headed, before his Royal Highness to St. Paul's.

His Royal Highness being arrived at St. Paul's, was met at the west door by the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Lincoln, as Dean of the Cathedral, the Chapter, Garter Principal King of Arms, and the other Officers of Arms; the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, and the Yeomen of the Guard, attending.

The sword of state was carried before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent by field-marshal the Duke of Wellington, wearing the collar of the Most Noble Order of the Garter over his parliamentary robe.

The procession entered the choir, where the Prince Regent placed himself under a canopy of state, near the west end, opposite to the altar.

The Royal Family took their seats on the right hand of the canopy of state; and the Peers, the Members of the House of Commons, the Foreign Ministers, many foreigners and other personages of distinction, placed themselves in the seats which had been previously prepared for their reception.

The prayers and litany were read and chanted by the minor canons. The Te Deum, and an anthem composed for the occasion, were sung by the choirs of the Cathedral, of Westminster Abbey, and of the Chapel Royal, who were placed in the organ-loft. The communion service was read by the Lord Bishop of London and the Residentiary, and the sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Chester.

Divine service being ended, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent returned with the same state soon after two o'clock.

The guns at the Tower and in the Park were fired twice:*

* This is a mistake: the guns fired thrice, as is customary, viz. upon the going, upon the Te Deum being sung, and upon the return.

first, upon the setting out of the Prince Regent; secondly, upon the return of his Royal Highness.

The public demonstrations of the zeal and loyalty of the inhabitants of London and Westminster for his Royal Highness's person and government, and of their joy on the glorious events which had conduced to the establishment of peace, were suitable to so great and solemn an occasion.

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.

WE are convinced that the following Documents, which we received through the favour of private friends, will be read with too much interest to render any apology for their insertion necessary. The events they detail are, we have good reason to believe, perfectly authentic; and they are faithful translations from the French originals.

They appear, when taken together, to place the character of the late common Disturber of the repose of Europe in its true colours. The former Document shews him without any hope of ultimate success, reluctantly consenting to a renunciation of that power which he had too long abused; still affecting the same lofty style, and flattering the vanity of his soldiers, by using towards them that tone of ingenuousness and candour, which he knew so well how to assume when his purposes required it.

That all his magnanimity was unreal and assumed, will be fully apparent from a perusal of the latter Paper, where, on occasions which, in a character truly heroic, would have called forth a display of dignity, courage, and composure, was however only an exhibition of meanness, cowardice, and weakness.

Some Account of the Events which preceded, and which took place upon the Occasion of the Abdication of Napoleon Buonaparte.

TRANSLATION.

THE events that have preceded the arrival of the allies, and those which followed, not being generally known, I am going to give you some authentic particulars, on which you may depend, as I have them from those very persons who have acted a part therein. After the battle of Arcis, Napoleon moved his forces to the rear of the Austrian army; the 26th of March, the allies stopped a courier which he had dispatched to the Empress, to whom he wrote as follows:—

“ The enemy have only agreed to accept the battle of Arcis to cover their retreat. I am going to cut off their rear, and to open a communication with some very strong fortresses on the Rhine. Before the expiration of eight days, the allies will be driven behind that river; the enemy had 4000 killed at the battle of Arcis. I have been oppressed with fatigue for the last fortnight. I am constantly on horseback, yet my health is good.—Adieu! I love you as ever!—Embrace our son!”

This letter is precisely as I relate it. The allies, who in the beginning followed Napoleon’s army, suddenly changed their plan, most probably owing in some measure to the intercepted letter; yet, to make Napoleon believe they continued to follow him, they detached a party of 12 or 15,000 cavalry, which cut off the French army from all communication by spies; the remainder of the allied army hastily took the road to Paris, which was only defended by 15 or 18,000 men.

The night of the 27th March, Napoleon perceived that the allies had deceived him, and that the whole of their army had been for two days on their march to Paris; as

soon as he was informed of this news, he changed his dispositions, speedily marched to the relief of his capital; and although he made his troops march 15, 16, even 17 leagues a day, still he found it impossible to reach Paris before the 31st of March.

On the night of the 29th, he dispatched an aide-de-camp, with orders to Marmont and the other marshals to defend Paris at any risk;—the aide-de-camp arrived the 30th, at nine o'clock in the morning, during the battle.

At eleven o'clock, General Flahan, another aide-de-camp, arrived with the same orders; he was desired to burn the whole of Napoleon's private papers at the Tuilleries;—he passed several hours executing that commission.

At three o'clock, another aide-de-camp, Monsieur de Girardin, arrived at Paris, with orders to Joseph to defend himself to the last extremity. Joseph being gone, the aide-de-camp delivered his orders to the other marshals, who said that ever since the morning they had defended themselves, though with great slaughter, against more than 100,000 men; but that they foresaw the impossibility of resisting any longer, the enemy's army being constantly reinforced, whilst the forces that defended Paris only amounted to 18,000 men, of which one-fourth were already killed.

At six o'clock, Marmont signed the capitulation, delivering up the city, and allowing time to the troops to evacuate until seven o'clock the next morning. The 30th, 10 o'clock at night, General Caulincourt arrived, sent by Napoleon, with the same orders as before. He informed the marshals that the army, commanded by the Emperor himself, would be at Paris the 31st. Caulincourt having arrived some hours after the capitulation, departed hastily, and at 11 o'clock at night saw Napoleon, who, through his natural impatience, had set off in a post-chaise, and reached the bridge opposite the flower garden. He was enraged against Marmont and the generals who had yielded up the city, and set off hastily to

Fontainbleau, where his army was to arrive, swearing he should be in Paris on the 1st of April.

The morning of the 31st, he mustered the whole army, and made his dispositions to march on Paris. That day he was informed of the defection of Marmont, who had retired to Versailles with the 12,000 men who had left Paris by capitulation. Buonaparte gave way to a violent passion, or rather rage, when he learned that the Senators had decreed his dethronement ; he was enraged with their cowardice, and with his brother Joseph, who had abandoned Paris, and wished to march directly against the town, which, he said, deserved to be burnt for having capitulated to the enemy. At that time the whole allied army was deploying at Essonne, a very strong position between Paris and Fontainbleau.

Marshals Ney and Macdonald, who had been reconnoitering, announced to the Emperor that the allies amounted to more than 120,000 men, who must be destroyed before they (the French) could reach Paris ; that the French army was reduced to 30,000 men, devoted to the Emperor, it is true ; and that Ney and Macdonald, as well as the rest of the marshals and generals, were ready to follow the orders the Emperor would give. Napoleon replied, "Thirty thousand men are sufficient, let us march to Paris, we will beat them."—Macdonald then observed, that the French army, in spite of its bravery, would never reach Paris without sustaining a considerable loss ; and at the utmost 10,000 men only would arrive there, who could not be prevented from giving themselves up to every sort of excess ; that the enemy's army, though beaten, could return to Paris with fresh troops, while the Emperor would have none ; that the town would be burnt, and the French army totally annihilated, without any favourable result.

After a moment's reflection, Napoleon said to the marshal, "What then must we do?"—"I think, Sire, you can no longer struggle against these events, and that you must

determine to abdicate."—He immediately answered, " Be it so, I yield ;" and he signed an abdication in favour of his son;—he called Marshal Caulincourt, sent him with the Marshals Ney and Macdonald, to carry the abdication.

Whilst this was passing at Fontainbleau, the Emperor Alexander, who had entered Paris the 31st of March, took up his abode at M. Talleyrand's (where he remained the first fortnight in April); from thence was issued his declaration, that he would no longer treat with Napoleon or his family; from thence the Senate derived energy to declare Napoleon *fallen*!

The 3d of April, the marshals arrived at Paris with the abdication; Macdonald pleaded forcibly the cause of the regency to the Emperor Alexander, and declared, in the name of the whole army, that they would only lay down their arms, on condition that Napoleon's son should be acknowledged Emperor.

Alexander appeared surprised, and replied that the affair did not regard him; that he should not oppose it; that he had refused to treat with Napoleon or his family; but that the vacation of the throne had been decided upon by the Senate.

It appears that at the time the three marshals were with Alexander, the Senate had assembled to consider of a constitution. M. de Talleyrand (as it is supposed), seeing how much a regency was insisted on by the marshals, sent to the Senate to say, that it was absolutely necessary immediately to decree a constitution acknowledging Louis XVIII. Most of the Senators asked a delay of 24 hours for reflection; but, whether owing to threats, fear, or chance, the constitution that acknowledged Louis XVIII. was adopted, and sent to the Emperor Alexander during the time he was still with the three marshals. The promptitude of this resolution changed the face of things; the marshals knew not what to reply, and set off for Fontainbleau.

From these facts it is evident, that a regency was on the point of being acknowledged; if the marshals had known that the Senate were assembled, and had one of them appeared, declaring that the army were in favour of a regency, the whole Senate, who voted, perhaps through fear, the return of the Bourbons, would not have hesitated an instant, from that same sentiment of fear, to decree for the regency; which shews how often the most important events are brought about by the most trivial circumstances.

The marshals, on their return to Fontainbleau, found Napoleon reviewing his troops; Ney wished to whisper with him; "I have no secrets for these brave men," replied Buonaparte; "speak out what you have to say?"—"Well, since you wish it, it is my duty to inform you, that your abdication in favour of your son is refused." Napoleon remained a moment in silence, but seemed struck with astonishment; during which time the soldiers cried, "Long live the Emperor, we must to Paris." Napoleon made no answer; but endeavoured to seem composed, and continued for some moments to review his troops, and entered the Castle; the marshals followed him, waiting his orders. He said pretty coolly, "I must submit, my career is over, there would be too much blood spilt." The marshals remained with him some days, and by degrees returned to Paris, giving in their resignations from the 3rd to the 8th.

Napoleon, who was still master of Fontainbleau, shewed an uncertainty what plan he should adopt; he once felt an inclination to go into Italy to join the Viceroy; at length he determined to send in his abdication.

*Substance of an Account of the Behaviour of Napoleon
Buonaparte from Fontainbleau to Frejus.*

ON the 18th May, 1814, the Prussian, Austrian, and English Commissioners were presented to Napoleon, who

received them in a polite manner, but particularly Colonel Campbell, to whom he spoke, in terms of the highest praise, of Lord Wellington, and the English nation in general. He could not, however, conceal his dissatisfaction on seeing the Prussian Commissioner; as being the envoy of a King whom in his projects *he had erased from the list of Sovereigns.*

The following day was appointed for his departure; but Napoleon succeeded, by various subterfuges, in having his journey put off for three days, pretending, amongst other things, that the orders for his reception at the Island of Elba were not sufficiently clear, and that possibly this island would be left to him without the proper means of defence. In alluding to the difficulties he feared to meet with on his arrival in the Isle of Elba, he said, "At all events, I shall have the resource of going to England; though it is true, as I have endeavoured to do the English a great deal of harm, I must expect that they will hate me." To which General Koller (the Austrian Commissioner) replied, "As your projects have not been realised, that hatred will not be so strong as to prevent them from receiving you well." Napoleon wanted also that the route which had been fixed upon should be changed, saying that he had already sent off his equipage, of which he would be in absolute want on the road; though he dispatched in this interval 60 covered waggons and other carriages, with books, paintings, plate, and household furniture, together with all his state coaches."

When the passports and other papers expected from Paris had at last arrived, the departure of Napoleon was definitively fixed for the 16th; but on the morning of that day, when General Koller, who in his quality of Austrian Commissioner was at the head of the Commission, presented himself to the Emperor, the latter addressed him in these terms: "I have been thinking on what I ought to do. Last night

I have received addresses from more than 10,000 persons earnestly entreating me to resume the reins of government. It is true, that the army I could assemble for the present would not exceed 30,000 men; but in a short time I could raise 10,000 more, and again place myself in a commanding attitude. My abdication has always been conditional: and, as the allies do not fulfil their engagements with me, I am absolved from mine. I could always tell my guards, that I had thought that the welfare of my country demanded the sacrifice of my authority, but that I resume the reins of government as soon as I become necessary to her." General Koller, taking advantage of a momentary pause, asked Napoleon what complaints he had to make; to which he answered, that they were chiefly founded on his having been separated from Maria Louisa, who, he said, had been carried off against her inclination. Upon General Koller's assuring him, that, on the contrary, it had been her free choice not to follow him, he agreed to depart, saying, "I have never failed to keep my word, and I shall not fail to keep it on this occasion." The Grand-Marshal having sent word by an adjutant, that every thing was ready for his departure, he fell into a passion and said, "Does not the Grand-Marshal know me then?—how long since is it become necessary that I should be regulated by his directions; I shall go when I think proper; and perhaps I shall not go at all."—Continuing the conversation, he said, that he was obliged to the Emperor Alexander, for having offered him an asylum in his dominions—an offer which he had in vain, though with more justice, expected from his father-in-law; whom he also upbraided with having endeavoured to set his children at variance, instead of bringing them together for the purpose of reconciliation;—complaining at the same time of the visit the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia had recently paid,* and which, he said, had the ap-

* Supposed to allude to a visit paid by them to Josephine.

pearance as if it was intended as an affront to the Empress Maria Louisa. General Koller having represented that this visit was merely intended as a mark of respect, Napoleon signified his satisfaction with this explanation, as far as regarded the Emperor Alexander, but persisted in blaming the King of Prussia, whom, he said, he never would forgive for setting the first example of defection. Then, without paying any attention to those who were present, he entered into conversation with Colonel Bussy, an officer of his staff, and, descanting on the events that had recently occurred, he expressed himself in these terms: "If it had not been for that fool of a general, who persuaded me that I was pursuing Prince Schwartzenberg, and that other blockhead, who fancied that he was engaged with the whole corps of Witgenstein, while it was only a small body of cavalry, I should have marched upon Paris, and things would have been in quite a different state from what they are at present." He complained, at the same time, much of the treachery of Marmont and Suchet, the latter of whom, as well as his wife, he called intriguers. He also alluded to his having been reproached for not killing himself, and said, that he did not conceive what honour there could be in destroying one's self, like a *gambler* who had lost every thing; that, on the contrary, to survive a misfortune, which we had not deserved, evinced, in his opinion, much more greatness of soul; and that, besides, he had personally given sufficient proofs of his courage during his military career; adding, that even in the late battle of Arcis-sur-Aube he had four horses killed under him. (The truth is, that he had one slightly wounded!!)

At half past eleven, he descended at last into the courtyard of the Castle, where the imperial guard was drawn up. Having ordered the officers and non-commissioned officers to form a circle, he addressed them in a well-known speech, which he delivered with such warmth and animation, that the whole assembly became exceedingly affected. Afterwards

He embraced General Petit, kissed the eagles, and then entered into his carriage. His Mameluke Rustan and his valet Constant refused accompanying him, and left him after having drawn considerable sums from their late imperial master. The imperial guards escorted him as far as Moulins, and, accordingly, he was received all the way thither with cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" and the Commissioners from the allied powers were, on the contrary, frequently insulted; but after passing Moulins the white cockades began to make their appearance, and the shouts of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" changed for those of "*Vive le Roi!*" and "*Long live the brave and generous allies!*" Escorts had been stationed along the whole of the road by order of the Commissioners; but Napoleon refused them, saying, "You see that I don't want them."

At Lyons a few voices repeated the cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" but they proceeded merely from part of the populace who had collected together during the night.

Between Lyons and Valence they met Marshal Augereau. The Emperor and the Marshal having alighted from their carriages, Napoleon took off his hat, and saluted the Marshal very graciously; and addressing him in quite familiar terms, asked him, "Where are you going?—to court, I suppose?" To which Augereau, without paying the least regard to all these marks of civility, replied that, for the present, he was only going to Lyons. Napoleon then took him by the arm, and walked with him for about a quarter of an hour on the road to Valence. During that time it was distinctly heard that he upbraided Augereau on account of the proclamation the latter had issued, saying that he ought to have merely stated, that since the new government had recognised the Bourbons, it became the duty of the army to obey, with *Vive le Roi! Vivent les Bourbons! &c.* Augereau, who in his turn expressed himself quite familiarly, and, in general, evinced a great deal of coolness and want of respect in his manner,

then took his leave from Napoleon, without even taking off his hat; though, on the contrary, he affected to salute the Commissioners with a great deal of politeness. An hour after Napoleon addressed himself to the Commissioners, and told them that he had just heard of the infamous proclamation of Augereau; and that if it had come sooner to his knowledge, he would have reprimanded him severely for it.

Farther on they met part of Augereau's army. The troops wore the white cockade; but they received Napoleon, nevertheless, with military honours. A few voices cried, "*Vive l'Empereur!*" but that was the last of his triumphs.

As they advanced towards the south, the cries of "*Vive le Roi!*" became not only more animated, but the people gave Napoleon the most abusive language, execrating him in the vilest manner, and calling him tyrant Corsican, butcher of the French people, &c. On a post on this side the town of Orange, close to the place where Napoleon was obliged to change horses, the people had suspended the effigy of a man, covered with blood, with this inscription: "*This will, soon or late, be the fate of the tyrant.*" As soon as he had left this place, he put on a round hat with a white cockade, and mounting a poney, he rode on before. At Orange the people, who were quite enraged, having attempted to break his carriage, the Commissioners, not knowing any thing of the expedient he had resorted to, became very much alarmed; but fortunately the mob did not succeed in their attempt, and General Bertrand, who was alone in the carriage, escaped unhurt. Shortly after the Commissioners found the Emperor alone in a house situate at some distance from the road, where he had stopt, in a state of the utmost dejection, with his head resting upon his hands, and his eyes full of tears. At this place he had attempted to pass for Colonel Campbell; but it having afterwards been observed to him that this officer was gone on to Toulon to find a frigate, which, agreeably to his request, was to carry him to the Isle of Elba, Napoleon

insisted upon assuming the name of Lord Burghersh; and desired, at the same time, that no particular attention should be paid to him by any of the persons present. It is worthy of observation, that Napoleon had made all his attendants, from the highest to the lowest, wear the white cockade; of which it appears that he had laid in a good stock.

Having resumed his journey, he evinced the greatest alarm on entering Avignon, for the rage of the people was really worked up to the highest pitch—the women demanded, for God's sake, that they might be allowed to plunder him, exclaiming, while addressing themselves to the Commissioners, “ He well deserves it, as well from us as from you.” On the Commissioners exerting themselves to quiet the people, they called out, “ We will not kill him; but let us at least tell him the truth, which he has never heard.” Napoleon had scarcely laid aside his first disguise before he assumed another, by putting on a coat of General Kölner, the cartridge-box of the Prussian, and the cloak of the Russian Commissioner.

On entering an inn, his Imperial Majesty shewed a great deal of uneasiness, talked of precautions which it might be necessary to take in case any attempt should be made to force the house, and turned quite pale when the Prussian Commissioner, whom he had desired to see whether there was a possibility of leaping out of the windows, told him that it was impossible on account of the bars whereby they were secured.

The road to Aix appearing to him extremely dangerous, he persuaded the Commissioners to send a messenger to the Mayor to desire him to disperse the mob that had collected in various places, and would not proceed till he had received a satisfactory answer. At the same time he insisted upon one of the aides-de-camp of the Russian General Schuwelaff putting on the dress he had taken off, and seating himself in the imperial carriage, although that officer thereby exposed

his person to the danger of being assassinated instead of him. Meanwhile he himself entered the calash of General Koller, and requested the general to sing or whistle, while he pretended to be fast asleep, and to desire the servant, who was seated on the box, to smoke his pipe, in order to prevent people from suspecting that any person of consequence was in the carriage. Such was the homage that Napoleon received—such were the acclamations that accompanied him on his journey!

Napoleon having learnt on his arrival at Luc, that for the future he could have an escort of Austrian hussars, he was quite in raptures. The time was past when he refused, with such haughtiness, the protection of the allied troops. Hearing that the sub-prefect had arrived in the town, he inveighed most bitterly against him for having been obliged to assume an Austrian costume, saying, “These provincials are miserable wretches, who, in the course of four days, would treat Louis XVIII. in the same way they use me at present. They are cowards, who know only how to insult an unarmed man, and who never supplied me with a single good batallion.”

In the course of conversation during the journey, the Emperor alluded several times to the bad policy of the recent treaty, whereby Austria was left exposed to the attacks of her natural enemies, Prussia and Russia; adding, that the treaty which he had proposed at Frankfort was infinitely better, and that Caulincourt, for certain reasons which were best known to himself, had gone too far, by saying that he (Napoleon) would never agree to the conditions proposed to him at Chatillon, although he had long since renounced all pretensions to Italy and Holland. General Koller having observed that, consequently, he ought to have agreed to the treaty proposed to him at Dresden, as that was still more favourable to him than the one of Frankfort; Napoleon exclaimed, “What shall I say? I was wrong; but then I had still many resources left!”

Napoleon having arrived at Frejus, and finding that, instead of a corvette, a brig had been sent thither, which he called a *bad rotten vessel*, he fell into such a violent passion that he exasperated the French naval officer so much as to induce him to return to Toulon with the brig, and the frigate that was to have accompanied her. Colonel Campbell, having rejoined the other Commissioners at this place, now took upon himself the office of interpreter between Napoleon and the Captain of the English frigate, on board of which he was to embark, and with whom his Imperial Majesty entered into a very spirited conversation, talking about his fleets, his armies, his large mortars, and his project for making Hamburgh a second Antwerp; and raising a military conscription to man his navy, which, if he had not been prevented by his recent disasters, would, he pretended, have enabled him in less than two years to overthrow the power of England.

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